SUPPLEMENT

TO

COINS OF EUROPE

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TO THE

COINAGE

OF THE

EUROPEAN CONTINENT

BY

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PREFACE.

THE following Numismatic *Collectanea* may be serviceable and interesting to many of the purchasers of the work produced by the writer in 1893, and they, in fact, constitute an appendix and sequel to the antecedent publication. The COINAGE OF THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT contained, under the circumstances, a fairly clear and comprehensive view of the subject, yet to which, as no competent judge of such a matter will be surprised to learn, it has not been difficult to amass large supplementary notices and particulars from the periodical dispersions of the classes of coins there treated from season to season at home and abroad.

The following pages have been derived from an interleaved copy of the volume in question. Since its appearance, about five years ago, it has been my unfailing practice to examine every fact and object illustrative of the subject, which has come under my notice; and such a policy has naturally favoured the steady growth of a body of Additions and Corrections to my text, if the peculiar magnitude and width of the inquiry had not rendered it almost impossible in a first essay even to approach completeness. The new material presents itself, perhaps not inconveniently, in the form of a consolidated catalogue of *Mints* and *Denominations.*

It has been found possible to correct very numerous errors perpetrated in 1893, and to arrive much nearer to finality in the view of the origin, succession, volume, and terminology of the truly vast inheritance which has descended to us in this direction. I have presumed to conclude that on some grounds the Foreign coins are entitled to at least equal consideration and space with the Greek, Roman, and British series, inasmuch as

they are far less familiar to English and American collectors or students, and in our own books of reference were very cursorily treated till the writer published his volume a few years since; while their value and interest politically, artistically, socially, and personally yield to no remains of the kind in our hands.

I do not perhaps stand alone in the feeling that this class of currency will have its day, as the Greek and Roman, and English, have had, or are having, theirs.

The obscurity and rarity of a large proportion of the ancient or old-fashioned currencies of Europe have tempted the writer to place on record every item of information which he has been enabled by personal enquiry and from ocular testimony to collect. Political events have so thoroughly subverted the numismatic systems which prevailed abroad even at the end of the last century, that the examples which fall under our notice are apt to strike us as scarcely less archaic, in many cases, than the coins of the ancients. The treatment, the legends, the denominations, seem equally foreign to the types by which we are at present surrounded. Yet in this very strangeness of costume lies much of the interest and curiosity with which we view these monuments; and it cannot prove otherwise than useful to preserve as complete memorials as possible of such faithful aids to history, while they are passing before us, and before some of them slowly and silently disappear.

The latest numismatic events of importance in connection with this particular range were the Boyne and Durazzo sales in London and at Genoa respectively in 1896. Both proved signally valuable in filling up *lacunæ*, and verifying statements, in the Italian series; and I have been also indebted to Count Papadopoli's recent monographs on the *Coins of Venice* and his own *Inedited Italian Coins*, as well as to the second Rossi Catalogue (1895).

For the French, German and Low Country mints and currencies I have used the Meyer and Reimmann Catalogues in principal measure; but I have likewise resorted with considerable advantage to those periodically issued by Helbing

of Munich, Hess of Frankfort, Schulman of Amersfoort, and Serrure of Paris, to all of whom I beg respectfully to express my obligations.

My thanks are more than equally due to Messrs. Lincoln and Son, MM. Rollin and Feuardent, and Messrs. Spink and Son, for their untiring and uniform kindness in placing in my way whatever seemed likely to be of service to me in my numismatic capacity; and the last-named firm has spared no pains in forwarding my project for supplying to English students and collectors for the first time a comprehensive account of the vast monetary systems of modern Europe, as distinguished from those of the ancients on the one hand, and of Great Britain and America on the other. My custom has never been, and from the limited extent of my resources can never be, of very high moment to Messrs. Spink & Son, yet they have invariably reserved for my inspection (the purchase being optional) any rare piece with which they happened to meet; and since 1893 thousands of early coins have thus come into my hands through a variety of channels.

The inherent and obvious consequence of such many-sided help has been to extend the proportions of the present volume somewhat beyond the original plan.

That I have not escaped from the chronic proneness of the numismatist to commit mistakes, I am fairly confident, yet I feel that these supplementary Collections may prove of service to a widening circle of students and amateurs, to whom the powerful and permanent interest resident in the present branch of the inquiry grows apparent.

W. C. H.

BARNES COMMON, SURREY.
June, 1897.

*** For the convenience of a few collectors, who may desire to make additions to the book, ten copies interleaved with writing paper have been issued by the Publishers.

ERRATUM.

Page 16, line 16 from bottom, for (1583-16) read (1583-1671).

NUMISMATIC NOTES.

A

Abbeville. The deniers with the legend *Abuasvca* belong here. One of Gui I. (1053–1100) has this degenerate reading and *Wido Comes.* This place formed part of the ancient countship of Ponthieu.

Abyssinia. A silver coinage of Menelik III. of European module, with the King's portrait and vernacular legends, has just been issued. The coinage is intended to supersede the Maria Theresa talari and the Italian money. See Spink & Son's *Num. Circular*, June, 1895, for an exact description of the new series.

Aes. While all transactions and payments, including legal fines, were reckoned by weight, not by tale, the ancient commercial unit of the Roman monetary system was the aes. See Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 14, and Humphreys, Ch. xxi. The original weight, 12 ounces, conferred on it the name of As libralis. Although there is some evidence that this medium of exchange dates back to regal times or about the 7th cent. B.C., there are no extant specimens of such an era; and the probability is that its multiples of four, five, and ten were not introduced till a later period, when population and trade had increased, although they appear to have existed prior to the first reduction of standard, since one, presumed to be a quincussis or 5 as-piece, in the Pembroke collection, weighed nearly five pounds, the weight having evidently varied in different centres of production, like the more modern metallic currency; and we are at liberty to presume that such weights as 4 lbs. 9 oz. and a fraction, 9 oz. and a half, 7 oz. and a half, are local peculiarities rather than constitutional changes. Under the empire the aes, as has been elsewhere indicated, remained in a varied form the unit of the Roman national coinage.

There can be no longer any question that the area and period, over which the Roman *As* extended, were far greater than the earlier numismatists, and even specialists on that particular topic, supposed; the principle on which the original type was founded is traceable to Sicily, as that island gradually fell under Roman influence; and in considering this point we do well to recollect that a very prolonged interval occurred in European history, during which our knowledge of numismatic transactions is extremely limited, and such as it is, is largely indebted to internal or superficial evidence. Comp. Bunbury Cat. 1895, Nos. 1-45.

Aire sur la Lys, Pas de Calais. The siege-money of 1710 consists of square silver pieces of 50 and 25 sols with the legend: *Pro · Rege · et · Patria · Aria ·* 50 *Obs* and the arms of the governor, crowned, and dividing 17 10.

Aix-les-Bains. The modern *Aquæ Sextiæ*. Comp. *Savoy*.

Aix-la-Chapelle or *Aachen*, the place of origin of the *groschen von juncheit*, a series of the St. Charlemagne type ranging in date from 1374 to 1421; the pieces subsequently bear the crowned Madonna with the radiated Jesus. A groschen of this class reads on rev. *Urbs : Aqvensis : Regni : Sedes*. Allusively to the city having been the chief residence of Charlemagne, as well as his burial-place.

Alba Julia. See *Karlsburg* or *Weissenburg*.

Albertin, a silver coin of the Austrian Netherlands under Albert and Isabella = 2½ gulden or 50 patards. There is the double, of which we have seen examples dated 1600 and 1601.

Albertin, a gold coin of the Netherlands of the same period. We have a double *a*. of 1602; this type is scarcer than the *chaise* or *clinkaert*.

Albertusthaler, a coin of Denmark, 18th cent., struck for the Danish trade with the East Indies. One of 1796 has on obv. a crowned shield dividing date and *Gloria ex amore patriae*, and on rev. a wild man holding a shield and *Moneta nov. arg. Regis Daniae*.

Albus, a billon or plated coin current in Germany and the Netherlands (Zutphen, &c.) from the 14th cent., and perhaps originating at Trèves or Cologne. We have one of Hesse Darmstadt, 1694, with H. D. above the shield and without a legend. It is plated, but f. d. c.

Alerion, a peculiar characteristic of some of the earlier Lorraine money, being a sort of amorphous eagle or part-eagle surmounting a shield or other heraldic cognizance. See Lower's *Curiosities of Heraldry*, 1845, p. 91.

Alexander, the piece of 10 *leua* or *leva* in gold struck for Bulgaria under Prince Alexander.

Alost. A *gros* of Margaret of Constantinople (1244-80) reads on obv. *Marga Reta Comi Tissa*, with a cross having in the cantons *A L O S*, and on ℞ *Flandrie Et Hainonie*.

Amiens, the source of deniers of the "Gratiâ Domini" type, with *Ambianis Civi* or *Civit*, of Charles le Chauve, and one of the Anglo-Gallic mints; a *salute d'or* of Henry VI. of England was struck here. It was in later times a place of coinage of the Kings of France; a *demi-écu carambole* of Louis XIV., 1696, and the *écu aux huit L.* of Loüis XV., 1725, belong to this place.

Amoeneberg, Hesse, one of the places where the wheel was a standard symbol on coins; the same was the case at Munster. This might be significant of Time or of the legend of St. Catherine.

Amsterdam. Schulman (Vente à Amsterdam, Oct. 6, 1896, No. 17) observes of the shilling of Elizabeth of England with m. m. Gothic A: "Suivant quelques numismatistes les monnaies d' Elizabeth à l' A Gothique sont frappées à Amsterdam pendant le gouvernement de Robert Dudley comte de Leycestre." In the struggle against France in 1672-3 money in all metals was struck, the rarest and most remarkable perhaps being the 5-ducat piece in gold, 1673, with *D: Gedachtenis V. D: Munten v: Amsterdam* on the edge.

Ancona. This became a papal mint under Paolo II., 1464-71. There are numerous coins of low values, particularly copper quattrini, issued by that pontiff, Sixtus IV., Innocent VIII., Alexander VI., belonging to this mint. There is also a *giulio* of Marcellus II. 1555 (only year).

Andreasberg, Hanover, the place of origin of a gold gulden of Christian, Duke of Brunswick, 1629, with *Mo* × *Avrea* × *Andreasberg* × on ℞.

Angevin, the coinage of Anjou, which became, like those of Paris and Tours, a favourite type, and was copied in Lorraine, Flanders, and Holland.

Anglo-Gallic Mints not mentioned in Coins of Europe: Amiens, Châlons-sur-Marne, Guiche or Guessin (near Bayonne), (?) La Réole, Le Mans, Nevers, Saint-Lô, Tournay and Troyes.

Angster, a small coin in copper of the Swiss cantons of Lucerne and Schwyz, 19th cent., and also of one or two minor German localities. The name appears to be derived from *Angst*, perhaps the mint-master, and a very old Swiss patronymic.

Anhalt. Comp. Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 315. The separation of 1603 did not preclude the issue of convention-money for the whole principality, which we have of 1616. A begräbnissthaler of 1624 commemorates the death of Ludwig, eldest son of Ludwig of A.—Cöthen. There is a sterbethaler on his own death, 1650, with the moiety. The gold money is generally rare and costly, from the probably restricted output. A ducat of Victor Friedrich of A.—Bernburg, 1744, has the common symbol of the Bear on the wall on ℞ and on obv. the arms and titles. A 5-thaler piece or *pistole* of 1796 has titles of Alexius Friedrich Christian with his portrait

to l., and on ℟ shield, value, and date. There is a series of memorial thalers on the death of the princess Elizabeth of Anhalt-Zerbst, 1639—the double thaler, thaler, and one-third thaler. There are *gulden* of this branch of 1676-8-9, and an *eintrachts-ducat* of 1742 of Johann Ludwig and Christian August, with *Concordia Fratrum* on rev.

Anholt, Westphalia, since the 14th or early part of the 15th cent. the mint of the Seigneurs of Bronkhorst in Gronsfeld; there is money of Gisebert, 1408-32, struck here: the groot, double groot, ⅛ groot, denier or denarius, &c. A double groot reads: *Mon. De Aen Hovlt* and a ⅛ groot *Moneta. Nova De. Aenol.* A denier noir or *zwart* of the same personage reads: *Moneta: Nova: De: An.* He married Anna van Wisch, who survived till 1473. Anholt was still a mint in 1618.

Aniche, near Douai, the place of origin of pieces in silver of 30 and 12 sous, 1820, struck for the use of the local mines.

Annaberg, Saxony. A ½ thaler of Johann Friedrich and Georg, 1536, struck here, reads on obv. *Ioban Frid · Elector · Dvx · Saxo · Fie · F ·* with three shields disposed cruciformly. ℟ *Georgivs · Dvx · Saxonie · Fieri · F · A ·* 1536.

Anselmino. See *C. of E.*, p. 182. The term was applied to the type of the double *giulio* struck at Mantua under Vincenzo I. Gonzaga, 1587-1612. It was = 20 *soldi.*

Antignate, Lombardy. There is the double zecchino of Gio. Bentivoglio II., 1449-1509, of the same type as that described in *C. of E.*, p. 73, with the portrait to r. wearing berretta and having long hair. It reads: *Ioannes · Bentivolvs · II · Bononiensis:* on ℟ occurs: *Maximiliani Impera · Mvn ·* with the shield, &c., crowned, surmounted by the imperial eagle with expanded wings. The right to coin gold accorded to the second Bentivoglio by Maximilian I. was apparently accorded in or before 1488; see the medalet or other piece in copper in Boyne Cat. 1896, No. 778. The silver *testone* also bears the portrait of Gio. Bentivoglio II. with the berretta.

Antwerp, a common mint of the city itself for low values, of the Dukes of Burgundy, of the Spaniards, and of the Austrians. At a later period, Brussels was more generally employed. There is a remarkable gold florin belonging to this mint with the names of Maximilian I. and Philip le Beau, 1489. Schulman, iii., 183 (coin figured at p. 41). There was a double briquet of Mary of Burgundy struck here in 1477. Ibid. i., 511. A curious placaet printed here in 1525 purports to have been drawn up or compiled. "Afin que chascun puisse savoir les grandes faultes deceptions et abus regnāt touchant diverses sortes de deniers estranges." Several varieties and countermarked examples of the *écu robustus* appeared here. In 1593, Mondragon, commandant of the Burg or fortress, issued as money of necessity a copper 5-patard piece

with *M. P. Co. A. L. Sold. D. La. Citt. Danv. A.* 5 *Pat. Piece.* Of the Antwerp coinage of Philip V., 1703, there is a rare variety of the *daalder* or ducaton, with a large draped and armoured bust to r. in low relief. The siege-money of 1814 was struck during the siege of the city by the allies and its defence by General Carnot. The coinage of Antwerp is usually marked with a hand, but occasionally with a tower or turret. Comp. *Netherlands.*

Aosta. Of Carlo II. of Savoy (1504-53) we have the *grosso*, the 4-gr. piece, the *cavallotto*, and *grossetto*, all in silver. All these coins appear to belong to the close of the reign.

Appenzell, capital of the Swiss canton of the same name, and the place of origin of the pieces struck for this member of the Confederation, when the independent cantonal system prevailed. The money partakes of the usual character of the Swiss currency, and includes some very handsome pieces.

Aquila. Other readings are *Aqvilana Libertas* and *Aquilana Civitas.*

Aquitaine. See *Bordeaux* infrâ and *ibid.* and *Poictiers* in *C. of E.* cat. of mints.

Arches. See *Nevers.*

Arent or *Arensdaalder*, the *d.* (with its divisions) with the eagle occupying the field *Zeeland*, *West Friesland*, &c.

Argento. Comp. *C. of E.* p. 182. An *argento* of Martin V. 1417-31, struck at Avignon, is described in Rossi Cat., 1895, No. 88, as = *medius grossus.* Comp. *Bronzo* and *Mytilene.*

Arles, supposed, with Trèves and Lyons, to have been one of the Gaulish mints. The Merovingian silver saiga was struck here in the 8th cent. by a seigneur named Antenor; one before us has on obv. *Ant.* in a monogram and on rev. *AR.* It was also a mint of Charles le Chauve, Charles le Gros, Louis I. and II., whose money is not easily distinguishable, Louis IV., Carloman, etc. The coinage of the Archbishops was transferred in the 13th cent. to Beaucaire. There is a rare silver *obole* of Louis II. or III. with *Arela Civis.* and *Ludovicus* in a monogram on obv. and *Ludovicus* and a crest on rev.

Arnhem, Gueldres, a mint of the Dukes of Gueldres, An *Arnhemsche Rynsgulden* of Willem I., 1377-93, is marked by Schulman, IX., 7, at 6.50. As the Brederode family, Barons of Bronkhorst in Gronsfeld, &c. had a mansion-house in the town from an early period, it is possible that some of their money was struck here, as well as at Vianen and elsewhere. *Arnem*, *A-R-E-N*, &c.

Arnsburg. There are thalers of Karl Eugen, 1676, with the arms and an eagle on a rock.

Arolsen, the chief town in Waldeck-Pyrmont, and probably the mint. This principality formerly included Swalenburg and Sternburg, both lost in the 14th cent.

Arquata. A rare *luigino* of 1682 has a portrait of Gerardo

Spinola, marquis of A. (1682-94), to l., and his title, and on ℞. his arms crowned, between two leopards, surcharged on crowned eagle.

Arragon. The almost complete subjugation of the Spanish Moors as a dominant race, and the zeal displayed by Ferdinand I. for the new faith, account perhaps for a rare and curious gold coin before us, bearing on obv. the portrait of the King crowned to l. dividing *C. A.* with the legend: *Ferdinandus : R : Dei Gracia : Aragon : LA.* and on rev. the arms of Arragon crowned, dividing L.S. and the reading: *Triumfator : Et : Catolicus : Cristianis* (Cross). Comp. *Spain.*

Artésienne (*Monnaie*), the money of the feudal territory and government of Artois, especially the *maille*, which, like that of Paris, Tours, Anjou, &c., was copied beyond the French frontier. See Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 183.

Artois. The gold money of Philip II. of Spain as Count of Artois is equally difficult to find with the copper.

Arx Fogarach, a mint of some of the later independent waiwodes of Transsylvania or Siebenbürgen. The famous 100-ducat piece of Michael Apafy, 1677, was struck here, as well as other coins and money of necessity.

Ascoli, also the place of origin of a *madonnina* of Pius VI., 1797.

Asti, in the Milanese. Count Papadopoli (*Monete Ital. Inedite*, V., 31) engraves a bianchetto, apparently belonging to Teodoro II., Marquis of Monteferrato, while he held this fief. It is of billon, and weighs gr. 1·16., and reads on obv. *Marcho* × *Montisf*, and on ℞ *Sancti Secondi* with a bearded head of the Saint. But there are varieties.

Atia, a copper coin of Portugal, struck at Diu, in Hindostan, an island ceded to Portugal in 1717.

Atri. A *bolognino* of Giosia Acquaviva (1459-62) reads *Iosias D. Aqua* and in field *VIVA;* on ℞ *Dvx Adrie* and in field *A* between four points.

Auch, Gers, a Merovingian mint. *Avscius Fit.* Also an Anglo-Gallic one.

Audenarde, the source of the money of necessity issued during the siege by the Spaniards in 1582-3: 5, 10, 20, and 40 stuivers on a uniface square flan with a lion rampant enclosed in a shield within an inner circle, surrounded by the legend: *Spes · Nostra · Deus* · 1582, the whole in a beaded circle, and surmounted by an incuse stamp bearing *A* crowned.

Augsburg. We have a silver denier in mint state of the emperor Henry II. (1002-24) with a crowned bust on obv. and *Hinric Rex.* and on ℞ *Augsta. Civ.* One of Henry III. has *He Ni Ri C R.E.X.*, and on ℞ *Avgvsta Civ.* Helbing of München (Cat. 1896, No. 2468) offers a dicker-doppel-thaler

of 1744 by Thiebaud, which he says is of the greatest rarity.

Augustale. See Boyne Cat. 1896, 979-80.

Aurich, Hanover, source of a marien-groschen of Frederic II. 1755, m.m. *D.* and of a 3-pfenning scheide-münze, 1763, of the same, with the same m.m. and F. R. in a monogram crowned. Comp. *Hanover.*

Auroie, Belgium. There are *grooten*, double *gr.* and ⅓ *gr.* of Adolf Van Marck, Bishop, 1313-44. *Vrotensis.*

Ausbeutethaler, the silver mining thaler of various German states, 16th-17th cent.

Austria. There are 2 and 4-ducat pieces of Rodolph II. with the jugate busts of Maximilian I., Charles V., and Ferdinand, reading *Maxi. I. Caro. V. Et. Ferd. D. G. Rom. Caes. Reg. Hisp.* and on rev. adding *Hvng. Bo. Dal. Cro. Etc. Archd. Aust. Dv. Bvrg.*, with a shield and the double-headed eagle. A thaler, also undated, has the portrait and titles of Rodolph II. on obv. and on ℟ the three jugate busts as above described. Another noteworthy piece in gold is that struck during the minority of Ferdinand Charles, with the jugate busts of his mother Claudia dé Medici and himself to l. with the reading, *Clavdia Mater. Et. Ferdinand. Carol. Filivs. Archidvc. Avst.*, and on the ℟. *Duces. Bvrgvndiae. Comites. Tyrolis.*

Of the *thalers* and *double-thalers* of Ferdinand I. there have been finds; there are also *triple thalers*, all being of the thick fabric, like those of Sigismund of the Tyrol, 1484, Ferdinand and his successors in Austria also struck gold of high values; and of this prince himself we have 10-ducat pieces with a bare-headed bust to l. A specimen before us is dated 1551. Comp. *Germano-Italian Empire* infrâ. In some of the coins of the Austrian mint the reverse dies were utilized to accompany new obverses, as on a thaler of Rodolph II., 1610, apparently struck for a type with jugate busts and double titles, as the ℟ reads: *Necnon Archidvces Av : Dvc : Bvr : Com : Tirol*, and a double th. undated of Leopold I. and Claudia dè Medici with their accolated heads, on the contrary, has on ℟ *Dvx · Bvrgvndiae · Comes · Tirolis :* having formed part of a pair of dies made for the archduke Leopold prior to his marriage.

There is an undated thaler of Ferdinand I. with the titles: *Land Alsa* · and *Com Phirt* and two lateral escutcheons, of which one bears two fish back to back, as on the ℟ of the thaler of Sigismund, Archduke of Austria, 1484. Comp. Meyer Cat., 1894-5, No. 4909. The money of Maria Theresa acquires a peculiar interest from her powerful personality, as well as from her sex, and presents itself rather sparingly in unexceptionable state, especially for the earlier years and in the currencies outside the German Imperial series. The gold is rare. The modern

Austrian gold money includes pieces of 8 and 4 florins. See *Schützen-thaler.*

Autonomous. the possession of the right to coin money without external authority, but pursuant to an original grant from the emperor or other superior jurisdiction. Savoy renounced the claim in the 14th cent. (Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 433). The principle does not seem to have existed in England.

Autun. There is a denier of Pepin le Bref with *Av Tran no* in three lines, which may have proceeded from this place.

Auxonne, diocese of Besançon, a place acquired in exchange by Hugues de Châlons, Duke of Burgundy, son of Etienne, Count of Burgundy, and Beatrice, only daughter of Guillaume de Châlons, and where Hugues in 1237 struck certain deniers with *Vgo Bvrgvnd Dvx* on obv. and on ℟ *Avsoniensis.*

Avigliana, Piedmont. Count Papadopoli (*Mon. I.I.* v., 8) notices a *quarto di grosso* of Amadeo VIII. (1391-1439) struck here. Ordinances for the issue of such a piece appeared in 1395, 1399, and 1403.

Avignon. A silver *denier* of Charlemagne reads on obv. *Carrol VS* in two lines, and on ℟ *Avinos.* See *Papal Coinage.*

Baar (with Lathem), the place of origin of several varieties of the silver daalder with the name of St. Luderus, the supposed earliest coinage of the Brederode family. A d. of this type reads on obv. *Sanctvs : Lvdervs : Patronvs : Nos :* with the crowned bust probably intended for the seigneur or the saint, and on ℟ *Moneta : Nova : Argentea : Ba*, a lion rampant occupying the whole field and holding the shield in his claw. In Schulman, vii., 62, occurs the following note:—"Les écus de St. Luderus sont vraisemblablement frappés par Thierri de Bronkhorst, cadet de Batenborg, qui acquit de Lamoral, comte d'Egmont, la baronnie, le château, la seigneurie de Baar et Lathem, etc., y compris la maison de Baar dans la ville d'Arnhem, pour une somme de 74,000 florins."

Bacharach. Of Friedrich I., Count Palatine of the Rhine, 1449-76, we have the *raderalbus* of the St. Peter type.

Baden. Comp. *Breisgau* infrâ. There are gold florins or *goldgulden* of the favourite St. Peter type of the margraf Christoph (1475-1527) with *Cristof Marchio in Ba* or *Badensis* and *Moneta Nova Avrea Badensis*, in several varieties. A very fine ½ thaler klippe of 1519 is figured in the Meyer Cat., 1895. The margraf Johann II. struck money for the Palatinate in 1611. The early money of all the branches seldom occurs for sale. A gulden

klippe of 1626, with the name of Friedrich V. of Baden-Durlach, having the margraf's half-length bust with baton, fetched in a lot with a 60-kreutzer piece of Ludwig Wilhelm of Baden, 1704, the very high price of £20 at Sotheby's in 1895. A thaler of the same, 1624, is valued by Hess of Frankfort, 1896, at 65 *m.* The former coin was not fine. The buyer was Hess of Frankfort. See *Cat. de la vente Loustau*, 1895, Nos. 549-60. Ludwig, grand-duke of Baden, 1866, issued a 5-florin piece in gold. The ordinary gold florin of modern times is = 5 thalers. The modern copper coinage usually bears only the shield, date, and value, but occasionally a portrait.

Bagattino, a small billon or bronze coin of Venice, largely employed for Friuli and other colonies. Nicolo Trono (1471-3) struck more than one type in billon or in copper and the double. Count Papadopoli engraves the variety without the portrait of the Doge. A *b.* of the doge Pasquale Cicogna has *Pasc · Ciconia · Dvx* and a cross on obv., and on ℟ *S · Marcvs · Venetvs ·* and the bust of the saint facing. One of the smaller divisions of the *Giustina* was reckoned = 20 *b.* See Boyne Cat., 1896, No. 458.

Baiocchella. Comp. *Fano* in Hazlitt's *C. of E.* Cat. of Mints and infrâ.

Baiocco. In the normal copper coinage there does not seem to have been anything beyond the baiocco and its moiety till the reign of Pius IX. Of Pius VI. we have a silver 20-baiocchi piece of 1777, struck at Bologna, with the rampant lion holding in its claw a pennon exhibiting the legend *Libert.* This appears to have been borrowed from Lucca. Comp. *Bologna*, *Macerata*, *Perugia*, &c.

Bamberg. This was one of the places, where in 1795 the local authorities had to strike the *thaler* and its divisions (down to the 6th) from the Church plate to contribute to the cost of the war against France. Comp. *Austria* and *Würtemburg*.

Bannassac Gévaudan. A two-handled chalice, surmounted by a cross, is on some of the products of this early mint, which was probably within the monastery or abbey of Saint Canourgus de Bannassac.

Bar-le-Duc, dept. of Meuse, France, a mint of the Counts and Dukes of Bar, 14th-15th cent. The coinage of this and other mints seem to be only indicated by the titles and the two barbels dos-à-dos. At present there is reason to apprehend that a large body of numismatic material relative to this feudal possession has perished, as there are no records of coins of the Counts of Bar anterior to the 14th c. The money of Henry III., son of Thibault II., who died in 1297, is the earliest yet identified. The former married a daughter of Edward II., of England, after whom he probably named his son and successor. Henceforth silver *deniers* of 38 or 40 gr. occur,

chiefly struck at Mousson, on the left bank of the Moselle, a town built by Thibault II. in 1260. The coinage steadily grew in volume and importance, and included the double *denier*, the *gros tournois*, and the gold florin, the last first struck under Robert, first Duke (1352-1411). There is convention-money between Luxemburg and Bar of 1342. By the marriage of René I. of the house of Anjou (1519-31) to the daughter of the Duke of Lorraine, the two States were united. The Florentine gold type adopted here followed very closely and even servilely the originai pattern. A *florin d'or* of Robert, first Duke of Bar (1352-1411) has on obv. the *fleur de lis* and *Robertvs Dvx* and on ℞. the standing figure of St. John with *S. Johannes B.* The French *gros tournois* was also imitated here; as well as the *double tournois à la fleur de lis* of Jean le Bon of France. The *gros tournois* of Robert, Duke of Bar, is of the usual French type, with *Robertvs Dvx* in the inner circle of obv. Bar-le-Duc became a duchy in 1354. Serrure, in a cat. of royal and baronial coins sold by him in 1895, No. 1011, describes a silver coin of Robert, Duke of Bar, which he calls "superbe et rarissime piece," with *Barrensis: Dvx : Et : Mar.*—probably a *gros* or *double gros*; but he does not furnish the denomination. Of the gold florin of Robert there are at least two varieties, one with a gothic T in *Robertvs* of the legend being rare.

Barby, Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe, the capital of an ancient countship. There are groschen of Wolfgang II. (1565-1615) of 1611-12-13-14, and of Albrecht Friedrich (1615-1641) a doppel schilling, groschen, and a kupfer-kipper-dreier (1621).

Barile, a silver coin of Florence, struck in 1506-29, and by the first Medici, similar to the *carlino*.

Basle. The earlier money, issued down to the middle of the 17th c., is scarce and desirable; some coins present a view of the city; there is a series of the latter from the double thaler down to the 30-kreutzer, 1611, &c. A gold florin of 1521 reads: *Monet: No: Av R : Civi· Basil.* and on ℞ has the Madonna and Child and *S. Maria · Ora · Pro N·* There is an excessively rare doppelthaler without date struck in gold to pass for 15 Ducats. Helbing of Munich's Cat., 1895, No. 2923, £90.

Batavia, the mint of the earliest Dutch colonial pieces after those of 1601 struck at Amsterdam. There are the 48 stuivers in silver, 1645, and the ½ and ¼ st. in copper, 1644; but there may have been the 24 and 12 st. in silver also. The 48 st. piece is cast. The ½ and ¼ st. are similar in type. The Dutch also employed countermarked Mexican dollars and other foreign (including Oriental) coins in that metal and in gold.

Batenborg, Gueldres, a mint of the seigneurs of Bronkhorst. A daalder of 1559 of Willem reads, *Gvil D Bronc Lib Baro De Bat Enbo* on obv., with portrait of the seigneur to l. in armour

bareheaded, and on ℞ occur the imperial arms with titles of Ferdinand I. An undated billon stuiver of Herman Theodor bears the quartered shield of Manderscheid, Stein, Daun, and Rouci, surcharged with Bronkhorst, and a daalder of the same reads on obv. *Herm. Theod · D · Bro · L · Bar · I · B D Stei.* and has the portrait to l. in armour bareheaded, holding a marshal's baton. In his gold types he copied the money of Nimmhegen. See for a series of illustrations of the coins of B. the Antwerp *Ordonnantie* of 1578. There is an exceedingly rare double daalder klippe of Maximilian of Bronkhorst, 1616, with the titles on ℞ of the emperor Matthias. The obv. reads: *Maxim. Co. D. Bronck. Bat. Li. Bar. in Batenbvrgh Et St.* A $\frac{2}{3}$ daalder or gulden of 1693 has a shield of nine quarters and the reading, *Ioan. Fran. Comes. Bronkhorst In Gronsfelt* 1693. The ℞ exhibits the titles of Eberstein, Baar, Batenborg, Alpen, Honnipel, &c. There are copper liards, double liards, and hellers in this series; some have B.E.G. in the field for *Bronkhorst en Gronsfelt.* Comp. *Baar, Gronsfeld, Ungaro,* and *Vianen.*

Battezone, the Florentine *carlino,* a silver coin representing on obv. the baptism of Christ by St. John, and issued only in 1503-4.

Bavaria. Some of the earliest coins are degenerate types of the *Christiana Religio,* or Temple deniers, with the name of Henry IV. (995-1004) and illiterate legends. A thaler of Maximilian I., 1627, has on obv. the shield with supporters and the legend: *Maximil · Com · Pal · Rh · Vt · Bav · Dvx · S · R · I · Archidap · Et · Elect.,* and the Madonna reverse with *Clypevs Omnibus In Te Sperantibus.* The *schauthaler* of Ludwig X., 1540, is marked by Hess of Frankfort, 1896, at 100 *m.*, and the doppelducat of Albert V., 1565, 300 *m.* Hess offers *ibid.* a *piefort* which he calls unique, of the die of the *halbbatzen* of 1564, at 200 *m.* Much of the earlier money of this region appears to be scarce and costly. Of the coinage of Maximilian Joseph, besides the *charta magna* thaler of 1818, there are the *Pro Deo Et Populo* of 1821 and the *Für Gott und Vaterland* of 1822. But the series is rich in fine examples of workmanship. One of the plentiful series of Ludwig I., 1825, &c., is cited by Helbing of München, Oct., 1896, No. 3410, as of the greatest rarity. It is a *probestempel.* The double Vereinsthaler, 1865, 1867, 1869, was probably struck in small numbers, as it seldom occurs, and one of the first-mentioned year fetched 105 *m.* = £5. 5*s.*, at a sale at Frankfort in 1892. Some of the silver florins of Maximilian Joseph (1745-77) and of Ludwig II., 1866, with the Madonna reverses, bear Latin legends and *Patrona Bavariæ* on ℞, in imitation of Hungary. But the Madonna type is found on the Bavarian coinage at a much earlier date, as we have seen.

Bayeux, a Carolingian mint and a supposed one of the dukes of Normandy. There is a *denier* of Charles le Chauve, 840-75, with *Baiocas Civi.*

Bayonne. An *écu d'or* of Louis XVI. was struck here in 1785.

Bazaruco. Comp. *Diu* infrà. There is a 20-*b.* piece in copper of João V., 1734. There are many other examples of the *b.* and its multiples, struck at Goa, Bassein, and Diu, and unknown to Aragão.

Beauvais. A denier of Philippe d'Alençon, Bishop of Beauvais, 1357-9, was struck by him as patriarch of Aquileia. Comp. Sale catalogue of Loustau cabinet, 1895, No. 210. The coins struck under Hugh Capet, with the name of the bishop associated, read *Hvgo Rex Hervevs*, and *Belvacvs Civitas.* We have a *denier* of Charles Le Chauve with *Belgevacvs Civi.* on obv., and on ℟ *Carolus Rex Fran.*

Beckum or *Beckem.* Comp. Hazlitt, p. 78. Pieces of 12 and 6 pf., 1609, belong here.

Begräbnissthaler, or Funeral thaler, with the ⅔ or gulden and the ⅓, a memorial coinage of Saxony, &c. See Meyer Cat., 5270, 5279, 5283, 5287.

Belgiojoso, Lombardy. The *scudo di argento*, 1769 (only year) reads on obv. *Antonius I · Barbiani Belgiojosii Et S · R · I · Princeps*, with bareheaded bust to r. with long hair. ℟ crowned and mantled shield and *Comes Cunii · Et · Lugi March · Grumelli ·* 1769. The *zecchino* of same date and type varies slightly in legend, and reads *Cvnil.*

Belgium (Kingdom). In 1848 a piece of 25 francs = an English sovereign in face value, was struck; in 1865 special money appeared in commemoration of the accession of Léopold II., including 300 impressions of a 100-franc-piece in gold. The idea of inserting vernacular legends on the coinage in 1886 had been already carried out on some of the Nimmhegen money in the 16th c. and on the copper currency in France from Henry III. to Louis XIV. The type of the lion *sejant* was a modified form of the hedged lion of Hainaut, where the symbol appears on the coins of Willem IV. (1404-17) and of his successor, Jacqueline of Bavaria (1417-27). See Planché's *Pursuivant at Arms* (1873), p. 56.

Bentheim, a distinguished Hanoverian house, which was divided into three branches, each of which struck money in silver and copper from 1606 to 1768. The earliest branch seems to have been that of Tecklenburg-Rheda.

Berg or *'s Heerenberg*, Gelderland, near Arnheim. The early seigneurs struck money both in gold and silver, of either of which fine specimens are very desirable. Willem I. (1354-87) copied the *gros tournois* with *Wilhelmvs Dns.* in the inner circle of reverse. A gold ducat of Frederick has the titles of Homoet, Boxmeer, Hedel, and Stevensweerd, a crowned lion occupying field on obv.

See Serrure, *Histoire de la souverainneté de 's Heerenberg*, 4°, Gand, 1860. A daalder without date reads *Gvil : Co : D' : Mon : Z : D : De : He : Br : Box : Ho : Z* : *Wis* × with the lion occupying the field, and on ℞ occurs a figure to r. in armour, crowned, holding sceptre and orb, and *Sanct : Oswald : Rex : Nvmvs : Nov : De : Heelde*. A second bears the lion as before and *Gvil · Co · D · Mon · Z Dns · D* Bil · He · Box · Ho* × *Z* × *Wis*, and on ℞ the full-length figure of St. Pancratius in armour, standing, and *Sanctvs · Bangrativ · Nvmvs* · 30 · *Stv*. Another of the St. Oswald type has the crowned figure and value in field (30 *st.*) and *Sanct : Oswald · Rex Nvmvs · Argen* : 30 · *Stufe* · on rev., and on obv. the lion occupying the field and holding in claw the arms of S. Heerenberg, and round, the titles of the same personage.

Berg, Westphalia. Some of the money gives no name of ruler, but has on a grosch of 1577, *Mo · No · Dvc · Ivl · Cli · Z Mon*. The ½ and ¼ stüber were struck for this provine at a later date, with the initials of the Prussian or other ruler in a monogram, crowned. We have a ¼ st. of 1758 and ½ of 1783, 1802-3-4-5, m.m. *B*. or *S*. with the monogram of Karl Theodor, Count Palatine, and Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, and a 3-st. piece in billon of Murat, as Grand-Duke of Berg, 1806. There is also a thaler of the last, with bareheaded bust to l. The money of Jérôme Napoléon, king of Westphalia, was partly struck here (m.m. B.). Adolf Meyer, Cat. 1894-5, pp. 130-1.

Bergamo. Comp. *Germano-Italian coins* infrâ. During the republican epoch (12th—14th c.) the silver *grosso* and *denaro* were struck here.

Berne. There is, besides the silver *dicken* and double d. of 1492, an important early thaler of 1494, with *Sanctvs Vincencivs*, 1494, on obv. and on ℞ the bear and 27 shields of arms. There was a later issue in 1501. Comp. *Switzerland*. See Coraggioni, plate viii.-xi. There is a scarce double ducat in gold of 1727, with the value on ℞.

The thaler of 1494 sold at Sotheby's, July 11, 1895, No. 245, differed slightly from the ordinary type in having a *nimbus* round the eagles' heads. This coin is of supreme interest as the earliest Swiss thaler. There is a *dicken* of 1492 struck in gold.

The revolutionary 6-livres piece of France, 1793, countermarked with the arms of Berne and 40 *Bz*. was made current here by decree, July 2, 1816, 23 years after its original appearance.

Besançon. A *blanque* of 1541, with crowned bust to r., reads: *Carolvs : V : Imperator*, and on ℞ has shield surmounted by date and *Mon : Civi : Bisuntine*. A posthumous ¼ thaler of 1624, with laureated bust of Charles V. to l. and *Carolvs. V. Imperator.*, and on ℞ *Moneta . Civ . Imp . Bisvnt* . is marked by Schulman, xxx., 579, 15 *g*. A posthumous thaler of 1659, with a full-length portrait of Charles V. to r., dividing the date, reads on obv. *Carolvs*

Qvint. Rom. Imperator, and has on ℞ the double-headed eagle, crowned, with *Moneta · Civit · Imperi · Bisuntiæ*. There are similar pieces of 1663, &c. In gold we have *pistoles* and *double p.* of Charles, with a laureated bust to r.

Bettlerthaler. See *Mayence*.

Bianchetto, a billon coin of Monteferrato, &c., 14th c. = 1-12th of a *grosso*. Comp. *Asti*.

Bianco. See Papadopoli, *Del Piccolo e del Bianco*, 8°, 1887, and comp. *C. of E.*, p. 185, v. *Bezzo*. This seems to have been the Venetian equivalent of the French *blanque*, and to have been in use at least in the 14th c. Papadopoli furnishes some very curious particulars about it.

Bielfeld, Lippe, a mint of the Counts of Berg. Schulman, ix., 543, notices a denier of Wilhelm, Count of B. struck here.

Birkenfeld. There is a convention-thaler of Christian IV., 1760.

Bisante, the name given to a copper coin struck in 1570 by Venice for Nicosia.

Bist, a copper denomination of Georgia under Heraclius. Chaudoir, pl. 42, fig. 1-2.

Bistritz, one of the places of coinage of the Princes of Transsylvania.

Blainville, Brittany, 6 miles W. of Coutances, a mint of Charles the Simple, 893-929. *Bledonis*.

Blank or *planchet*, the flan of metal on which a coin is to be struck.

Blankpfenning, a plated coin of the Southern Netherlands, under Charles V. of Germany. It appears to have been = ½ denier. See one of 1551, presented to the writer by Messrs. Spink and Son, engraved at p. 415 of *C. of E.* In the *Ordonnantie* of 1586 the *bl. —p.* is said to be = *2 stuivers*, 1 *oort*.

Blanque. There are several varieties of this early French billon coin: *b. à la couronne*, *b. à l'étoile*, *à la fleur de lis*, *aux fleurs de lis dentillé*, *grande b. au K.* (Charles VII.), *grande b. au briquet* (do.), *b. des gens d'armes*, *de la Loire*, *au fusil*, *à la molette* (1456), &c. A *grande b.* of Jean le Bon of the *étoile* type reads *Moneta Dvplex Alba*. About 1791 the *caisse de bonne foi* at Paris issued a 6-b. piece in copper. Comp. *Plaque*.

Blois, a mint of Charles le Chauve. A denier of the *Gratiâ Domini* type reads on ℞ *Blesianis Castro*.

Blutzger. Schulman, xv., 579, cites one of Constantine von Butlar, Bishop of Fulda.

Bohemia. The ancient *denarii* are of fine silver. Of the Hand type we have one of Udalric (1017-37) who, with his immediate successor Bracislas (1037-55) enjoyed prolonged reigns. The latter struck the d. both of large and small module, Frederic, as Elector and Palsgrave, struck among other money

a very rare double ducat in gold in 1612 (see Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 197) and a ½ thaler. As King of Bohemia he issued, besides the 12, 24, and 48 kreutzer, a ¼ thaler of 1620, with his bust to r. and a shield of six quarters, ½ thalers of 1620 of two or more varieties, a thaler of 1621, a kupferkreutzer of 1622, and a 10-ducat piece in gold, 1620, with the king in armour standing between two escutcheons and his titles as Duke of Bavaria. Christies', May 1, 1890, No. 257, £16. 10*s*. Comp. *Moravia* and *Poland*.

Bologna. The numismatic records of the Pepoli and Visconti rule here consist of *grossi* and ½ gr. of Taddeo Pepoli, 1337, and Giovanni and Giacomo Pepoli, 1347, with *Tadevs . De . Pepolis* and *Ia . & . Io . D . PPli* . enclosing *F . R . E . S .* (Fratres) the money of Giovanni Visconti, Archbp. of Milan, has *Iohe . Vicec .* enclosing *Omes*. It is to be remarked that while the coins of the earlier Pepoli have his name on ℞ only, those of his sons or successors bear theirs on the obv. There are a few interesting gold *zecchini* of Alexander VI. and Julius II. (1503-1513), the latter ascribed to Francia. A *zecchino* and a *medaglia*, the latter in silver, refer to the expulsion of Gio. Bentivoglio II. in 1506. See Rossi Cat., 1895, Nos. 135, 138. A copper essay without date (Pius VI., 1775-1799) reads *Zecca Pontific di Bologna* and on ℞ *Moneta Coniata colle Nuove Macchine*. Comp. *Antignate*.

The custom of placing the final letter or syllable in the field also prevailed at Gubbio, Ancona, and Parma. But the supposed initiative conferred on the coins so treated the general name of *Bolognini*.

Besides the 3-scudi piece of 1529 there is the 10-sc. of same date with the reading *Excollato · / Ore De Rebvs / Sacris Et Pro / Phanis · In · Egeno / Rvm · Svbsidivm · / M · D · XXIX · / Bononia ·* and on ℞ *Cogente. Inopia. Rei. Frvmentarie*. There is the sc. and ½ sc. of similar type.

Bolswerd, West Friesland. There are double *grooten* struck here, 1476, 1478. *Moneta Nova Bolswerden*. See Schulman, xvii., 395.

Bommel. A piece of 2 stuivers, money of necessity, 1599, reads *Moneta. Nova × Facta × Boeme*. A second on a square flan has *Moneta.·.Nva.·.Facta.·.Boeme*. Schulman, xxx., 584-5, notices two other varieties.

Bonk, the square copper stuiver struck at Soerabaya for the Dutch East Indies, 18th c.

Bononenus, the *mezzo grosso* of Pope Eugenius IV., struck at Bologna, 1431-8.

Bordeaux, a mint of the Merovingian rulers, whose place of coinage seems to have been in the Abbey of St. Etienne, and *Sci Steban*. occurs on the reverses of some of the money. Here was struck a series of *deniers* and *oboles* of the Comtes de Macon

in the 10th—12th c., apparently commencing with Sance-Guillaume (984). A *denier* of Bernard Guillaume (984-1010) has the legends on both sides retrograde. The type with the name of Guillaume became the normal one down to the Anglo-Gallic period. A denier of Sance-Guillaume reads on obv. *Bvdeial*, and on ℞ *Sancivs*. One of Guillaume IX. (1087-1127) has the curious rev. legend *Victoria*. The earliest coinages seem to be incomplete. B. was a mint of Edward I. as Duke of Aquitaine; but there is some uncertainty as to the attribution of coins to him and his successors. The gold *pavilion* and other money of the Black Prince, struck here, bears the m.m. *B*. A scarce *double louis* of Louis XVI., 1777, belongs to this place.

Borgo-Taro, Parma, a Principality of the Landi family, 16th—17th c. Federigo Landi, 1589-1626, struck the *scudo*, the *cinquina*, and the *grossetto* in silver, and the *quattrino* in billon.

Bouillon. A 30-*sol* piece in silver of 1613 reads on obv. *Henricvs · De · La · Tovr Dux · Bullionævs*, and on ℞ *Svpremvs Dvx Sedanensis*. The value and date, as on a similar piece of 1615, are beneath the claws of the eagle, which has a boar in its heart. These coins follow the French standard and are equal to the *petit écu* of Louis XIII. There are in this series the ½ and ¼ *écu* in silver, and the *Double de Bouillon* or *Double Tournois*, 1605, 1614, and a *Liard Tournois*, 1615, both in copper and with French legends. Of the ¼ *écu*, there is the date 1598. The double liard exists in several varieties and dates. Comp. *Sedan*.

Boulogne. The earliest deniers are scarce.

Bourbourg, within the old county of Flanders. A *denier* reads *Brovborg*. See Poey D'Avant, iii., 439, and the plate.

Bozzolo, Lombardy, a place of coinage of the Dukes of Sabbionnetta after 1539. Count Papadopoli engraves and describes numerous coins in silver and billon belonging to Giulio Cæsare and Scipione Gonzaga (1583-16), who struck billon 10 and 3 *soldi* pieces, and (the latter) pieces of 3, 20, and 30 s., and a *quattrino*. A *scudo* of 1617 bears the name of the engraver, G. Mola, probably related to Scipione Mola, employed by the Medici at Florence just about this time, and also by Pope Urban VIII.

Brabant. The coinage appears to commence about the earlier half of the 13th c. with *mailles* and *sterlings*, succeeded by the *gros* and gold money. An interesting series appears in Rollin & Feuardent's Catalogue, 1865, Nos. 929-76. Some of the money of John II. (1294-1312) reads *Dvx Limbvrgie*, and on ℞ *Dvx. Bra Bantie*. Comp. *Luxemburg*.

John III., Duke of B., 1312-55, struck the double *lam* or *mouton* in gold. There is a gros or groot of the same reign cantonned with four lions, bearing the Duke's title as a marquis of the Holy Roman Empire. See Sch., xv., 912, 916.

Brabantine Revolution of 1790. The florin and 10-sols piece, the latter of poor silver, are of two types: *Domini Est Regnum* and *In Unione Salus*. The 14-florins in gold is of the former, and is similar to the 3-fl. in silver, ℞ *Et. Ipse Dominabitvr Gentivm*. m.m. an Angel's head.

Brandenburg (Electorate). Frederic of Hohenzollern, Burggraf of Nürnberg, who is said to have purchased the margraviat in 1415 from the emperor Sigismund, may have received it in settlement of the large pecuniary advances made by him to that prince. The burggraf was the ancestor of the present German emperor. A silver uniface bracteate of Otho I. (1056-82) represents the margraf seated on a wall flanked by two towers (serving for a throne), holding a sword in his r. hand and a banner in his l. between OT | TO and surrounded by *Brandebvrgensis*. The later margraves made Berlin their residence and capital, and struck *denarii*, *solidi*, &c., as well as a special currency of *dreipölker*, &c., for East Prussia. A Stendal thaler of the margraf Joachim II., 1542, is valued by Helbing of Munich, 1895, at £25, and by Hess of Frankfort, 1896, at £15. There are Stendal groschen in this series. Comp. *Nürnberg*.

The coins of the margraf Friedrich-Wilhelm (1640-88) continue the title of Duke of Prussia, but omit the others. A gold ducat of 1660, reading *Mon : Nova Avrea Dvc : Prvss.*, shews a sceptre in the centre of the armorial shield. A *sterbethaler* on the death of the Electress, Louise Henriette of Orange, 1667, with *Lvdovica D : G : Mar : Ac : Elec : Bran : Nat : Prin : Aravs*, is valued by Schulman, xxx., 295, at 105 g., the half, by Hess of Frankfort, 1896, very fine, at 220 m. A double gold ducat, struck on the death of Elizabeth Henrietta, consort of the Elector Frederick, 1683, has on obv. a bust to r. and on ℞ a legend setting forth her birth on Nov. 8, 1661, her marriage, 13 Aug., 1679, her death, 27 June, 1683.

The most singular relic connected with the last Elector of Brandenburg and first King of Prussia is the money struck for the colony of Commenda established in 1681 on the coast of Guinea under the name of Fort-Brandenburg and Gros-Friedrichsburg. This settlement, now abandoned, probably on account of its insalubrity, passed successively through the hands of the Prussians, Dutch, and English, to the last of whom it was ceded in 1872. The margraf Frederic III. of Brandenburg struck certain coins for this dependency, the formation of which was a remarkable and isolated experiment; but specimens are of the utmost rarity, and the extent of the series is unknown to us. We have a gold ducat of 1694, with the portrait of the Elector on obv., and the legend *Frid. III. D. G. M. B. S. R. I. A. C. & E.*, and on ℞ a ship occupying the whole field with *Deo Duce*, 1694. There are similar pieces

of 1688, 1690, and 1692. Of the last there are impressions in silver.

There is also a series of coins belonging to the rulers of Brandenburg in Franconia, Brandenburg-Culmbach, Brandenburg-Bayreuth, and Brandenburg-Anspach, of which the last named comes down to the last century, and is associated with England by the marriage of Lady Craven with one of the margraves and her residence at Brandenburg House, Hammersmith, near London. A begräbnissthaler of Christian, margraf of Br.—Bayreuth, 1655, has on obv. a very fine portrait of the m. to l., with long hair, and bearded, and *Christianus Mar · Brand · Dux Magd · Pruss · Stet · Pomer ·* and on ℟ *Cas-Vand · In Sib · Cros · & Iager · Burg · Norimb · Pr . Halb · & Min*, and in the field *Natvs Coloniæ ad Suevum* 30 · *Ianu* · 1581. *Denatus Baruthi* 30 *Mai*, 1655. *A°. Regimin* · 52 · *æt* · 74 · *&* 4 · *Mens.* *N.C.* for June, 1896, No. 32236, £3. 10*s.* Helbing of Munich, 1895, No. 1857, struck in gold, and estimated = 8 ducats, £17. 10*s.* The latter advertises *ibid.* a gold ducat of the same, 1628, at 40 *m.*; a kipper 24 kr., 1621, at 75 pf.; and a ¼ sterbethaler, 1655, at 10 *m.* Hess of Frankfort, in his Catalogue, 1896, Nos. 2862-7, offers several other coins of same reign—½ thalerklippe, 1621, batzen and ½ th., 1624, and gold ducats of 1631 and 1642; and in a sale catalogue of same date occurs a vierducatenstück of 1609. There is an inedited gold ducat of Christian Ernst, 1664. A double sterbethaler of Anna Maria, daughter of Christian above mentioned, and wife of Johann Anton of Eggenberg, 1688, is priced by Helbing of Munich, 1895, at £45. There is a ½ thaler of Alexander, M. of B.— Bayreuth, 1767, on the erection of the porcelain manufactory at Bruckberg. In the *N.C.* for April, 1896, *Suppl.*, is a nuptial double gold ducat of Alexander of B.—B, struck on his marriage at Coburg in 1754. Schulman (xxiv., 1466) notes a thaler of 1544 with the titles and busts face to face of George of Anspach and Albert of Culmbach, another of the latter alone, 1548, and a third of Joachim-Ernest of Anspach, 1620. A thaler of B.— Anspach of 1629 reads *D : G : Fridericus · Albertus · Et · Christianus · Frat : March : Brand :* [℟] *Prus : St · Po · Ca : Va : Cr : Ia · Duc · Bur · Nv · Pr · Rv ·* On obv. occur three youthful portraits facing, bareheaded and in armour, and on ℟ a shield of 12 quarters. There is a similar one of 1630, and in the same series gold ducats and double ducats, with three portraits facing, or a single one. A *d.* of Joachim-Ernest, 1610, exhibits on obv. the bareheaded bust of the margraf facing, sceptre or baton in hand, and similar titles on both sides to the *thaler* of 1629, and on ℟ the quartered and surcharged shield.

The thalers of the 16th c. were struck in more or less considerable number from year to year, and specimens of the same mintage occur with variations, which seems to authorise the

hypothesis of more than one issue within the twelvemonth. A thaler of 1542 shews the two margraves Georg and Albrecht face to face, with the same type of shield on ℞ as that of 1549 and the motto: *Si Devs Pro Nobis Qvis Contra Nos.* A piece of 6 stübern without date, but posterior to the death of the last Duke of Juliers, &c., s. p. March 24, 1609-10, reads: *Mo. No. Arg. Dvc. Cli. Ivl. E. M.*, with the quartered shield of Juliers, Clèves, Mark, Ravensburg, and Mörs, and on ℞ the crowned double eagle and the titles of the emperor Matthias. See Hess of Frankfort's *Münzfreund*, 1896, No. 7.

The Meyer Catalogue, 1894-5, is one of the richest in the coins of Brandenburg in all its branches and political divisions, except that of Bayreuth.

The rulers of B. in Franconia adopted the Florentine type of gold under Albrecht Achilles (1471-86), with the figure of the Saint on obv., with a lamb at his l. hand and a dog's head at his feet, but instead of the saint's name the margraf's titles, and on ℞. a cruciform shield cantoned with fleurs de lis. These florins continued to be struck at Swobach, Frankfort, &c., down to 1535 and later.

Breda, the source of money of necessity in 1577, 1579, and 1625, in the first case of a silver 20-stuiver piece struck by the governor Fronsberg during the siege by Prince Hohenlohe.

Breisgau. Berthold, Count of B., in the time of the emperor Henry III. (1045-84), built the castle of Zahringen, and assumed by imperial licence the title of Duke. His grandson, Hermann II., who died in 1130, appears to have been the first margraf of Baden.

Bremen, a mint of the town and the see from the 12th c. There are bracteates and silver denarii of early date, followed by the grote, 2-gr., 4-gr., 12-gr., the thaler, ½ th., and doppelthaler, gold florin, and schwaren, ½ sch., and 2½ sch. in copper. Of the archbishop Heinrich of Schwarzburg, 1463-96, we have gold florins with the quartered escutcheon of B. and Schwarzburg. Of his successor, 1497-1511, there is a thaler and ½ th of 1511. Meyer Cat., 1894-5, pp. 87, 371, and Helbing's Cat., 1895, p. 107. The thaler series for the town is of the usual imperial type, with the civic emblem of the key enclosed in a shield on obv. A ½ th. of 1661 (Cisternes Cat., part I. No. 2145), has the shield on obv., supported by lions, and crowned and *Mone . Nova Reipvblicæ Bremensis.* Below the shield occurs the date in Arabic numerals, and *T. I.* for the moneyer's name. A plated *Kreutzer* of 1755 follows the same type. Helbing (1896) speaks of a doppelthaler of 1657 as being a rare date.

Brescia. There are *danari* of incuse form of the emperor Frederic I., with his name, and on ℞ *Brisia.* Of Pandolfo Malatesta (1404-21) there are the silver *denaro* with *De Malatestis*, and the *quattrino* in billon of various types.

Breslau or *Wratislav*, Silesia. A gold ducat struck by Bishop Turzo reads *Mvnvs : Cae : Maxi : MDXIII* in reference to the then recent concession to strike in that metal. One of the town has on obv. *Mo. Avr. Wratislaviensis.* 1577, and on ℞ the titles of the emperor Rodolph II. There are 3-ducat pieces in gold of 1612, 1614 (Klippe), and 1622, and a *gymnasiums-prämien* thaler of 1648.

Brest, Brittany, a mint of the Dukes of Brittany. Its products are very rare. A *blanque* of Jean IV. (1345-99) reads *Moneta Brest.*

Bretzenheim, Prussia, the name found on a convention-thaler and other money of Karl August, 1790.

Brillenthaler, a variety struck at Goslar and elsewhere in the 16th c. See one of 1588 described in Spink's *Numismatic Circular*, No. 10, p. 383. There is also the *brillengulden*.

Brindisi. The Norman princes of Apulia, in addition to the *follaro* in copper and its divisions, struck the double *f.* and the silver ducat, both concave and of the usual fabric. Of Federigo or Frederic I., Barbarossa and Costanza, there is a silver *denaro* with *Frederic. Rex* on obv., and on ℞ *C. Regina*. B. was the place of origin of the *Augustale* of Frederick II. of Germany, struck on the model of the Roman *aureus*. This was the place of origin of numerous coins, both of Frederic II. and of Henry VI., some with the names of their consorts joined in the legends.

Briquet or *Vuuritzer*. The primary meaning of this term (*briquet*) seems to have been the steel for striking a light, which also occurs as an accessory symbol on some of the Burgundian and Low Country money. Schulman, i., 510-13, cites *double briquets* of Charles le Téméraire or the Bold, 1475, and Mary of Burgundy, 1477, and briquets of the latter, 1478, and Maximilian and Philip of Austria, 1485, struck at Antwerp, Daalhem, &c.

Brittany. In Serrure's Sale-catalogue, July 1-2, 1895, Nos. 42-95, occurs a remarkable series of coins of Brittany from Conan II. to Anne, comprising some very rare specimens and coins of Arthur II. and III. Dukes of B. and Earls of Richmond in Yorkshire. There is excessive difficulty in procuring really fine examples in this series, and those generally offered are very mediocre. For a denier of Hoël II., 1066-84, Rollin and Feuardent, in their Catalogue for 1865, ask 100 fr., describing it as "tres beau denier, exemplaire de M. Bigot." The ordinary specimens are of very little value.

Brixen, Austria. Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 84. Helbing of München (Cat., 1895, No. 1314), advertizes a ½ ducat of 1618, with the titles of Charles, Archduke of Austria, as Bishop of B., reading on ℞ *Halbe Dvcat. E : B : E : W :* and terms the coin of the greatest rarity.

Brizay, Indre-et-Loire, a Merovingian mint. There is a

gold *triens* with *Brixis Vico* and the name of the moneyer *Valdo* retrograde.

Brömsethaler, the Lübeck thaler of 1537, with the arms of the Burgomaster Brömbsen, and with a fly (brömse) as part of type, allusively to the name.

Bronzo, a name which seems to be recognised in connection with the copper coins of small module struck for Ravenna, &c., in the 7th-8th c.

Bruges. Hither is referrible the schelling, with the ½, struck to commemorate the inauguration of François d'Alençon, Duc d'Anjou, in 1582, as Governor of the Southern Netherlands. Most of the money of this temporary *regime* came from the mints at Antwerp and Bruges.

Brünn, Moravia, capital of that once independent province and margraviat.

Brunswick-Calemberg. This branch issued thalers and their divisions, mariengroschen and their multiples up to 24, &c., from at least 1555 to 1714, but the currency is uncommon.

Brunswick-Grubenhagen. The money of this is not so common as that of most of the other divisions of the present prolific region. There is a thaler of Philip II., 1595, with portrait, in armour, bareheaded, to r. on obv., holding sceptre, with plumed helmet in front, and on ℟ a shield of four quarters curiously ornamented.

Brunswick-Lüneburg. The prevailing types on the earlier coinage are the *Running Horse*, the *Wild Man*, the *Palm-tree*, and the *St. Andrew;* all these, except the third, which was limited to the earlier reigns, are found on the currency of George I., II., and III. of Great Britain as Dukes of B.-L.; but they gave way to more modern treatment in some instances. The silver coins consist of the thaler and its divisions to the 12th and the mariengroschen and its multiples to 24; in copper the *pfennig* was the unit. We have a piece in this metal of Charles Duke of B.-L., 1792, of 2½ *pf.*, and in gold we meet with the *gold-gulden*, the ½, and the quadruple, the *ducat*, and the *pistole*, and the pieces of 2½, 5, and 10 thalers on the Saxon model. The *ducat* is of two styles and periods, the first dating apparently from 1698, and existing in divisions (½, ¼, ⅛), the latter only known of George III. and in the unit, but of several dates between 1767 and 1802. Comp. *Hanover* infrâ., and *C. of E.*, page 85. The 4-*gold-gulden* piece, the *pistole*, and the more modern *ducat* are the scarcest; the first is only known of George II., and the two others of George III., 1767-1815. Of the widespread multiples of the thaler struck for Br. Lüneburg, one of 5 th., 1650, has the ordinary type of the running horse; but a second of 1666, struck on the death of August, exhibits his bust facing, supported by two elegant draped female figures, of whom one offers him a crown, and the other a wreath; in both these pieces the numeral

5 is stamped in. Comp. *Thaler*. Helbing (October, 1896) describes a *th.* of August Wilhelm, 1714, as of the greatest rarity.

Brunswick (City). There is a gold ducat of 1640 of the *Respublica Brunsvicensis* type, with the titles of Ferdinand III.

Brussels. A klippe of 36 stuivers or sols in silver, struck here during the Spanish siege, exists in more than one variety and of the dates 1579-80. It reads *Perfer · Et · Obdvra · Brvxella*. Comp. *C. of E. v. Brussels*, in cat. of Mints. This was the usual place of origin of the money struck by the Emperors of Germany as Dukes of Burgundy and Luxemburg. Comp. *Brabantine Revolution*. Hence emanated, in 1790 the money struck by the Brabantines in revolt against the Austrians, and in 1831 the revolutionary money for Poland: a gold ducat, m.m. an eagle, 5 and 3 zloty and 10 grosz in silver, and 3 grosz in copper.

Buchholz, Saxony, a mint of the Dukes of S. of the Ernestine branch. Thalers of Johann Friedrich, Moritz, and Johann Ernst, 1541, and of the two former, 1543, were struck here.

Buda. It was from this mint that proceeded the quintuple ducat of Louis II., 1508, elsewhere mentioned.

Bugne, a small silver coin of Metz, with the half.

Bundesthaler, convention-thaler.

Burgundy. The titular pretensions in the earlier period connected with this province, and its varied extent of frontier, are remarkable. Its rulers were at different times kings, counts, and dukes. But a *cavalier d'or* of Philippe le Bon (1419-67) reads, curiously enough, *PHS. Dei. Gra. Dvx. Et. Conms. Bvrgodie.* In the Netherlands *Ordinances* of various years we find engravings and valuations of the *Burgonsche crijs daalder* ordered by Philip in 1566, and existing, with the ½ and ¼, under date of 1567. Its current value seems to have differed. In Gelderland the *d.* was = 2 gulden, 5 stuiver. But in the Antwerp *Ordonnance*, 4°, 1567, the *d.* is declared = 32 *patards*, the ½ = 16 *p.*, and the ¼ = 8 *p.* Comp. *Auxonne* suprà.

Burigozza, a piece of 32 *soldini*, struck by Charles V. for Milan, with the emperor's laureate bust to r., and on ℟ the standing figure of St. Ambrose and *M L N*.

Bydgost. See *Poland*.

C

Cach, a copper coin struck under Louis XV. of France for Pondichéry. Comp. *Kash*.

Cadière. Comp. *Nantes*.

Cadiz (*Gades*), the place of origin of a silver coinage for *drachmae* and their divisions down to the 24th part, third-second

c., B.C. The types illustrate the cult of the Tyrian Herakles or Melkart and the legends are in Phœnician characters.

Cagliari, Sardinia, a mint of the Kings of Arragon, Spain, and Sardinia, and of Charles VI. of Austria (1708-17). A profusion of money in all metals proceeded hence, including the *cagliarese*, its divisions, and the 3 c. pieces. Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 86. and Durazzo Cat., 1896, Nos. 3857-98.

Cahors, a Merovingian mint. A triens has: *Cadorca F.*, and on rev. *Magnvs Mo.*

Cambrai, a Carolingian mint. A denier of Louis le Débonnaire reads on rev. *Cama Racvs* in two lines. Pierre d'André, Bishop of C. (1349-68) imitated the billon *double tournois* of Jean le Bon of France, even to the retention of the word *Rex*. In 1588-9 pieces of 4 and 6 deniers were issued, it is supposed, by the seigneur de Balagny, with *Monnoie De Cambray.* · 88. There are pieces of 20, 10, 5, and 2 *patards*, in silver or copper, with the arms of France and those of Jean de Montluc, Seigneur de Balagny, in the same series. Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 87. In the 20 p. in silver there is no date; the legend *Henrico Protectori* is in the form of a crescent round the two shields, that of Henry IV., above, crowned, and that of Balagny below it, dividing the value *x x P* in raised letters. The coin is uniface and polygonal. Schulman, xxvii., 617, cites a 5-patard piece on paper of 1595, also money of necessity.

Camerino. The government of the Da Varano family lasted from 1464 to 1538. We have the *grosso* and *mezzogrosso*, the *giulio*, the *quattrino*, the *quartino*, and the *bolognino*. Of the popes there is money of Paolo III. (1538-9) and Clement X. (1670-1)

The earliest feudal money seems to be that of Giulio Cesare de Varano, 1464,—a ½ *bolognino*, with *De Varano* enclosing *I. C. V.* in a monogram. Of Julia de Varano, Duchess of C., we have two classes of coins, those struck before and after her marriage in 1534 to the Duke of Urbino. A *scudo d'oro* of the former type reads *Ivlia · Varana · Camertivm · Dvx*, of the latter, *Jvl. Var. De. Rvere. Camert. Dvx.* In the Rossi Sale-catalogue, 1895, No. 240, occurs the following note supplementary to the statement in *C. of E.*, p. 87, " Queste monete (giulii) furono battute e sparse dal duca in memoria dell'onore avuto dal papa Leone X. il quale rinuovo in suo favore l'erezione di Camerino in ducato."

Camminitz. See *Pommern.*

Campen. The rose noble of Edward IV. of England, with the half, was imitated here, with a legend describing it as current for Campen, Alost, and Overijssel. A still more remarkable and important production of which very few examples are known to exist (that in the British Museum belonged to Sir Joseph Banks), was the copy of the pound sovereign of Mary of England, with the facing portrait of the queen, holding sceptre

and orb, retained, and with the tressure, &c., closely followed, but with the arms and legends altered on both sides. At the queen's feet, instead of the portcullis, are the arms of the city, and on rev., in place of those of England, the heraldic insignia of Campen and the empire quartered with those of Arragon. On the obv. we read: *Non · Vidi · Ivstvm · Dere* (lictum?) · *Nec · Semen · Ei' · Qva · Panem* · and on rev. *Moneta* × *Avrea* × *Imperialis* × *Civitatis* × *Campensis* ×

The uniface plated 42-stuiver piece of 1578, on square flan, reads *Extremvm Subsidivm* (Arms of Campen) *Campen.* 1578. 42 *st.* all separately punched in. The series of local money with the imperial titles continued to be struck from 1596 down to the latter half of the 17th c. A ½ thaler struck on a square flan, 1615, has *Mone · No : Civitatis · Impe · Campensis* and the usual three-turreted castle in field, with the date between the towers, and on ℞ the titles of Matthias and the double-headed eagle in field. The piece is described by Schulman as unique.

There is a daalder of 1654, with the usual three-turreted gate and the titles of Ferdinand III. A piece of 30 st., 1692, has on obv. the crowned escutcheon enclosing the three towers supported by lions and *Mon. Argi. Campen.* 30 *St.* and on rev. the standing figure with the crowned shield. and the motto *Avxiliante · Deo* · 1692 · A copper doit of 1639 on a square flan has *Campen* 1639 in three lines on one side and the three towers, and the other without any legend.

Campi. There is a *luigino* of Livia Spinola Centurioni, 1668.

Canada. See *French Colonies.*

Candia. Comp. *Gazzetta.* No Venetian coins for this island can well be later than 1669, when it fell into the hands of the Turks. The copper *tornese* series, issued under the Doge Giovanni Cornaro, belongs to the period just previous to the outbreak of the war of 1632. In 1650 the General Giovanni Battista Grimani struck money of necessity for this island in copper.

Capellendorf, a mint of the burggraves of Kirchberg prior to their adoption of Erfürt.

Carcassonne. There are deniers of Roger II., Count of C., in conjunction with his uncle Pierre, Bishop of C. (1011-50), with both their names and of Bernard Hatton, C. of C. (1083-1130), with *Carcasona Civitate* and *Bernardvs Co.*

Carinthia (*Kaernthen*). There is a gold florin of Ferdinand I. struck for this province, 1564. Compare *Schauthaler.* Neustätter of Vienna offered, in 1894, a double gold thaler = 12 ducats, without date, of Maximilian I., struck for C., for 850 florins = £68, describing it as unique; and in his Catalogue, 1896, No. 370, Helbing of München offers a dicterdoppelthaler of 1620, with the titles of Ferdinand II., which he describes as "von grösster Seltenheit und schönster Erhaltung." He attributes

equal rarity to a similar denomination of the emperor Leopold for this province, 1683.

Carlino or *Carlina*, a silver denomination struck by Louis XII. of France for Naples, with the King seated, facing. Pieces of 12 c. occur with the bust and titles of Joachim Murat, 1809-10. One of the revolutionary series struck at Bologna about 1797 is described on the piece as *Dve Carlini Bolognesi*. Comp. *Naples*.

Carmagnola. The lower values current and struck here were the *grosso*, the *doppio g.*, the *cavallotto*, the *cornabò*, and the *soldino*, all in silver. A cavallotto of the Marquis Michel Antonio (1504-28) is countermarked with a castle for Genoa.

Carolin, a Swedish gold coin, probably owing its name to Charles John XIV. (Bernadotte), who struck the multiples of 2 and 4.

Caroliner, a silver coin of Charles XII. of Sweden, 1697-1718. The Fyra-Caroliner was = 4 c., and is marked 2. *D. S. M.*, i.e., 2 *Daler Silver Mynt*.

Carolingian money, the coinage of the Franco-German empire from Pepin le Bref, 752, to Louis V., 986.

Carthagena (*Carthago Nova*), a seat of Hispano-Carthaginian coinage, B.C. 234-10; it was recommended as a mint, if not as the capital of the Barcide rulers of Spain, by the proximity of rich silver mines. The prevailing types are the heads of Persephone, Pallas, and Herakles, with a horse and palm-tree. The standard is the Phœnician, and the inscriptions are usually Punic. The denominations found in silver are the hexadrachm, tetradrachm, tridrachm, didrachm, drachm, and hemidrachm.

Casal, Piedmont, the place of origin of a piece of 10 francs, money of necessity, with *Horvno avxilio non oprimar*, &c. Comp. *Savoy*, infrâ.

Casale. A 20-florin piece in copper, struck here by Marshal Thoyras, the French commander, in 1629-30, as money of necessity during the siege by the French and Spaniards, reads on obv. *Instar.Horum.Florescam.* with the crowned shield of France dividing value, and in the exergue *Casale*. The rev. legend is *His. Ducibus. Omnia. Domantur.* There are pieces of 5 fl. and 1 fl., same date, with varying legends, also in copper.

Cassel, capital of Hesse-Cassel, but during a short time the seat of government of Jerome Napoleon, King of Wesphalia (1806-13), and doubtless one of his mints with m.m. C.

Castiglione delle Stiviere. See Papadopoli, *Monete Italiane Inedite*, part 2, pp. 4-14, and Boyne Cat., 1896, No. 524.

Castile. On the money of Castile in the 12th c., the Moorish types still survived. A gold dinhero of Alfonso VIII. (1158-1214) has the mohammedan legends and only *ALF*. in the field. This treatment denotes the solicitude of the Christian rulers, while the influence and language of the Moors remained con-

siderable, to refrain from making their own authority obnoxiously or invidiously conspicuous on the money, and from changing the legends familiar to the Oriental eye. The 8th c. dinher of Offa of Mercia was merely a special currency. At a later period the kings of C. and Leon seem to have taken the lead, afterward followed by Portugal and other countries, in the fashion for heavy gold money, which commences with Peter the Cruel (1350-68). His *escudi* have the bust to l. and present varieties. For the multiples a different—three-quarter—portrait was engraved; but the reverses correspond. There is of Pedro a 50-escudi piece.

Castulo, a Celtiberian mint from a very early date down to the Augustan era, when, like that of Obulco, it seems to have been closed. Some of the bronze pieces bearing the name of this town are struck over those of Obulco.

Cattaro. A curious copper piece of Byzantine workmanship has the standing figure and name of St. Tryphonius on obv., and on rev. a castle and *Civitas Catari*. The French money of necessity of 1812-13 has *N* crowned and value; it is cast, and we have seen the *franc*, 5-*fr*., and 10-*fr*.

Cavaillon, dept. of Vaucluse, a Roman colonial mint. *Cabe*.

Cavallo. There are 3 and 4-c. pieces of Ferdinand IV. of the Two-Sicilies, 1790, 1791, 1804, &c. (ii.). A Franco-Italian copper coin struck by Charles VIII. for Naples, Aquila, Sulmona, Chieti, &c. Charles V. struck at Naples a copper piece of 3-c., with the imperial titles and the rev. legend *In Hoc Signo Vinces*.

Cavallotto (not *cavalotto*), a diminutive of *cavallo*. It was also struck by the marquises of Saluzzo, 16th c.

Ceitil or *Ceptil*. It was first coined by Affonso III. of Portugal (1248-79). A piece of 5-c. was issued by Affonso V. (1438-81)

Cenoghelo, a variety of the Venetian silver *soldino*, from the kneeling figure of the doge, struck under Francesco Dandolo (1328-39), &c.

Centimo. There are also pieces of 5 and 10 c. of the younger Don Carlos, 1875.

Cerilly, France, a Merovingian mint. *Cirialaco*.

Ceva, Sardinia, the presumable place of origin of a very rare silver *grosso* of Guglielmo, marquis of C., 1326, with † : *GLM : FIL : DI : NA*. and on ℞ † : *Marchio : Ceve*. Durazzo Cat., 1896, No. 3956 (figured on plate ii.).

Cevignano, a Merovingian mint. *Covigonno Fit*.

Châlons-sur-Saône, a Merovingian mint. There are *trientes* with *Cavillono Fit*. A mint of Charles le Chauve as emperor (875-77). But there are deniers, which may be of earlier date, with *Cavnonis Cive* and *Cavionis Cvs*. One of Lothaire has *Cavilon*

Civi. and *B* in field of obv. *B* is found also on some of the early money of the Dukes of Burgundy and on the deniers and oboles of *Andusia*, as well as on deniers of Henry the Fowler.

Charles X., cardinal de Bourbon (1589-90). The coinage of this ephemeral government was confined in principal measure within the years mentioned, and proceeded from no fewer than eleven mints; but after the Cardinal's death in 1590 the Duc de Mercoeur struck at Nantes and Dinan certain pieces in his name down to 1598, when the firm establishment of the house of Bourbon probably put a term to the movement. The series of the "Roi de la Ligue" consists of the *écu d'or*, the *écu d'argent* and its divisions, the *douzain* in billon, and the *double* and *denier tournois* in copper; the two last are desirable because they exhibit the crowned bust of the king, and the *denier* is rare.

Château-Renaud. In 1617 a 4-sous piece in silver was struck for this fief in imitation of the Oldenburg type. It reads *Moneta. Nova. Arg. Cha-St.* On ℟ occurs the double eagle crowned and *Initivm Sapientie Timor Domini.* There is a florin d'or of François de Bourbon and Louise Marguerite de Lorraine with the portrait of the former, and a silver *escalin* of the latter without date in at least two varieties.

Château-Thierry, Poitou, a reputed Merovingian mint. *Tidiriciac.*

Chaux-de-Fonds, Maine et Loire. There is a piece of 5 franken, issued in 1863 as an archery prize, or *schützenthaler.*

Chimfium, the meo-real of Portugal under Affonso V. (1438-81)

Chinon, Touraine. m.m. *C* at end of legend.

Christiern, a modern gold denomination of Denmark, with the double. A double *c.* of Christiern VIII., 1841, reads on ℟ 2 *Chr. D'Or.*

Chur or *Coire*, Switzerland. There is a thaler of 1633, with *Moneta · Nova · Civitatis · Curiensis ·* and the titles of Ferdinand II. Comp. *Haldenstein.*

Cinquina, a copper coin of Malta and the Two Sicilies, 17th c. = 5 *grana.* We have one with portrait of Charles II. to r., and the shield on ℟. Usual titles. Date [16]83. There is another of 1679.

Clausenburg, or *Klausenberg*, otherwise *Kolos* or *Kolosch*, a very early and important mint of the independent Princes of Transsylvania.

Clausthal or *Klausthal*, Hanover, a mint of the Electors of Hanover, and a source of some of the Anglo-Hanoverian coinage. Heinrich Bonhorst, of whom there is a brass jeton, worked here as an engraver.

Clemmergulden, the gold florin of Gueldres and Juliers under

Charles of Egmond (1492-1538). There was a hoard of them in the Amersfoort find (1894). See the Catalogue, Nos. 686-737, where many inedited varieties are minutely described.

Clermont, Auvergne. There is an episcopal series of deniers with *Vrbs Arverna*, and on ℟ *S.C.A. Maria*, seeming to shew a monetary concordat between the town and the see.

Clèves. A *breiter viertelthaler* of 1502 reads on obv. *Iohs* × *Dvx* × *Clivens* × *Et* × *Co* × *Mark* × and on ℟ *Reddite* × *Deo* × *Qve* × *Dei* × *Svnt* × 1502. The source of at least two varieties of a grosch of Frederic the Great, 1754, a 6-kreutzer piece of 1757, and a stüber of 1764.

Clinckaert. Louis of Maele, Count of Flanders (1346-84), had the c. and its divisions. A double cl. of Albert and Isabella of 1612 exhibits on obv. the archduke and his consort seated, facing, on chairs or thrones, at their feet the date, and on rev. the shield enclosed in the collar of the Golden Fleece. Legends as usual. A second of 1613 is similar. A third bears no date. But these coins do not appear to be very uncommon; the single *cl.* is the rarer.

Colmar. There is a ½ *guldenthaler* of 1574, with *Moneta* · *Nova* · *Colmariensis*, and the titles of Ferdinand I. Helbing of München, 1897, Cat. No. 3424, asks 120 m. or £6 for a 12-*kreutzer* piece, without date, of civic origin.

Cologne, a mint of Charlemagne and Louis le Débonnaire. A denier of the former has *Carolvs* in two lines, and is valued by Serrure in 1894 at 100 francs. One of the latter, with *Colonia* in two lines, is valued by Schulman (Cat. xxiv., 1) at 55 gulden. In Serrure's Cat., 19 May, 1896, No. 189, we meet with a denier of Charlemagne, having on ℟ *C.L.S.*, attributed by some to Cologne, by some to Mons, by some to Tongres. It is of Austrasian type, and *C.L.S.* might stand for *Colonia Sancta*. A *denier*, which probably belongs to Otto III., reads *Oddo Imp Avg* on obv., with a short cross cantonned with pellets within a beaded circle, and on ℟ *S T* [in a monogram] *COLONI A* in three lines. The gold ducats, thalers, and double thalers of the archbishops present independent models, and have well-executed portraits with interesting reverses, generally the legend of the Three Kings; but a 6-ducat piece in gold of early date presents on one side that story, and on the other the ship freighted with St. Ursula and her companions. On the obv. of an ordinary gold florin of archbishop Clement Augustus we read: *Clem* · *Aug* · *Archiep* · *&* *El* · *Colon:* with the bare-headed bust to r., and on rev. occur the Three Kings offering to the Virgin with *Isti.* 3. *Reges Patr* · *Ntræ Civit* · *Colon.* A rare double thaler, without date, has on obv. the Three Kings, their names, and the arms of themselves and the city, and on ℟ St. Ursula and her attendants in a ship, bearing the arms of England and Brittany, with *Sang-*

vieni. Roseo. Regna, &c. But St. Ursula is usually regarded as a British, not a Breton, lady.

Como. A silver grosso of Franchino I. Rusca (1327-35) has on obv. *Ludovic'. Imperator*, with eagle, &c., and on ℟ *S. Abondi V D'Cvmis.*, with the saint seated facing, in the act of benediction, the crozier in his left hand. The initials F. R. are probably those of Franchino Rusca. The emperor here mentioned was Louis IV. of Germany (1314-47).

Compiano. Comp. *C. of E.*, pp. 77, 93, and *Borgo-Taro* suprâ.

Confederation of the Rhine. A gold ducat of 1809 of Carl von Lamberg describes him as *Princ. Primas. Confoed. Rhenan.* The obv., with his bust to r., reads *Carolvs D: G. S. S. R. Archiep.* Comp. *Ratisbon.*

Constanz, Duchy of Baden. There is a rare thaler of 1541, and others of 1624 and 1626, with the titles of Ferdinand II. A 15-kreutzer piece, with the same titles, has the standing figures of St. Conrad and St. Pelagius. A double thaler has a view of the town surmounted by three small escutcheons and in exergue: *Constantia*, 1673. A silver *batz* or *batzen* of the 15th c. reads on obv. *Moneta Civitatis Constanc.*, and on rev. *Tibi* ∘ *Soli* ∘ *Gloria* ∘ *Et* ∘ *Honor.* The semi-bracteate *heller* in billon was current here in the 17th c. A very rare ½ thaler of 1761 has the titles of the bishop, with his portrait, bareheaded, to l., and on ℟ the arms surmounted by a cardinal's hat. It is engraved by Coraggioni. There is the thaler of same date and type.

Convention-money. The ½ daalder of 1580, mentioned by Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 191, reads on obv. *Trivm* · *Civi* · *Imper* · *Daven* · *Campen* · *Zwoll* · and bears in the field the arms of the three towns and the date, and on rev. the double-headed eagle and imperial titles. It is described by Schulman as unique. There are daalders of the same series with the portrait of Charles V., without the Imperial titles. The coinage issued during the Thirty-years' war in the name of the Protestant Princes, 1634, falls under this head. The majority of the free towns or cities of Germany issued c. m. during the 18th and 19th c.

Corbach or *Korbach*, near Cassel, the seat of a coinage in the 16th c.

Corbie. There are thalers of the Abbots, 1713, 1739, 1758.

Corôa di prata, or silver crown, 1837. This Portuguese piece has under the truncation of the bust the name of W. Wyon as the engraver. There is the half.

Corte, cap. of Corsica. There is of General Pasquale Paoli a piece in copper of 8 soldi; and in silver, besides the *Ventina* or 20 *s.*, 1765, the *diecina* or 10 *s.*, 1762. The copper series of 2, 4, and 8 *s.* ran from 1762 to 1767.

Correggio, Modena. A silver *scudo* of Camillo d'Austria

(1597-1605) reads: *Camillvs. Avstr. Civit. Corric. Dns. Et. C.*, with a half-length figure in armour, and on ℞ occurs *Opportvne. Isto. Proteg. Clipeo.* 1600, with the crowned shield. There is a pattern *tallero* in bronze, reading *Camillvs Et Fabritivs Dmi Civ. Corrigia.*, with the two counts' portraits *vis-à-vis*. Rossi Cat., 1895, No. 278. See also Meyer Cat., 1895, p. 317, and Durazzo Cat., 1896, Nos. 3984-7. Low values prevailed. A *scudo* of *Syro D'Austria*, C. of C., 1627, also the half, and other coins exist.

Cosel-gulden, a singular denomination of Saxony and Poland under Frederic Augustus I. of Saxony, owing its name to the Countess of Cosel, the Elector's mistress, one of whose feminine attributes is rendered on the rev. by the interlacing of the two escutcheons of Poland and Lithuania. The first *essai* is traditionally said to have been presented to his Majesty at a public banquet, and to have been so approved, that he ordered it to be struck; it was issued during three years (1706-8). Our example is dated 1707. The legends are normal. There is a gold ducat without date of similar type, as well as *jetons* with remarkably erotic or amatory legends.

Cotale = 4 *grossi*, a silver coin of Florence under the republic from about 1510 to 1532, with the arms of the gonfalionere for the year. The latest are very rare.

Coucy-le-Chateau, Aisne. For a denier of Raoul de Coucy, with *Radvlfvs*, and on ℞ *Co. Ciacvs.* Rollin and Feuardent ask (1865) 60 fr.

Couronelle, a gold coin of François I. of France, struck at Crémieu. dep. of Isère.

Crabbelaer. In the Dutch *placcart* of 1586 this coin, otherwise known as a *vlieger*, is declared = 8 *stuivers*.

Crazia. This small billon coin continued in use down to the present c. in the Grand Duchy of Etruria.

Crema. In 1428 this lordship was probably of some political account, as it was one of the States invited by Venice to join in the League against Milan.

Cremieu, dept. of Isère, a mint of François I. of France (1515-1547). There is a gold *couronnelle* struck here (Amersfoort Find, No. 239).

Cremona. A *danaro* of Cabrino Fondulo (1413-20) has *Cabrinvs. Fondvlvs.*, and on ℞ *Dominvs Cremone.* Of the same personage a *bolognino* reads *Cabrin. Fond Vlvs.*, and on ℞ *Cremon A.*

Creteil, Seine, a Merovingian mint. *Cristoialo.*

Crèvecœur, N. Brabant, a feudal mint in the 14th—15th c. A *rijder* or *cavalier* of small module of Jean de Flandre, 1313-15, has on obv. *Iohannes de Flandria* and a galloping horseman holding a pennon, and on rev. *Moneta Nova Crepicordii.*

Croondaalder, the Low Country equivalent of the German Kronthaler.

Cronstadt, an ordinary mint of the later princes of Transsylvania. A thaler of Sigismund Bathori, 1602, reads on ℞ *Moneta. Civitatis. Coronensis.*

Cross. See Hazlitt's *Coin-Collector*, 1896, *Terminology.*

Cruzadinho, a gold Portuguese colonial coin, struck at Rio under João V., 1706-50.

Cruzado. Philip II. of Spain struck for Portugal pieces of 2 and 4 c. John or João V. returned to the old standard for the inferior metal; for his silver c. of 1707 is marked as = 400 reis. Comp. Hazlitt's *C. of E.*, cat. of Denom. in v.

Cuartino. Comp. *Cuarto* and *Quarto* in Hazlitt.

Cugnon. An écu of 1623 of the Count of Löwenstein-Wertheim reads on obv. *Io · Theod · Com · In · Lewenstein · Werth · Rochef ·* (bust to r.), and on rev. *Et · Montacv · Sv · P · In · Chaspierre · Et · Cognon ·*, &c. The one of 1697 elsewhere referred to exhibits the titles of Löwenstein, Wertheim, Rochefort, Virneburg, Geildorf, Montagu, and Chassepierre. There is a *double tournois*, 1633, with the titles of Jean Theodore (1611-44), and a denier of Ferdinand-Charles, 1644-72, with *Denier de Cvgnon* on ℞.

Cuilemborg, Gueldres. A thaler of the St. Charlemagne type, of Florent I., seigneur of Pallant, is cited by Schulman, xxiv., 1783.

The name *Pallant*, connected with the feudal lords here, may be identifiable with the Anglo-Saxon *palent*, a palace; the S. E. quarter of Chichester, in Sussex, formerly subject to the See of Canterbury, is known as the *Pallant.*

Cuinre, or *Kuinre*, W. Friesland. Pieces read *Moneta Cvnrensis*, &c., and the feudal money of the seigneur mentioned by Hazlitt, *C. of E.* in v. bears *Dominvs Johannes* and *Johannes Domicellvs de Cuinre.* Comp. *Nomine Domini* infrâ.

Cyprus, an island which, although outside the European radius, is connected with that continent by its successive subjection to European rulers, especially the Greeks, the Venetians, the Turks, and the British. There is a very rare and attractive series of the Greek Kings of C. The mediæval money is most difficult to obtain in good state, and of some of the reigns, especially those of the usurper Amaury (1304-10) and of Janus (1398-1432) the coins are extremely rare. They occasionally occur of the Byzantine incuse fabric, both in gold and silver; we have a very fine *besant blanc* of Henry I. (1218-52). Some of the silver coins of the 16th c. resemble those of Malta in style and execution. Comp. *Venice.*

D.

D. N., i.e., *Domini Nomine*, a form which occurs on the Roman and Ostrogothic money. An aureus of the emperor Valens reads on obv. *D. N. Valens P F Aug*, and on rev. *Victor Ia Avgg*, referring to the three Augusti, Valens, and Valentinian I. and II., with the two figures surmounted by a winged victory, and holding a globe between them. Valentinian I. and Valens, as emperors of the West and East, are also found on aurei of Valentinian I., and copied on silver pennies of Ceolwulf II. of Mercia and Alfred the Great. Some of the Ostrogothic nummi of this type are figured in Hodgkin's *Theodoric the Goth*, 1892.

Daalder or *daelder*, the Low Countries form of *thaler*. There are numerous varieties: *arendesdaalder* (d. with eagle), *leeuwend. rijksd.*, *veldd.*, &c. An erroneous explanation of arendesdaalder in Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 182, has to be corrected.

Daalhem. There is a sterling of Jean I., Count of Brabant, 1261-94, of the Lion type struck here. It was subsequently a mint of the dukes of Burgundy, and there is a double *briquet* of Mary of Burgundy, 1478, belonging here.

Dalmatia and Albania. There are for these two provinces pieces of 80, 40, 20, and 10 *soldi*, with *Dalmat. et. Alb.* and Lion of St. Mark with palm: fortress on mountain to l. There are also copper *gazzette* and double g. of various patterns, all very roughly struck.

Damascus, the supposed source, during the Crusades, of small plated or copper pieces of Louis VII. le Jeune, and Conrad (1131-80), with *Lo. Co.* or *Le Co.*

Dantzic, a mint of the kings of Poland, and of the Electors of Saxony after Friedrich August I., as Kings of P. Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 96. In 1760 Oeckermann engraved for Friedrich August II. a "probe ½ thaler" = 2 *gulden*.

Dardenne, the copper-piece of six deniers struck under Louis XIV. There is one of 1712.

Dauphiny. A very rare *gros d'argent* of this series reads *Humb : Dalphs : Vien.*, with a dolphin, and on rev. *Et : Comes : Albonis*. A gold florin of the St.-John type of Guigues VIII. has *G. D. I. H. Viens.*

Daventer. There is a denier of the emperor Henry II., with *Daventria*. In 1488 this town united with Zwolle and Campen in issuing convention money. A daalder appeared in 1609 to commemorate the 12 years' truce with Spain, reading *Lib × Imp × Civ × Davontvr × Socia × Conf. Belg. Pro.* A gold florin of the seated St. Lebuin type has on ℞ the titles of Maximilian I. Comp. *Convention-Money*.

Daventer, Campen, and *Zwolle*. Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 191, and *Convention-Money* suprâ. A *daalder*, ascribed to 1538, reads similarly to the ½ of 1580, and has on obv. the standing figure of

St. Lebuin holding crozier and book, and on ℞ the arms of the three cities.

Da Venti, da Sedici, &c., in Venetian and other Italian numismatics, a term understood of the multiples of units, *pezza* being apparently understood.

Dax, Landes, the place of origin of the Temple type of Pepin, King of Aquitaine, with *Aguis Vrbi.*

Denarius. Comp. Schulman, xiii., 30, and *Thorn* infrâ.

Denga. Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 194, does not notice a rare 3-d. piece in copper of Catherine II. of Russia, 1771, with the crowned monogram and date on obv. and the crowned double eagle and value on rev.

Dei gratiâ. Comp. Hazlitt's *C. of E.*, p. 193, and his *Coin-Collector*, 1896. The formula occurs on deniers of Charles le Chauve (840-75) and his successors in variant forms. On a denier of Hugues, son of Robert II., we find *D. I. Dextra*, and on others of Louis II. or III. *Misericordia D-I.* A ½ teston of Henry II. of France, struck for Navarre, reads: *Gratia · Dei · Svm · Q. D · Svm ·* 1576, and the same legend is on a teston of Jeanne d'Albret of Navarre, 1570.

Denier d'or. The mouton d'or of Louis of Maele, Count of Flanders, is so termed in the instructions to his moneyer in 1357. See *Rethel.*

Denier and *double tournois.* An example of the former struck in silver, 1578, with the titles of Henry III. as King of France and Poland, occurred at a sale at the Hôtel Drouot in July, 1894, No. 102. It may be observed that in those struck by the old process at some of the provincial mints the style is coarser. A *double* of 1588, struck at Troyes, is of rough work, has large lettering, and is without an inner circle. These pieces occasionally occur without date.

It appears that in the 15th c. the Brabantine *Gros* was = 6 d., the *Oort* = 4 and the *Dute* = 3. A curious class of unofficial d. was that struck on special occasions in gold and silver in France, with *Denier de Foy* or *Denier Tournois Povr Epovser.* There are numerous varieties. There is a rare piece in silver of 15 d., 1625, with the titles of Louis XIII., having on either side of the crowned shield *L.*, and on rev. a cross cantonned with *crowns* and *lis.* The value is not marked on the French series till the revolutionary era, when 6 d. were = 1 sol.

Denmark. The thaler of 1523 of Christian II. has the remarkable legend: XPS·IHS. *Elegit Me Regem. Popvlo. Svo.* A very beautiful 4-*mark* piece of 1572 reads on obv. *Fridericvs* · 2 · *D · G · Danor · Sla · Goto · Q · Rex* † [bareheaded portrait in armour and ruff to l., dividing 15 72.] On ℞ the quartered shield of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, &c., crowned, and *Devs · Refvgivm · Et · Fidvcia · mea.* The *Tandem* motto is common to some of the

Brunswick money; it is that of realization, as compared with that of expectancy. There are curious 4-mark pieces belonging to the reign of Frederic III., 1652, 1659, &c., having a crowned monogram on obv. and on rev. a sword issuing from a cloud, and severing a hand from the arm. These are known as the *Ebenezer* dalers, that word occurring in the field: the place of the legend on obv. is occupied by the value, and the rev. exhibits the motto *Soli · Deo · Gloria ·*

For the Danish Colonies, the earliest piece yet noticed, unless the gold money of Frederic III., of which an example is engraved by Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 374, comes within this category, is a 5-fanams of 1683 for Tranquebar, Hindostan, with *C5* crowned and *Da. Nor. Va. Got. Rex.* on obv., and on rev. an elephant to left with the Danish arms. Belonging to this Danish dependency appears to be the small thick copper currency under the name of *cash* or *Kas;* we have a piece of *IV. Kas* 1845. Christiern IV. of D., 1588-1648, struck for the Lapland trade a kopek imitated from the Russian type. See Chaudoir, partie 2, pl. 10. Christiansborg (or Accra) in Guinea had also been acquired by Denmark; but we have seen no colonial medium arising out of this possession except the gold ducats of 1730, 1738, 1740, 1746, and 1747, the two former similar in type; that of 1746 has a bust of the king of D. in armour instead of the crowned monogram, and on rev. the prow of a vessel with the monogram of the Indo-Danish Company and *Regalibus Avspiciis:* in the exergue *Ex Oro* (sic) *Sinico.* The ducats of 1730 and 1740 have on rev. a view of Christiansborg. Under Christian VII. (1766-1808) the *Albertus-thaler* was struck for the East Indies, and (1777) a silver peseta for Greenland, Iceland, and the Feröe Islands, with a rev. presenting the arms of Denmark and Norway between two columns, beneath which is the sea and three islands marked *Island, Grönland, Ferö;* and the more modern monetary system in this respect consists of the bronze cent and its multiples in silver, with a ship or other characteristic emblem on rev. The *rigsbanktegen* of Frederic VI. extend from 1813 to 1818, and run from 1 to 16 skillings. In 1848, 1 *Daler Species* was = 120 *skillings.*

Déols, Indre, a mint of the feudal seigneurs of Château-Meillant, probably down to the acquisition by the French crown in 1088. A feudal silver denier reads on obv. *Melianvs Ebo de Dolis.* The coins of Philip Augustus read *Filipvs Rex*, and on rev. *Dolis.* There is, subsequently to the regal occupation of this fief, a series of coins, *deniers* and *oboles*, of independent seigneurs down to the 13th c. Some read *Castri Radvlfi.* The latest bear the Chauvigny arms in the field.

Desana. A silver piece reads on obv. *Io. Bart. Ticio. Co. Deci. Vic. Imp.*, and on rev. *Sanctvs Alexander.* See further in

Meyer Cat., 1895, p. 317, and Boyne Cat., 1896, Nos. 280-2. A *scudo* of Antonio Maria Tizzoni, 1593-1641, reads: *Anto. Mar. Tit. Bl. Com. Dœ. Delphinvs Pater.* [bust to r.], and on ℞ *Sacriqve. Rom. Imper. Vicarivs. Perpet.* Papadopoli (*Monete Italiane Inedite*, v., 26-30), engraves and describes several rare coins of this seat of the Tizzoni in the 16th and 17th c., including imitations of Milanese and other foreign types.

Diamante and *diamantino.* Comp. *C. of E.*, 194. These two pieces were varieties of the *grosso* and ½ *gr.* at Ferrara.

Dick thaler or *dickmünze*, thick money as distinguished from *breite t* and *breite m.*

Dicken. The Berne d. of 1492 is in silver, and there is the double. Both are among the rarities in the Swiss series. This piece is common to most of the Swiss cantons and centres, 15th-16th c. Comp. *Valais.* The Saxon *dick thaler* of 1661 was struck from the die of a ¼ th. Comp. *Than.* A d. struck at Daventer, with the titles of the emperor Matthias and the mitred bust of St. Lebuinus, reads on obv. *Mo. No. I. C. Im. Dav. S. L.*, and is a piece of eight stuivers on the Swiss model.

Dieppe. The coinage was probably struck at the chateau now in ruins.

Dieren or *Düren*, 's Heerensberg, a mint of the Counts of Juliers before the union with Clèves and Berg. The *gros tournois* of Philip IV. of France was imitated here, and the reverse type occurs on a double groot of Wilhelm, Duke of Juliers, having on obv. his titles and full-length portrait facing, with sceptre and orb. See *Harderwijk* infrâ.

Diessenhofen, canton of Thurgau. Also the source of a bracteate. See it figured in Coraggioni, plate xxxix.

Dietrichstein, Austria. Of Sigmund V., founder of the branch of D. à Hollenburg, there is a schauthaler on his marriage in 1515 to Barbe de Rothal, a th. without date, with † *Sigmvnd · V . Dietrichstain · Freiher . Zc .* and bust to l., wearing bonnet. ℞ *Holenbvrg . Vnd Finckenstain . Zc .* with armorial shield. Sale at Amsterdam, Oct. 6, 1896, No. 105. A ½ thaler, also undated, reads: *Sig = V · Dietrichstain · F · H · Z · Holnb · V · Finckenst ·* and on ℞ *Barbara · Von · Rotal · Freyin · Zv · Talberg.* At this nobleman's marriage at Vienna were present the Kings of Hungary, Poland, and Bohemia. He was buried at the feet of his attached master, Maximilian I., in 1533, according to the Emperor's desire. The place of origin of a thaler of 1641 with the portrait to r., arms, and titles of Sigismund Ludwig. Comp. Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 97. The obv. reads: *Sigismvnd' Lvdovicvs. Comes A. Dietrichstain*, and the rev. *Liber × Baro × in × Hollenbvrgh.* There is another of 1647.

Dieuze, Lorraine, a Merovingian mint. A triens brought 72 marks at the Laible sale in 1894.

Dijon, Burgundy. A *salute d'or* of Henry VI. of England was struck here. It is desirable to call attention to a *blanc à l'écu* struck here by the Duke of Burgundy in the name of Charles VII. Serrure's Cat., 8 Feb., 1897, No. 253.

Dinan, Brittany, a mint of the later autonomous rulers down to Anne, Duchess of B., whose chateau is now used as a prison.

Dinant, Namur, a mint of the ancient Counts of Namur.

Dinher or *dinhero*, also the name of the gold money struck by the early Kings of Castile in the 12th c., with Arabic legends.

Disentis, Grisons. A kreutzer at the Laible sale, 1894, fetched 110 marks.

Diu, on the coast of Gujerat, Hindostan, ceded to Portugal in 1717, and an occasional colonial mint of that Power, 17th—19th c. A *bazaruco* of 1607 in copper has the crowned shield of Portugal dividing *D O*, and on ℟ is a cross cantonned with the figures of the date.

Dobla, the old Spanish double *scudo de oro* of Castile and of United Spain under Ferdinand and Isabella, &c.

Dobra. See Spink's *N. C.*, Oct., 1895, p. 1397.

Dodkin, a diminutive of Dod = doit, a small Dutch copper or leaden coin. "Not worth a dodkin" seems to have been a variant form of "Not worth a farthing."

Dokkum, West Friesland. A denier of the Emperor Henry III. and Bruno III., Count of E. F. reads on obv. *Enrincvs. Rex.*, with a bust to r., and on ℟ *Accv Docc.* divided by *Brvn*. Comp. *C. of E.*, 404.

Dôle, Jura. *Patagons* of Philip IV. of Spain, 1625 and 1626, and other pieces proceeded from this mint.

Dollar. Shakespear appears in *Measure for Measure*, i., 2, to speak of this as an understood expression for a coin.

Dombes (*Les*). The *teston d'or* of Pierre II., 1482-1503, reads on obv. *Petrvs* x *Dvx* x *Borboni* x *Trevosi* x *Dns.*, and on rev. *Dextera Dni Exalta Vit Me*. The former bears the portrait in profile to l., and the latter the duke on horseback to r. Comp. *Trevoux*.

Domicellus. See *Cuinre*.

Donauwörth, Bavaria. There are also thalers of 1546, 1548. Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 98.

Donzy. See *Saint-Aignan* and Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 107. But there are also *deniers* and *oboles* of the Comtes de Donzy (Foulques, Geoffroi, &c.), similar to those of Anjou, Maine, &c.

Doornik. See Schulman, v., 262.

Doppia, the 2-*scudi di oro* of Pope Gregory XVI., 1834, bearing the name in the exergue.

Doppio or *doppia*, the generic term in Italian numismatics for the double ducat, &c. Curiously enough, we meet with a *mezza doppia*, and the $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$, as well as the *due doppie*.

Doppler, the 2-kreutzer piece of the Swiss canton of Luzern, 16th c.

Dordrecht or *Dort*. A denier of Florent V., 1266-96, reads *Mon Eta Dor Dci.* A mint of Jean de Brabant as suzerain of Holland. Here was struck the rare gold *real* of Maximilian I., 1487, with the admonitory legend: *Tene Mensvram Et Respice Finem.* Here the Van Verre Navigation Company of Amsterdam caused to be struck in 1601 the piece of *eight schellings*, with its divisions down to the 32nd part or ¼ *schelling* for colonial use. See Schulman, xxix., Nos. 10-15, for a description of a complete set of this interesting money. It was here that was struck in 1596 the silver piece commemorative of the triple alliance between the Netherlands, France, and England against Spain. See it described by Sch., xxx., 812.

Dortmund. There is a denier of the Emperor Henry II., with *Thert Manni.* A gold florin has *Mon' Nova' Tremonien*, with the globe and cross in a tressure, and on ℟ the titles of Frederic V. and the emperor standing and facing, sceptre in hand. The source of a thaler with the bust in armour of Ferdinand II. and *Mone. Nov. Civi. Imperia. Tremoniensis.* A *doppelthaler klippe* of 1647 has the titles of Ferdinand III., and *Moneta Nov. Civit. Imper. Tremoniensis.* One of Charles VI., 1717, struck on an octagonal flan, reads on rev.: *Mon. Homag. Civit. I Tremon.*

Double lorrain, a variety of the *double tournois*, with bust of Louis XIII. to r., and titles on obv., and the denomination and three lis on rev.

Doudou, copper currency of France for Pondichéry under Louis XV. The XX. cash piece.

Douzain. There are several varieties: *d. au porc-épic, à la couronne, d. de Dauphiné, de Navarre, de Béarn, de Bretagne*, &c. Specimens occur countermarked with a *lis*, pursuant to the ordinance of June, 1640.

Dreiländer, a coin of the German series permitted by treaty to pass current in three districts or townships.

Dresden, Saxony. See Hazlitt's *C. of E.*, p. 158. It does not seem to have been employed as a mint of the dukes prior to 1556.

Dreier, a copper coin of Germany = 3 pf.

Driegulden, a silver piece in the Dutch series = 3 *gulden* or 1½ *daalder*, 17th c.

Dreux. Deniers and oboles of feudal and regal origin, generally scarce. *Drvcas Casta.* There is a very rare denier, struck here, of Roger, Bishop of Beauvais (1014-22). Deniers of more than one type were struck for this fief in the 11th c. at Dreux and Nogent-le-Roi, &c., but the earliest appear to be of episcopal origin and character. The first seignorial production

reads *Hvgo Comiti* and on rev. *Drvcas Casta*, and belongs to Hugues Bardoul, c. 1035.

Duarius. One of 1699 has the crowned shield, with the titles of Leopold I. on obv., and on rev. the virgin and child dividing P[atrona] H[ungariæ] and the value and date. But a similar piece, though not specified, was minted in the two preceding centuries; we have them of 1538 and 1615 for Hungary or rather Transylvania with the titles of the emperors Ferdinand I. and Matthias.

Ducat. A good deal of valuable information on the value and weight of the *ungaro* and other types may be found in the Low Country *placcaets* from the 15th c. A very remarkable volume of these, extending from 1525 to 1692, containing 43 pieces, is before us. Of the later Venetian type, both the ½ and the ¼ occur with the rev. reading *Ego Sum Lux Mun[di]*.

Ducat. Two double gold d. of Philip II. of Spain, struck for Zeeland, are described as *Dvcatvs Co.* or *Com. Zel.* or *Ze. Val. His.* or *Hisp.*, whence it may be perhaps inferred that the Netherlands subject to Spanish sway were required to accept the monetary standard of their rulers at this period.

Ducat, silver Venetian. Specimens occasionally occur, struck in gold, of the d., ½ d., and ¼ d. belonging to the later issues.

Ducat or *Zecchino*, gold Venetian, first struck under Gio. Dandolo, 1280-9. The ½ and ¼ were not added till long after. Of the latter, specimens were struck under Pietro Loredano, Marino Grimani, and Leonardo Donato.

Duit or *Doit*, a Dutch copper, billon, or lead coin = ⅛ stuiver. In the *Ordonnantie* of 1586 it is said to be = 2 *penningen*. Of the copper duit each of the United Provinces had its own special issue from about 1580 to about 1806, and for the Colonies to about 1841. There has been for a length of time a general uniform coinage for the latter. There are lead doits struck in the last c. by the Netherlands for Ceylon and ½ d. in the same metal, sometimes marked ⅛ (of a stuiver). There is a rare pattern in copper of 1836 with a swan substituted for the lion. From 1808 to 1811 this currency bore the initials of Louis Napoléon, and there is a rare lead one of 1811 struck by Hare during the English occupation of Java, 1811-13.

Duplone = 16 Swiss francs, with the double. There is a double d. for Berne of 1796 of the *Dominus Providebit* type, and a quintuple d. = 10 ducats. It was also struck for the Helvetic Republic, 1800. Comp. *Neuchâtel* in Hazlitt, *Cat. of Mints*.

Durango. See *Spain*.

Duro. This was also known at Jamaica as the *cob*, a word supposed to be derived from the Spanish argot *coba* = *real*.

Dusseldorf. Chiefly copper money, the *heller* and its multiples.

Dütchen, the 1-16th thaler in the currency of Holstein-

Gottorp. Same as the *Dutgen*. There is one of Frederic III., 1653.

Dynastes, a term found on a 9-grote piece in silver of Count Bentinck, struck at Kniiphausen in 1807, of which there are two varieties. He describes himself on both as *Dynastes in Kniiphausen*. See *Munster*.

E

East Friesland. The series of remains is doubtless very imperfect, or at least very imperfectly known. Of Enno I. (1466-91) we find a ½ grosch of 1483, with: *Enno Com Frisie O'Gental* and on rev. the motto long preserved: *Da Pacem*, &c. The same ruler introduced the gold ducat or *gulden* of the Florentine type. Several extant specimens present on the rev. the name of the emperor Frederic V., 1440-93, whence it is perhaps to be inferred that the concession to strike gold was obtained at the commencement of the administration of this ruler (see *La Trouvaille d'Amersfoort*, 1894, Nos. 1032-43); and we have also of his reign the *stüber*, 3-stüber piece or *flindrich*, and the *turnose*, all in billon, as well as the curious convention-money of 1507 between him and the town of Groningen, namely, a *jager* in billon, and the half, with the inclined shields of East Friesland and Groningen, surmounted by an eagle, and a *stüber* of similar origin. His immediate successors continued the gold florin and other denominations, adding the *thaler* and its fractions down to 1-16th, the ½ stüber, and the 6-stüber piece. Of Ulric II. Helbing notes a *dickerdoppelthaler* of 1632 as of the greatest rarity. It was Edzard II., 1540-99, who seems to have brought in the thaler; there is a th. and ½ th. of him and his brothers Christoph and Johann, 1564, with the titles of Ferdinand I. on rev., and a second of 1581, with the names of Edzard II. and Johann, with *Da Pacem*, *&c*. In the 17th century (1660-1708), George Christian (first Prince of E. F. in 1662) and Christian Eberhard had the gulden of 28 and of 30 stuivers or stübern. There is one of the latter class with the Prince's titles on obv., and the armorial shield, dividing value; and on ℞ the titles of Leopold I. and the double-headed eagle in field, the value repeated in its heart: and there are of this epoch, and later, beautifully executed coins, the obv. with striking portraits. Enno III. (1599-1625) had the *schelling*, with the titles of the emperor Matthias, and the 10-stübern piece. Of the thaler klippe of 1614 there is the moiety, and both this and those of 1616-17 omit the imperial titles. The gold coinage was eventually modified by the substitution of the *goldgulden*, a type common to many of the German States, including Brunswick and Lüneburg.

The East Friesland mints were Emden, Jever in Oldenburg, Norden and Aurich in Hanover, Hamburg, Essen in Westphalia, &c. East Friesland was united to Hanover in 1815.

In 1723 a memorial thaler, with the ½ and ¼, were struck on the death of Christine Louise of Nassau, Princess of E. F. In 1754, 1755, &c., Frederic the Great struck mariengroschen for this province in silver of low standard at Aurich in Hanover; and there is a piece of 2 stübern of George IV. of Great Britain as King of Hanover, 1823, for East Friesland. Comp. *Hanover.*

Ebenezer. See *Denmark.*

Ebusus or *Iviça*, one of the Balearic group, and in the 4th-3rd c. B.C., the seat of a Hispano-Phœnician coinage. Silver didrachms, hemidrachms, and quarter-drachms, and bronze money with Phœnician legends. The prevailing type, Kabeiros holding a hammer and a serpent, refers to the superstition that the soil of Ebusus was fatal to venomous reptiles. Like the parallel currency of Gades, that of Ebusus occurs of three graduated weights and values. There is also a bronze coinage with Punic legends down to the time of Caligula.

Ecu. The gold *écu au porc-épic* and *à la salamandre* were struck in compliment to the respective heraldic cognizances of Louis XII. and Francis I. In Spink's *N. C.*, Oct., 1895, *Suppl.*, occur some *écus au soleil* of the latter ruler, with curious differences: one struck at Lyons on a peculiarly thin flan, with a double inner circle on either side, weighing only 35 gr., and another minted at Bayonne by Menanet de Montdaco, which appears to be a mule, uniting the obv. and rev. of two types given by Hoffman. Some of the écus of Louis XII. are interesting as having the AA and crowned ermines on the reverse in honour of his consort Anne of Brittany. There are several inedited varieties or dates of all reigns. We may mention of Charles IX. those of 1561 (Rouen), 1566 (Toulouse), 1570 (Rouen), and 1574 (Paris). Of the silver piece, so called in and after 1641, there are numerous varieties: the *écu à la mèche longue*, *écu à la mèche courte*, *aux palmes*, *aux huit* L (= 4 livres), *vertugadin*, *carambole*, &c. The French *demi-écu* of 30 sols was copied by the Dukes of Bouillon and in Holland, where they also had the piece of 28 sols or stuivers, and in East Friesland.

It is evident that gold coin was scarce in England about 1494, as we find under April 30 in that year an entry in the *Privy Purse Expenses* of Henry VII. of the receipt of £13,153 "in newe crounes that come from Calais." There had been no gold coinage in England since 1490, and there was none till 1509; these "crownes" were doubtless the French écus d'or of Charles VIII. shipped at Calais for England.

Eenham or *Eenaeme*, Belgium. The mediæval silver deniers are imitations of those of Cologne.

Eggenberg. In the *N. C.* for April, 1896, *Suppl.*, occurs, at £22. 10s., a 10-ducat piece in gold of 1654, with the busts facing of Johann Christian and Johann Siegfried; the condition was indifferent. The same personages struck a *dickerdoppelthaler*, 1658. A double thaler-klippe of Johann Ulric, 1625, brought 345 marks at the Laible sale in 1894. Helbing of München asks 900 marks for the memorial double thaler of Anna-Maria and Johann Anton, 1680, from the Montenuovo and Meyer cabinets, and at the Meyer sale in 1894 an ordinary thaler of same date, with a Russian countermark, brought 68 marks.

Eichstadt, Bavaria. The *sede vacante* thalers and double t. are executed with great care, and are of very fine work, especially those of 1757 and 1790. The earlier gold money is very rare. A *dickerdoppelthaler* struck in that metal of Johann Conrad v. Gemmingen was offered by Spink and Son, 1894, at £80. But an ordinary one is valued by Helbing of München at £28. 15s. A thaler of 1764 reads: *Raim . Antonius D . G . Ep . Eyst . S · R · I · P ·* with portrait in ecclesiastical vestments to r., and on ℞ has the quartered shield and *X · Eine Feine Marck MDCCLXIV ·* and (*Intima Candent*). A ½ thaler of 1783 reads: *Iohann · Anton · D · G · Ep. Eystattensis S · R · I · P* and on ℞ has value and date, and crowned shield, surmounted by cross. On the obv. is the bare-headed bust of prelate to r. The coinage of 1796 from the church plate was made to meet the requisitions of the French occupiers. There is the thaler and ½ th.

Eintracht-thaler, German convention-money. There is one of Julius, Duke of Brunswick, 1599.

Eisenach, Saxe-Weimar. A piece of 6 pf., 1758, has a crowned monogram on obv.

Ekaterinenberg. See *Katherinenberg.*

Elbing, the seat of an important trade with Western Europe, and the merchants of E. formed one of the early Gilds in London; they were incorporated by Queen Elizabeth. See Hazlitt's *Livery Companies*, 1892, p. 158.

Elburg, Holland, a mint of the counts of Gueldres in the 14th c.

Elsloo, Brabant. A *denier noir* or *swaarte* of Adrian van Gavre is cited by Schulman, vii., 493.

Ellwangen, Würtemberg, a baronial or feudal place of coinage, 17th and 18th c. See Meyer Cat., 1894, p. 116. The place seems to have been numismatically connected with the Graven von Fugger-Glött from 1756 to 1777. The coinage was intermittent.

Embden, Hanover, the seat of a Capitaniat with Norden. A double grosch of Ulric Zickzema has *Vlricvs Capitan Tre Emdensis* with a harpy. There are gold florins of civic origin of the St. Peter type with the titles of the emperor Frederic V. and *Moneta*

Nova Emdensis. A thaler with the titles of Ferdinand II. without date is estimated by Schulman xxx., 617, at 26·50 g. The Dutch *leuendaalder* of 40 stuivers was imitated here in more than one variety. An example before us reads: *Moneta Nova Ar: 40. S. Civitat: Emb.*

Embrun, Provence, one of the sources of the *grand blanc à la molette* of Charles VII., 1456.

Emmerich. The competitors for the dominions of the last independent Duke of Juliers, Clèves, and Berg, who died s. p. 24 March, 1609-10, struck money here with *Nvmmvs Clivensis. Mo. Arg. Cvsvs. Emeri.*, &c., between 1610 and 1624. Frederic William of Brandenburg employed this mint (1640-88). *Emb.* or *Embri.*

Emporia, a colony founded by Phocœans on the North-eastern extremity of Spain in the fourth century B.C., a flourishing port, and one of the places of origin of the imitations of the Phocœan *drachma* with Greek legends and *E. Em.* or *EMP* in Greek characters.

Engel-groschen, or *Schreckenberger.* A double one of Saxe-Altenberg undated has on rev. an angel facing with wings expanded and holding in front of him the shield, and on obv. a shield of four quarters surcharged, and *Mo : Ar : Frat : Dvc : Sax : Lin : Alt* ·

Engels, the gold florin of the Low-Countries, including the currency of Hendrik van Brederode and of the Abbess Margareta van Brederode, who struck at least two types, similar to the English *angel.*

Engelthaler, another name of the *kipperthaler* of Saxony, 17th c., from the supporters of the shield.

Enkelthaler, the name by which the schauthaler of 1518 is also known.

Enkhuisen, Holland, on the Zuyder Zee, the source of occasional money, apparently a mint of Louis le Debonnair. *Aqvis Vason.* Deniers. A ducaton of 1673 has the local symbol of the Three Herrings. That struck by public contribution during the French invasion reads: *Geeft Ons Freede Heer In Ons Daagen.*

Erbach. There is a thaler of Ludwig III., Johann Kasimir, and Georg Albrecht, 1623.

Erfürt. A thaler of 1617, with *Mon : Argentea Erfo Densis*, bears the mark of Wagner the moneyer. There is a memorial thaler of Georg Friedrich, Burggraf of Kirchberg, 1749, probably struck here.

Escalin or *Schelling.* In 1601 the Dutch Navigation Company Van Verre caused to be struck for colonial use at Dordrecht a silver coin corresponding to, if not suggested by, the portcullis money of Elizabeth of England, 1600-1, and consisting of the ½, ¼, ⅛, and 1/16 and 1/32, as well as the piece of 8 escalins itself; there is only this date. The 8-sch. piece bears on obv. the arms of

Holland crowned, dividing the value and round the outer circle: *Insignia Hollandiae*, over the crown, 1601. The rev. reads: *Et Civitatis · Amstelredamensis ·* and has the city arms crowned, and supported by lions. A complete set, in fine state, is most rare. In the Hague *Beeldenaer* of 1626, the schelling of Campen, Zwolle, and Holland (province) is said to be = 6 *stuivers*. For Zeeland there is a rare 10-escalin piece of 1693, with the *Luctor Et Emergo* legend.

Escudo. There are the double and moiety from the time of Pedro I. of Castile (1350-68), who struck the 50-e. piece, culminating in the 100-escudi of Philip III., 1609, and Philip IV., 1633. Comp. *Excelente*.

Essen. See *Fettmänchen*.

Esslingen. A denier of Henry II. of Germany (1039-57) is offered by Schulman, xxiv., 8.

Etampes. This place occurs on coins as *Stampis Castellvm*.

Etruria (Grand Duchy). Of the *scudo* or *piastro di argento* of Cosmo I., 1570, there is the ½. The piastra di argento of Ferdinando I., Medici, 1587, is noticeable as giving in the obverse legend and type great prominence to his ecclesiastical rank. It reads: *Ferd · M · Car · Mag · Dvx · Etrvriæ · III.* and has the bare-headed bust to r. in cardinal's dress, with the date in small Arabic numerals under the truncation; the rev. has: *A · Dno · Factum · Est · Istvd ·* and presents the cross of St. Stephen impaling a crown, and cantoned with the Medicean arms, and the whole surmounted by the cardinal's hat, the tassels hanging down on either side. The second coinage (1589) has a similar obverse, but on rev. presents the Baptism of Christ. The piastro of 1590 substitutes for the cardinal's habit a bare-headed bust in armour to r., with the rev. legend *Filivs. Mevs. Dilectvs.* and the Baptism of Christ, which occurs on the silver currency down to the close of the 17th c. The gold *piastro* of 1610 was engraved by Scipione Mola. It may be mentioned that the silver scudo of Gio. Gastone, 1723, almost invariably exhibits the fracture of the die in striking; there is the same piece, 1726, apparently from the same die, as an example before us shews the blemish very clearly. Comp. *Sienna* and *Tuscany*.

Etruria (Kingdom). There are of this short-lived government, with the dates 1801-7, a gold *ruspone*, a *lira*, a piece of 10 quattrini in billon, a *mezzo-soldo* undated, and pieces in silver of 5, 6, and 10 *paoli* of 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807. The *scudo* or *francescone* of 1803 reads on obv. *Lvdovicvs · I · D · G · Hisp · Inf · Rex · Etrvriae &* [*sic*] (bare-headed bust to r.), and on rev. *Videant Pauperes Et Laetentur. Pisis.* 1803. (Quartered shield charged with Spanish arms and crowned)

The *francescone* of 1801 differs from that of 1803 in the shield and the legend, which is in the latter left incomplete, but in the

earlier issue, also from the mint at Pisa, adds after *Etruriae*, *Par. Plac. & Princ.* by an apparent error for *Par. & Plac. Princ.* The 10-*paoli* piece of 1807, with the jugate busts, is sometimes called 1 ½ *francescone.* The silver florin of 1859, though appertaining by its legend to the Florentine series, seems to have been struck at Milan.

Evreux, the place which has been sometimes suggested as that of the origin of certain silver pennies of Northumbria of the 9th c., with *Ebraicis* or *Ebraces*; but these are doubtless corrupt or degenerate forms of *Eboraci.*

Excelente, a Spanish gold coin = 11 reals, 1 maravedi, or 375 mar. Usually known as *Excelente de la Granada.* At the Beaufort sale at Christie's, May 1, 1890, Nos. 233-5, occurred pieces of 20 and 50 e. of Ferdinand and Isabella and of Joanna and Charles. But there are 50-e. pieces of the latter reign. The 50-e weighs about 2700 grs., and the 20-e. from 1080 to 1070.

F

Fanam. A piece of 5-f. was struck by Denmark in 1683 for its possessions in Hindostan.

Fano. Count Papadopoli (*Monete Italiane Inedite*, 1893, part 3, pp. 6-10) engraves and describes several small billon coins (baiocchelli) of Malatesta. This continued intermittently to be a Papal mint down to the time of Pius VI., of whom there is a copper *sampietrino* = 2 bai, and a half, 1797, struck here. There is a rare *testone* of Gregory XIII. 1572-85, with *S. Petrvs. Fanvm Fortvna* on ℟.

Fauquemont or *Valkenberg*, Brabant. There is a very rare gold florin of Frederic van Moeurs with *Dns: Frederic' C. D. Moris & Svds.* Schulman, xx., 772, 100 gulden.

Feldthaler, a thaler struck in the course of a campaign.

Felipo, the 8-real piece in silver, struck by Philip II. of Spain as king of Portugal (1580-98).

Fermo, Papal States, a mint of a republic (1220-1356) striking low values only (the *sesino* with *Santa Maria* and a cross on ℟), of the Migliorati family, 1425), of Martin V., 1428-31, of Eugenius IV., 1446-7, and of Pius VI. and the Roman republic, 1797-99. Francesco Sforza, duke of Milan, 1434-46, struck a *bolognino* here with *Co. F. Vicecomes*, and on rev. *U'B. Firmana.*

Ferrara. Prior to Ercole I. there are *bolognini* and *quattrini* or *sesini* (in copper or billon) of Obizzo III. D'Este, Nicolo II., and Borso (first duke), 1344-1471. Ercole I. (1475-1502), who employed as his chief moneyer Coradini, struck money in gold, silver, and copper (*zecchino* or *fiorino*, *testone* and the ½, *grosso* and ½, and *quattrino* or *sesino*). His gold *zecchino* has the bare-

headed bust of the duke to l., in armour, and the legend *Hercvles Dvx Ferrarie*; the rev. has the Resurrection and *Svrexit*, &c.; in the exergue, ✝. A second type of the *fiorino* reads: *Her. D. Fer.* with bare-headed bust to l. of Ercole I. On ℟ Hercules or Sampson tearing open the jaws of a lion, and no legend. Armand, *Med. Ital.*, ii., 45; iii., 169. A different type of the silver *grosso* from that engraved by Hazlitt, p. 442, has the Este badge, the coiled serpents, in place of the mounted figure. A copper sesino of Ercole I. has his portrait to l. with long hair. There are at least two varieties, both for Reggio. One reads, *Regia · Olim · Aemilia*; the other, *Regivm · Emilia · Veteres*. A type of the *grosso* and ½ *gr.*, with a flower and ring, called the *diamante* and *diamantino*, were struck here, and the ¼ *gr.* Alfonso I. (1502-34) originally followed the style of his predecessor in his silver coinage, both in regard to the treatment of the portrait and the reverse, but afterward resorted to one more contemporary in feeling. There is an excessively fine *grosso* or *testone* with bare head to l., bearded, with long hair, on obv., and on rev. Mars seated, holding a beehive, with the motto: *De · Forti · Dvlcedo*, and another with St. Mary Magdalen at the feet of the Saviour on ℟, and *Fides · Tva · Te · Salvvm · Fecit.* Ercole II. (1534-59) struck similar pieces for Reggio, but of a different type. There are Papal coins belonging here of Paul V. and Gregory XV. (1605-23)—*scudi*, *testoni*, *grossi*, *giulii*, &c.

Fettmänchen. Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 101. A *f.* of Anna Salome v. Salm-Reifferscheid, Abbess of Essen, 1671, is noticed by Schulman, sale at Amsterdam, Oct. 6, 1896, No. 865.

Fischingen, canton of Thurgau, the seat of a Benedictine abbey, of which there a few numismatic memorials. See Coraggioni, plate xxxix, 22-23.

Fivelgo, in the territory of Groningen, Holland. The imitation of the *gros tournois* continued to be struck down to the middle of the 14th c. Another form of the name on coins is *Fivlgoi*.

Flabbe. In the *Beeldenaar* of 1626 the *fl.* is computed at 4 *stuivers*.

Flanders. Of Louis de Maele, count of F., a copious salvage has survived in all metals, especially gold and silver, with their divisions, in silver down to ⅛, and in gold down to ¼. He does not seem to have continued the Italian florin as struck by his father. Of the *franc-à-pied* there are at least three varieties. The gold denominations seem to be the *viel heaume*, with the lion supporting the shield of Flanders, surmounted by a helmet, the *lion heaumé* or *gehelmdleeuw*, the *écu à l'aigle* or *arendeschild*, the *cavalier* or *rijder*, the *franc-à-pied*, the *mouton* or *lam*, and the *chaise* or *clinkaert*. The copper seems to have been limited to a small piece of the type of the silver *leeuwengroot* or *gros au lion*

(Schulman, xv. 1159), unless indeed this is a billon piece, coins in that material being not unfrequently misdescribed as copper. The rarest of the gold denominations (*Viel Heaume*) reads on obv, *L V Dovicvs* ⁘ *Dei* ∘ *Gra* ⁘ *Com* ⁘ *Z* ⁘ *Dns* ⁘ *Flandr I E*, with two lions supporting a richly helmeted shield and below: *Flandres.* In this and other coins Louis II. describes himself as not only *Comes*, but *Dominus*, the latter having a more possessory significance. See *Ronco*, and comp. *Clinkaert* and *Rethel.* Within this section may be classed the species of money of necessity struck in 1302-3 at Alost by Jean, count of Namur, Governor of the Flemings in revolt against Philippe le Bel. A *gros tournois* reads on obv. *Moneta Alost.*, and on rev. *I. F. Coit. Fland'. Pax : Domi : Sit : Semper : No. Biscvm.* See *Alost*, *Florentine type*, and *Netherlands.*

Flindrich, a piece of 3 stübern. 15th-16th c. There are examples of Edzard I. of East-Friesland, 1491-1528, and of Edzard II., Christoph and Johann, 1563, &c.

Flitter, a small copper coin of Germany (Hameln, Lippe, &c.). Comp. *Northeim.*

Florence. Comp. *Etruria*, and see Durazzo Cat., 1896, Nos. 4059—4123, for an interesting series of coins from the earliest republican era to 1859.

Florentine type, that of the gold florin first struck at Florence about A.D. 1250, and copied in France, the Netherlands, Germany, &c. A florin of Louis of Crecy, count of Flanders, 1322-46, reads *L. Flad Comes.* The imitations are now known to have been more general than was formerly supposed, and include the Anglo-Gallic piece, so-called, of Edward III. of England, which, according to Le Blanc, was not recognized by the French crown on account of its imitative character. But the question is whether any of the Anglo-Gallic money was officially sanctioned outside the English jurisdiction. Ruprecht I., Count Palatine of the Rhine (1353-90), was among those who adopted this pattern; but his immediate successor, Ruprecht II. (1390-98) seems to have abandoned it.

Florennes. See *Yves.*

Florette, an Anglo-Gallic billon coin struck by Henry V. (1415-22) Some read *Heres Francie.* There are specimens of smaller module of some of the French kings, struck at a later period.

Florin, a silver coin of the Low-Countries = 28 stuivers, 1694, with the helmeted and standing figure of Liberty, holding in her r. hand the staff and bonnet, the Orange *lis* beneath her l. hand, and the motto, *Hac Nitimur Hanc Tuemur*, and on the other side the crowned and quartered shield, with *Flor : Arg : Ord : Foed : Belg : Holl :.* A silver piece of 14 stuivers for West Friesland, 1684, is also called *Florenvs Argent.*, although = only ½ fl. of the ordinary weight.

Florin, a silver coin of Bavaria and Austria = 100 kreutzer and usually reckoned as equivalent to the Low-Countries gulden, or 1/8 English. It exists in various multiples in its own metal and in gold. There is a piece of the uncommon value of $3\frac{1}{2}$ *fl.* of Ludwig I. of Bavaria, 1837. The florins of Ludwig II., 1866, with the Madonna reverse, follow in their legend the Hungarian type.

Florin. See *Metz.*

Follaro. The *follis* or *wallet* was at first, like the German *Gürtel*, usually of leather. See Hampton's *Origines Patriciae*, 1846, p. 262, for some interesting information on the mediæval leathern money-bag, and comp. *Bracteate.* The Gothic *pugg* or *pung* seems to be allied to our *pouch*, poke (*poc*, Lat. *poculum*). The earliest purses were pouch-shaped.

Follis, a Roman coin introduced under Diocletian, and the prototype of the mediæval *follaro.* See *N. C.*, Dec. 1895, p. 1444.

Fontenay-le-Comte, capital of Bas-Poitou, a mint of Savary de Mauléon, Seneschal of the king of England as Count of P., of the seigneurs of Thouars, &c. There are several types of the deniers of the first-named prince with *Savaricvs.* But some were struck at Melle or Mauléon. Savary died in 1233, and was succeeded by Geoffroi II. de Lusignan or Lezignen *la Grand'Dent*, who also possessed the lordships of Vouvent and Mervent.

Fortuna or *Glucks-thaler.* Comp. Hazlitt's *Coin-Collector*, 1896, p. 235. Another variety bears a cruciform legend in German: *Die Menschen In Der Weldt Trachtn Al So Nacht Gelt.* This legend is divided or broken by four designs, illustrative of Hunting, Fishing, Husbandry, and Alchemy. There is also the *Lautenthals Glucks-thaler* or fortuna-thaler of the Lautenthal mines, with the double and triple. In one of 1685, with the titles of Rudolf August, Fortune stands on a snail and plays a guitar, a view of the Lautenthal in the background.

Fosdinovo. Comp. *Campi* suprà and *Tassarolo* infrà. Of Maria Maddalena Malespina Centurioni we have the silver *luigino* of 1667-8-9. At least the two latter are remarkable as exhibiting, the former on rev., the latter on obv., the value: *Bonitatis · Vnci · Arvm Qvinqve* or *Bonit · Vnc. Qnq.*

Franc. In France the gold *franc-à-pied* is said to have originated in the reign of Jean le Bon; but the earliest known specimens are those of Charles V., his immediate successor. At the same time it is to be remarked that the points of similarity between the *royal* of Jean and the *f. à pied* of Charles V. may have led to the mention of the former under the latter name. The general style of the rider on the *franc à cheval* of France and Flanders seems to be agreeable to that followed by the miniature-painters of the same period. See in Rollin and Feuardent's Cat. for 1865, p. 88, an interesting note respecting a curious *franc à*

cheval of Gui. VI. de Luxemburg, seigneur de Ligny (1369-71), for which = 250 fr. are asked.

In a Scotish document of 1536, relating to the payment of customs by the baillies of Dysart, there is a curious and obscure reference to "12 deneris of the frank in France." The only piece of that name was at this time the one in gold of various types; and no coin recognized as a denier was ever struck in Scotland. The entry may shew that French currency was accepted by the government in the reign of James V., and that the French gold *franc* was reckoned as = 12 silver *deniers;* but the apparent amount was very inconsiderable as a levy from a town, and may indicate the poverty of Scotland in the first half of the 16th c.

Franc. See *Metz* infrà.

Franc. The *franc* of Bonaparte as First Consul, *An* XI. is the earliest silver unit. Gengembre submitted a pattern for a 2 fr. in year X.; but it was not adopted. Comp. *First French Republic* infrà. There is before us a silver piece described by a foreign numismatist as a pattern franc, but which is probably a medalet, bearing on obv. the bare-headed bust of Napoléon to r., and his name in outer circle on either side, and on ℞ *IVeme Annèe Du Consulat de Bonaparte:* above, the rising sun, below, the engraver's initials in a monogram.

France. See *Jure uxoris* infrà. The practice of utilising residual coinage, to which reference is made by Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 474, was carried out in conformity with current requirements, and depended on the amount in hand at the death of a sovereign and on financial exigencies. A quart d'écu struck at Arras is overstruck with the date 1644 (Serrure's Cat. for 1894, No. 647). The numismatic series of Louis XIV. and XV. are alike divisible into three periods: that of Louis XIV. 1642-60, 1660-80, 1680-1715: that of Louis XV. 1716-20, 1720-40, 1740-74; of each of which there are the unit and its multiples, or *vice versâ*, in all metals: the *louis d'or* and its multiples and moiety, the *écu d'argent* and its divisions, and the *liard* and other copper currency of almost every year. This output was of course independent of the colonial series for the East Indies, Canada, Louisiana, Acadia, the Windward Isles, Mauritius (1822), Cayenne, French Guiana, and for the Colonies generally. Of Louis XVI. we have to particularize the rare *louis d'or* of 1774 of two types of reverse, the one *aux lunettes*, the other with the crowned shield supported by two palm-branches, and resting on a sceptre and a *main de justice* in sautoir or crossed, and the beautiful *écus d'argent* by Droz and Calonne of 1786, the latter by far the more uncommon, and existing in a restrike. Comp. *French Colonies.*

From the death of Henry II. in 1559 we have to chronicle the commencement of a principle, which remained in force with

some modifications during more than a century. During the whole of the short reign of Francis II., 1559-60, the currency preserved the name of the predecessor, and such was the case in the earlier portion of the government of Charles IX. It was not till 1561 that Charles placed his own name on the coinage. Again at his death in 1574, till Henry III. arrived from Poland to take possession of the throne, the money underwent no change of pattern; and so the latest *testons* of Henry IV. were made to serve for Louis XIII., and those of the latter for Louis XIV., in the last case by the mere addition of a numeral. The coinage of Louis XIV. is often found to consist of new issues struck over old, and the practice may explain the abnormally worn condition of the currency of these reigns compared with that of other contemporary states.

France (after the Restoration of the Bourbons). In 1817 Michaut prepared patterns for a franc and ½-fr. Louis XVIII. struck a piece of 10 centimes in billon for French Guiana, and a similar one for the Isle de Bourbon, in 1818. Of the former there are patterns in piefort. Of Charles X. there are patterns for 10, 5, 2½c, for the Colonies, without date. The reign of Louis-Philippe, though it extended over eighteen years (1830-48), was generally undistinguished, so far as the coinage was concerned, and merely followed the lines of that of his predecessor. Several patterns are extant, including a 5-francs by Galle of 1830 and *essais* by Tiolier and Domard for a 100-franc piece in 1831, and others by Montagny and Domard in 1831 and 1844 for 5 francs.* The interest in this series begins to subside after the fall of Napoléon in 1815. There are many other patterns and special pieces belonging to it, some scarcely falling within the category of current money, and extending to the reign of Napoléon III.

The less experienced collector should be well aware that the French, and even Franco-Italian, series is full of traps for the unwary in the shape of *refrappes*, for which exceptional facilities appear to have always been unfortunately given by the authorities at the mint.

Francescone = 10 *paioli*, a denomination retained by the Grand Dukes of Etruria down to the present c. Comp. *Etruria*.

Frankenthal. The siege-money struck in 1623 reads: *Franckenthaler Noth M.* 1623.

Frank (i.) a gold coin of the Napoleonic kingdom of Westphalia, existing in multiples of 5, 10, 20, and 40, and of the Helvetic Republic, of which we have the multiples of 8, 16, and 32; (ii.) a silver coin of the Swiss Confederation, chiefly known through the 4-fr. piece = 6 francs of French currency; but there are pattern *franken* struck for one or two of the Cantons.

Frankfort-on-Main. One of the mints of the emperors Sigis-

mund and Frederic V., and of the margraves of Brandenburg in Franconia; gold florins or *gulden* of the St. John type bear *Mone* ∘ *No* ∘ *Aur* ∘ *Frankfor*, or *Monet* ∘ *No* ∘ *Frankfd.* The latter bear the standing radiated figure of the saint with the lamb facing, and at his feet the Weinsberg arms—three billets in a shield, on ℟ a globe and cross in a tressure within a beaded circle, and the titles of Frederic V. (1439-93) The money of Frankfort was leased or farmed at this period to Karl von Weinsberg. The gold coinage does not probably go back farther than 1490. See Paul Joseph and Edward Fellner, *Die Münzen von Frankfurt am Main*, large 8vo., 1896, with 75 plates. There are thalers and gulden of 1764-5 with the imperial eagle on ℟ and the reading *Nomen Domini Turris Fortissima.* There is a beautiful convention-thaler of 1776, and contribution-money of 1796, the latter struck, as usual, to defray the expenses of the French military operations. From 1806 to 1814, F. was the appointed seat of the Diet of the Confederation of the Rhine.

Fraumünster, canton of Zürich, a source of silver bracteates, of which some are engraved by Coraggioni, pl. vii.

French Mintmasters under Francis I. Jean Barbedor and G. Soutin (Paris), Michel and François Guilhem (Lyon). See Serrure's Cat., 1895, pp. 24-6, for some curious information on this subject.

French Mintmasters under Henry II. and III. The former, in 1553, introduced the German system of coinage under Aubin Olivier, originally a joiner. Under Henry III., Philippe d'Amfry, father and son, were connected with the mint; and it was in this reign, probably under their auspices, that the *franc d'argent* replaced the *teston d'argent.* The ½ t. of Henry is rare. See *Bulletin du Bibliophile*, juillet-août, 1893, pp. 310-13.

French Colonies. We do not seem to possess much information touching the monetary system adopted by regal France in her early American possessions prior to the introduction of a 5-sols piece in silver in 1670 and of a *double de l'Amérique Françoise* in copper under Louis XIV., exclusively of a gold, silver, and copper currency for the East Indies in the shape of a *pagode d'or*, a *royalin* in copper, and pieces of 2, 4, and 8 *r.* in silver of more than one type. The former coin purported to be struck "pour la facilité du commerce dans les Isles et Terre-ferme de l'Amérique," and was probably current in Canada or *Nouvelle-France*, Acadia or *Nova Scotia*, Louisiana, &c. Louis XV., in 1721, 1731, 1742, and 1767, added to the series the copper and plated *sol*, and the 6 and 12 *sols* in silver for the Windward Isles, and an anepigraphic copper coin for Cayenne and other settlements, besides continuing his predecessor's system to a certain extent. Of the copper *sol* there are other dates. Louis XV. in 1720 struck a silver piece for the Colonies, with two L's *dos-à-dos*, crowned, on

℞. The 12-*sols* of Louis XV. is of the dates 1731, 1732. The 6-*s*. piece of the same type is far rarer. Comp. *Cache* and *France* for the colonial money under Louis XVI. and XVIII. and Charles X.; and see farther in Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 484, where there are, however, certain inaccuracies; and comp. *Marque* infrâ.

French Regal Mints from the reign of Francis I., 1515-47:

A Paris, since 1539.
AA Metz, 1662; 1690-1794.
AR and a rat, Arras, 1640-1658.
A Ω Compiègne, 1672-1594.
B Rouen, 1539-1858. During the troubles of the Fronde the Mint was transferred to Pont de l'Arche, or Dieppe, 1655-1658.
B and acorn, Bologna, 1806-1813.
BB Strassburg, 1696-1870.
BD in monogram. Béarn, 1675.
C Saint Lô, 1539-1653, and 1659-1693; Caen, 1655-1658, and 1693-1772.
X Besançon. 1693-1772.
CC Genoa, 1803.
CL and prow, Genoa, 1811-1814.
D Lyon, 1539-1794-1858. During the Fronde this letter was given to the Mint of Vienne, 1655-1658.
E Tours, 1539-1772. Meung-sur-Loire, 1655-1658.
F Angers, 1539-1738.
G Poitiers, 1539-1772. G *with a lion*, Geneva in year VIII., suppressed on the 27 Pluviôse, year XIII. (1799-1805).
H La Rochelle, 1539-1794-1837.
I Limoges, 1539-1794-1837.
K Bordeaux, 1539. Mint still in use.
L Bayonne, 1537-1837.
LA Laon, during the Ligue.
LL Lille, in September, 1685.
L crowned Lille, 1686. (See W.)
M Toulouse, 1539-1794, 1810-1837. (See V.)
M and cup turned upside down. Milan, 1804-1814.
MA in monogram. Marseilles, 1786-1858.
N Montpellier, 1539-1794.
O Saint-Pourçain, 1539-1549; Moulins, 1549-1555; Rion, 1555-1772; Clermont, in 1572, and 1591-1594.
P Dijon, 1539 1772
Q Châlons-sur-Marne, 1529-1572? 1590; Narbonne, 1700-1710; Perpignan, 1710-1837.
R Villeneuve-Saint-André, 1539-1646; Nismes, 1655-1658; Orléans, 1700-1799?
R crowned and wolf, Rome, 1811-1814.
R and lis. Gand (or London), 1815, for Louis XVIII.
S Troyes, 1539-1679.
S crowned. Troyes, 1679-1790. (See V.)
S and the Holy-Cloth. Reims, 1679-1772.
T Sainte-Menehould, 1439-1540; Turin, 1540-1549; Nantes, 1599-1837.
V Turin, 1805-1814.
U Turin, 1538-1544; Amiens, 1571-1578; Troyes, 1690-1772? Toulouse, 1803-1810.
V and anchor. Venice, 1807-1814.
W Lille, 1693-1858.
X Villefranche-en-Rouergue, 1539-1548; Aix, 1548-1578; Amiens, 1578-1772.
T Bourges, 1539-1772.

E—2

Z Grenoble, 1539-1578-1772.
& Provence, 1539; Aix, 1544-1786.
9 Rennes, 1539-1772.
99 Nantes, 1539-1596. (See T.)
ft Marseille, 1539 1542.
✱ Chambéry, 1539.
♁ Montélimar, 1539-1594.
∴ Crémieu, 1539-1548.
Arms of Navarre, Saint-Palais, 1589.
Cow, Pau, 1589-1694.
Two fishes and mast, Utrecht, 1811-1814.

The Mint of Pamiers was in activity in September, 1591. That of Paris was transferred to Melun on the 22nd October, 1593. In 1656-7 Mints were opened at Vimy and Lusignan, where a great number of *liards* were issued.

French Republic (First). To the revolutionary stage or epoch (1791-3) we have to add to the list given by Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 479:—

Louis d'or, 1790.
3 sols de Thevenon, caisse de bonne foi, Paris, 1791 (new type).
Pieces of the coinage of Louis XV. and XVI. countermarked with *R. F.*
30 *sols* in copper, 1791.

Concurrently with the new republican series were the issues of 1790-92 (and perhaps other years) of the *écu* and *demi-écu* in silver of the old regal type with the younger head from the Paris mint.

10 and 5 *sols* in silver by Potter, 1792. "A la Manufacture de Porcelaine, Rue de Crussol, Payable en Assignats de 50^s [livres]."

The curious feature about these pieces is that both are stated to be for the redemption of the same value in paper. They may have been issued in different months, and the *assignats* in the interval may have fallen one half.

10 *centimes* in copper, l'an 4 (= 1 c.)
1 *décime*, l'an 3.
2 *décimes* (augmented in value by being overstruck), l'an 4.
— issued with higher value, l'an 4.
1 *décime* overstruck with lower value, l'an 5.
20, 10, and 5 *sols* in silver by Lefèvre, Lesage et Cie.
1 *franc* / 6 *blancs* } in copper, struck by the Caisse de bonne foi at Paris.
18 *deniers* in billon, struck by the Caisse métallique at Paris.

Pièce d'Essai Un Centime L'An 6. With the head wearing Phrygian cap on obv. Copper.

Six Deniers, by C. Muller, with standing figure of Hercules holding a buckler which bears on it the usual emblem. Fine silver (*nouveau metail de fine composition*).

The reverse legend, *La Nation, La Loi, Le Roi*, occurs on the brass or copper coinage of 1791-2 for 12, 6, and 3 deniers. The 5-décimes piece was struck under Robespierre. The 24 and 6 *livres* of 1793 were engraved by Augustin Dupré. In 1796 a copper piece, apparently a pattern décime, was cast at Nancy at the foundry of Thuillie; it is engraved by Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 136. The 40-francs piece of Bonaparte as First Consul for the years 11 and 12 is from different dies. The *franc* of year 12 is found of two distinct types, the empire having been founded in the interval; but *Empereur* for *Premier Consul* was the only change, *République Française* surviving till 1808. But till the last,

with few exceptions, the republican cock remained on the Napoleonic currency as an adjunct.

French Republic (Second). The Second Republic gave us a rather sparing numismatic inheritance, namely, the 20-francs in gold, the 5-francs and 20-centimes in silver, and the centime in copper; the dies were engraved by Oudiné. The last occurs of 1848-9-50. A series of silver and other *essais* by various engravers was prepared, and often occurs in the market, chiefly for a 5-francs piece. Those for the gold and bronze are sometimes in piefort. There is a pattern 5-fr. of Louis Napoleon by Oudiné, 1851, and a second by Caqué, 1852. On the ℟ occurs *Essai Monetaire Executê Par Ordre Du Prince Louis Napolêon.* In the field, *Dedieê A La Princesse Mathilde,* 1852. Of L. N. as President, 1848-52, we have the 20 and 10 fr. in gold, the 5 and 2, 1, ½, and 20 cents. in silver. The 10 and 5 *cents.*, and 1 *c.*, seem to be only patterns.

French Republic (Third). We have in our hands a 5-centimes piece of the original type as regards obv., and with the reverse reading: *Comitê de Salut Public. Mai* 1871, and in an inner circle: *Dictature des Cinq.* In 1871 the Commune issued a 5-fr piece from the design of Camélinat.

French Empire.—(I.) *Napolêon I.* The imperial coinage embraced, exclusively of patterns, the 100, 40, and 20 francs in gold, the 5, 2, 1, ½, and ¼ fr. in silver, and the 10 and 5 centimes of two types in billon. In taking down an old house at Kensington, near London, many years ago, specimens of the gold 100-fr., &c., were found behind the chimney-piece. The *franc* of 1808 was struck both at Paris and Strasburg, probably in large numbers. Pattern 5-francs pieces were prepared and issued as proofs both at Paris and Brussels in 1815, the latter, during the *Cent jours*, by Trébuchet. Of the *tête de nègre* type of 1807 we have met with the 2 fr., 1 fr., ½ fr., and ¼ fr. There is also, we believe, the 5-franc piece of this series. Of the Duke of Reichstadt we have *pièces de fantaisie* of 5, 2, 1, ½, and ¼ franc in silver, 20 fr. in lead, and 10, 5, 3, and 1 centimes in bronze. The dies for the most part exist. It is perhaps scarcely worth while to particularize the two *pièces de fantaisie* (five francs) struck in 1814 from dies engraved by Tiolier, with the names of Alexander I. of Russia and Francis I. of Austria respectively, to commemorate the occupation of Paris by the Allies in that year. The inscription on the edge of either is the old *Dieu Protêge la France!* Comp. *Pièces de fantaisie*, infrâ.

(II.) *Napolêon III.* There is a pattern 5 fr. by Bouvet, 1855; and we must notice the curious essai monétaire of 1867 in gold for 5 dollars or 25 francs, apparently intended as an international experiment; it had been forestalled in Belgium in 1848. Under this *regime* we first meet with the 5 fr. in gold and the 2 cents piece; of the 5 fr. there are two types.

Freyberg, Saxony. There is a thaler of 1546 with a star of six rays as a m.m.

Fribourg-in-Brisgau. A thaler of 1542 has a part-eagle in field dividing date on obv. and *Moneta · Nova · Fribvrg · In Brisgav ·* and on ℟ the two-headed eagle crowned, and *Domini · Conserva · &c.*

Friedburg. See *Burg-Friedberg* in *C. of E.*, p. 86. A *groschen* of 1618 bears the name of Conrad Löw Zu Steinfurt. Hans Eitel Diede Zum Furstenstein struck a gulden in 1670. See Helbing's Cat., 1896, Nos. 2055-58. A ⅔ thaler or guldenthaler of 1674 is of the usual St. George Type. There is a ⅔ thaler of 1747 with the titles of the emperor Francis I. belonging to the burggraf Hans Eitel Diede. Schulman, xxx., 800, where there is a reference to Schulthess, 5040. On the obv. is the standing figure of St. George facing, between the castle and the heraldic cognizance of the burggraf: the saint pierces the dragon beneath his feet with a spear, which also serves as a standard. There is one of a similar type, 1766.

Frinco, Piedmont. The Mazzetti family also struck the *bianco* in silver, and in common with others imitated the Bolognese *giulio*, with the name of S. Pontianus. They also copied the *cavallotto* of Modena and Reggio.

Fulda. There is a thaler of Bernard, Cardinal Abbot, 1672. A double thaler of Abbot Placidus, 1687, realised 110 marks at the Laible sale in 1894. There is a *sede vacante* one of 1788. The money struck in the name of the last Abbot in 1796 was to meet the French demands. The thaler of 1796 has on obv. bareheaded bust to r., with *Adalbertus D. G. Epis : Et Abb : Fuld : S. R. I. Pr :* and on ℟ the shield crowned, as on the ½ th. of the same date, and *Pro Deo Et Patria* and ✕ *Eine Feine Marck*, 1796. See Franz Streber, *Ueber einige Münzen der Fürstäbte von Fulda aus der zweiten Hälfte des vierzehnten Jahrhunderts*, 4°, München, 1856.

Fuligno, Spoleto, a mint of the popes, 1431-60. Emiliano Orfini of F. engraved many of the coins, particularly a pattern *giulio* of Pius II. Boyne Cat., 1896, No. 861. There is a *quattrino* with *Vr. Fvlcnei.* on ℟, and one of the Roman Republic (1797-99) of the S. Feliciano type. Comp. *C. of E.*, 105.

Fusil. Comp. *C. of E.*, 202. One of the numerous varieties of the early French *blanque* under Charles VII., struck between 1437 and 1456, was the *grande bl. au fusil.* That of 1437 has a briquet for m.m.

G

Gadir, an ancient Spanish seat of coinage, to which are attributed silver pieces of three different denominations, with Phœnician legends.

Galeazzo, a silver coin of Venice, struck for Dalmatia, &c., under Alvigi Pisani, 1735, with *Provinciis · Maritimis · Datvm*, and galleys and port. to l. on ℞. There are the ½ and ¼. The *g.* was = 3 *lire*.

Gaul. Recent discoveries have added much to our opportunities of judging the character and extent of the ancient Gaulish currency put forth by the several communities, among which the country was long divided, and some of which are mentioned by Cæsar. Certain types were borrowed from the Romans, while others were imitations of those struck by the Greek settlers at Marseilles, Lyon, Reims, Arles, &c. But the Gaulish coinage, to which the earlier British is a sort of adjunct, resembles the Merovingian in this respect, that a generic term in both instances has been interpreted too locally, and, as in the cognate case of the Roman *As*, time will probably shew that the pieces which we loosely assign to Gaul, had various places of origin outside that region, even in its amplest acceptation. The true history of the Gaulish and Gaulo-British coinage, from its almost exclusive dependence on internal and comparative testimony, must always, however, remain more or less obscure and uncertain. The earliest money employed by the Gaulish tribes was doubtless of Greek origin, but of six distinct classes: the colonial coinage introduced by the Greeks themselves in the 6th c. B.C.; the same type in a degraded form; the so-called Merovingian *trientes* and *saigas;* the Roman colonial coinage; various direct imitations of it; and the coins modelled on foreign patterns. A large trouvaille of pieces in bronze and billon, chiefly in bad state, occurred at Mandeure (Doubs).

Gazzetta. A piece in copper of 2 g. bears on rev. the name Candia and the initials I. C. for the moneyer, and on obv. the radiated sejant lion facing, with a sword in his r. claw and the legend *Sanct. Marc. Ven.*, and in the exergue II. for the value.

Geburtstagsthaler, an occasional currency or issue struck in Germany to commemorate an event or anniversary.

Gemmenich, Belgium, a supposed Merovingian mint, although the trientes reading *Cvmmonigo* are attributed by some to Comminges, Haute-Garonne.

Geneva. Attention is due to the interesting monograph of M. Ladé on the Pas-de-l'Echelle find of 1892, consisting of a large number of billon and silver deniers of the eleventh century of various classes and types, of which the volume supplies excellent illustrations and accounts. There is a rare ½ thaler of 1623

of the usual Post Tenebras Lux type. A very poor one of 1641 sold in the Smith sale at Sotheby's in 1895 for £8. 15*s.*

Genoa (*Janua*). A very rare *genovino* in silver of Antoniotto Adorno, who reigned only one day (in 1378), is of the Conradus type on ℟, and reads on obv. *Dvx Ianvensivm Septim.*, with the usual castle within a circle. For a most extensive and important series of the coins of this city and state, see the Durazzo Cat., 1896, pp. 276-93. Among these occur several most rare examples: *scudi* of 8 *reali*, 1666 and 1715, a 5-*lire* of 1736, and a very complete set of the money of the Ligurian Republic (1797-1805): 48 and 24 *lire* in gold, 8, 4, 2 *lire* and a *lira* in silver, and 10 *soldi* in billon or mistura. The practice prevailed here, during a very lengthened period, of noting on the coins the numerical sequence of the Doges. This city is entitled to the distinction of presenting the earliest examples of the Franco-Italian money in the *patacchina* of Charles VI., with the stereotyped Conradus rev., and on obv. *K. Rex. F. D. Ianve.* This coinage lasted from 1396 to 1408-9, when the principle was suspended till the occupation of part of Italy by Charles VIII. There is a rare *mezzo testone* of Louis XII. with *Comvnitas Ianve Ac* [rev.] *Lvdovic . . . Ia. D.* The Genoese obv. type is generally a gate or the crowned Madonna. There is a rare *scudo d'oro* struck by the Banco di S. Giorgio (or *Uffizio Santo Giorgio*), an institution clothed with many privileges, with *Dvx. Et. Gvb. Reip. Genv.* 1666., and on reverse St. George and the Dragon. Rossi Cat., 1895, No. 352. A 5-francs of Napoleon I., of French type, 1813, was struck here, *m.m.* the prow of a ship, with the moneyer's initials, C. L. See *Venice.*

Gerdingen, Brabant. The *deniers noirs* and *swaarten* of Joanna, Lady of Stein and G. bear *Ianne. Dna de Gerd.* or *Iohanna de Gerd.*

Germano-Italian imperial series. A denarius of Louis II. and his mother *Angelberga* reads *Ludowicus Imp.* on obv. and *Angilberga Imp.* on rev. One of Hugo or Hugh of Provence and his son Lothair, associated emperors of the West, of the *Christiana Religio* type has on obv. *Vgo Lohtario.* The rare denarius with the names of Otto III. and Adelheid reads on obv. *Otto* [in the angles of the cross] *Di Gra* + *Rex · Amen ·* and on rev. *AHTALHET* with a temple in a beaded circle. There are *grossi*, ½ *grossi*, and *danari* of similar type. Comp. Boyne Cat., 1896, No. 361.

The emperor Frederic II. (c. 1215-c. 1246) caused money to be struck in various parts of Italy and Sicily with his name and sometimes his portrait. A silver *obolo* of Bergamo has the emperor's bust to r. (two annulets in front) and his name on obv., and on rev. a castle over a river, with the name of the town. There is quite a long series of *danari* of varied module, and of the *Christiana Religio* and other types, of the emperors Berengarius, Lambert, Guido, Rudolph of Burgundy, &c., struck at Milan, Verona, and other mints. See Boyne Cat., 1896, Nos. 207-35,

particularly the *danari* of Berengarius II. and Adalbert or Albert from the mint at Pavia. Some of the *d.* of Berengarius, &c., are of unusually large module and occur in mint state as from finds. They are of bracteate or semi-bracteate fabric.

A ½ thaler of Maximilian I., describing him as Roman emperor, and said to be very fine, brought 285 marks at the Laible sale in 1894. A curious satirical klippe-thaler of Ferdinand III., 1650, represents him as a youth riding on a hobby-horse. The ½ thaler of Charles VI., 1740, offers no indication of special origin, but is sometimes classed with money of necessity. On some of the large gold and silver pieces the unprepossessing physiognomy of Leopold I. manifests itself in an aggravated form. All the gold money of Maria Theresa, and her earlier currency in all metals, are alike scarce. The money struck by the German emperors for Steiermark or Styria is of unfrequent occurrence. It usually adds *Styriæ* to the legend. Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 337, and *Num. Circ.*, Nov., 1895, p. 1438. And it may be added that the coins with the name of Ferdinand II. (1620-37), especially the double thalers for the earlier years, are of considerable rarity.

Gerona, Navarre, the place of origin of Franco-Spanish money under Louis XIII. and XIV., 1642-8, and of a *duro* of silver of 1808, struck during the Peninsular War, with *Ferd. VII.* stamped in on obv., and *GNA* 1808 *Un duro* on rev.

Gertruidenberg, N. Brabant. There is a *leeuwengroot* of William IV., Count of Holland, 1337-45, struck here, of the tournois type. In 1593, during the siege by Prince Maurice, *reals* of Albert and Isabella, countermarked *GB.*, passed current for 5 *stuivers*.

Ghent (*Gent*, *Gand*). This was a very prolific mint, and is specially noticeable on account of the very rare historical pieces struck here under the government of François D'Alençon, Duc de Guise (1581-2). A *schelling* of 1583 has the standing figure of Fortune holding a banner with the lion and supporting the shield with the same emblem, and reads: *Avxil · Nostrvm · A · Domino ·* and on ℞ the lion occupies the whole field, and we have: *Mon · Arg · Civitatis · Gandav ·* 1583 · Comp. *Bruges*.

Gigot, a Brabantine coin similar to the *negenmanneke*.

Gillei-Franquemont, c. of Berne, a temporary mint of the bishops of Basle in the 14th c.

Gimborn. The gulden of 1802 has on obv. the crowned shield with *Ludov. S.R.I. Comes A Walmoden Gimborn.*, and on rev. *Moneta Gimbornensis* x *XX* x *Eine Feine Mark* 1802. There is also a 1/24 thaler and a groschen of same date. This seems to be the only year of coinage.

Giorgino. The foreign numismatists apply this term to the silver pieces of Ferrara, &c., with the St. George type, as well as to those of Genoa. See *Solferino* infrâ.

Gitschin, Bohemia, one of the mints of Albrecht von Wald-

stein or Wallenstein. A 10-ducat piece in gold of 1631 was struck here, also a ducat of same date, and a thaler of 1632.

Giulio = 8 *baiocchi*, otherwise called *grosso largo*. Eight g. were = one papal *scudo di oro*. Comp. *Paolo* and Rossi Cat., 1895, No. 93, where a *giulio* of Julius II. (1503-13), is described as *mistura* or billon.

Giustina, the appellation bestowed on two types of silver money at Venice in and after 1570, in commemoration of the Victory at Lepanto on October 7 in that year, the name-day of St. Giustina.

Glatz. See *Schlessen.* A thaler of Johann von Pernstein, 1541, reads: *Iohan* × *Baro* × *A* × *Bernstein* × *In* × *Helf*, and on ℞ *Mone* × *No* × *Comitatvs* × *Glacens* × 1541.

Glocken or Bell *thaler* and *gulden.* There are at least seven varieties of type. Comp. *C. of E.*, 205, and Boyne Cat., 1896, No. 1327-8.

Gluckstadt, Holstein. A ⅛ thaler has full-length portrait of crowned king to r., supporting crowned shield, and *Christianvs* 4 *D G Dan* : . . . *R* · and on ℞ the nude figure of Fortune standing on globe and *Mo* : *No* : *Civi* : *Glvcistadens* : 1623.

Gold money. The employment of the most precious metal for currency by the majority of the governments of Continental Europe long remained inconsiderable. It is true that in the Merovingian series gold predominated, but, although that coinage emanated from a very large number of mints, there seems to no proof that the output of money at any given point was on a systematic scale in an economical and financial sense. The ancient Greeks cannot be said to have largely resorted to gold as a commercial or circulating medium, looking at the vast surviving aggregate of that coinage in silver and bronze, and the powerful and flourishing communities within the boundaries of Hellas of which we possess no remains in the superior metal or even in electrum. The Roman money in our hands is principally in silver, billon, and bronze. The Gauls and the Britons struck a very limited quantity of gold of any standard. Of the long-lived Carolingian dynasty there is next to nothing in this way; nor was it till the 13th c. that the example of France on the one hand, and of the Italian republics on the other, led to the establishment of a regular coinage alike calculated for the convenience of trade and of the more ambitious requirements of society. We cannot regard the *pièces de plaisir* of high denominations as entering into the ordinary category; they were struck in Spain, Portugal, Germany, France, and Italy, in small numbers for complimentary distribution on special occasions, like the 20-stater piece of Eukratides, King of Bactria. See Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 358.

Taking mediæval France on the one hand and the feudal

county of Flanders on the other, under Philip VI. (1328-50) and Louis of Maele (1346-84), respectively, we find eight different types of gold currency, and in the latter case some of these with their divisions. From the fresh state in which these coins generally occur, we may deduce the hypothesis that their employment in daily commerce was very restricted; the chief run was on the *billon* coins, which have descended to us in such large numbers and in such deplorable preservation.

It cannot be for a moment pretended that the English gold money was or is entitled to much originality beyond the immediate type, since in regard to models, as well as artistic treatment, it scarcely surpassed the beautiful French coins commencing under Louis IX., about a century anterior to the florin and noble of Edward III. Yet the Plantagenet coins—the noble, not the florin—doubtless exercised a salutary influence, especially in the Low Countries, in the way of emulation, and at Campen even the ryal of Mary was introduced with little alteration beyond the legend and arms.

The more modern practice of striking heavy gold appears to have had its rise in Castile in the 14th century, in the form of multiples of the *escudo*, with the portraits of Pedro the Cruel and his successors. The numbers issued were probably very small; perhaps the pieces were exclusively destined for presentation; but the example thus set was followed by other Powers, although the 100-*escudi* of Philip III. and IV. of Spain was the only coin which eclipsed in weight and value the 50-e. of Pedro I. This fashion gradually extended in a limited degree to Portugal, Germany and Italy, but its spirit was ceremonial rather than commercial, except, perhaps, in the case of the Portuguese.

Goritz, Austria. In Boyne Cat., 1896, No. 1390, occurs an anonymous denier, apparently of ecclesiastical origin, with *Liunzalis*. A *denar* of Heinrich III., 1327-64, Count of Goritz or Görz, reads *Hainr Comes Gor* on obv., and on ℞ *De Lv Oh Ze*. The other early denominations were the *tirolino* and *obol*.

Gorze, Lorraine, an abbatial mint, 17th c. Two thalers of Karl von Lothringen, 1607-1645, read on reverse: *Moneta* * *Argentia* * *Gorzia* * *Cvsa* and *Moneta* · *Argentea* · *Gorziensis* · *Cvssa*. See the latter figured in Meyer Cat., 1894, plate iii.

Gösken, with the 1½, 2, and 3*g*., a copper coinage of Hameln on the Weser, 1582, 1620, &c.

Gothenburg, Sweden, a mint of Gustavus Adolphus, 1611-32. There is an ör of 1629. Also of his daughter Christina, of whom there is an ör of 1645.

Goud or *Gold Gulden*. This coin was current in East Friesland, whence it may have found its way to Hanover, *q. v.* The *rijder* of the smaller module current in West Friesland from the early part of the 16th c. seems to belong to this denomination.

The *g.-g.* was adopted by the canton of Zürich, with the double and the half. In Schaffhausen and in Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden, and in Berne, there was the g.-g. itself, and in Basle the g.-g. and the double of more than one type. The bishops of Chur and counts of Trivulzio (canton of Graubünden) struck this coin. The right to coin it was conceded to Berne by Pope Sixtus IV. in 1479.

Grano, originally a grain of wheat, and equivalent in import to the Latin *scripulum*. The Maltese standard was apparently very arbitrary; a 5-gr. piece of 1757 (engraved, *C. of E.*, p. 463) is = a French *centime*, and one of 1785 (engraved in *Coin-Collector*, 1896, plate vii., 76) is of the same weight. Of the Sicilian series there is a very rough cast 10-gr. piece of 1804; but there are numerous examples during the 18th c. of very good work from the Palermo and other mints of great rarity in fine state. A scarce one of 9-gr. of Charles III., 1756, has port. to r. and usual legends on obv., and the value in a cartouche on ℟; apparently struck at Messina. There are others of 3 and 4 *gr.*, and others without note of value.

Gratz, Lower Austria. Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 99. A grosch of Frederic III. reads on ℟ *Grosvs. In. Græc. Ano.* 1467.

Grazia, a copper denomination of several Italian States, possibly derived from the *Dei Gratiâ*.

Grenoble. The convention-money between Humbert I. and the Bishop of G. reads *H. Dalph's Vien.* and *Eps. Gronopol.* This was at a later period an occasional regal mint for Dauphiny. An *écu* of François I. was struck here in 1527.

Grevesmühlen, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, near Wismar, a mint of the feudal rulers. A thaler of 1540 of Duke Heinrich reads *Moneta + Nova + Greve Smolensis + XXXX.*

Griffenfeld, the presumed place of origin of a small silver coin of 1676, with *Petr · Com · In · Grif · Tono ·* and on rev. in five lines, *Fortunam Reuerenter Habe.* 1676.

Griffon. A ½ gr. of Maximilian I. and Philip (1482-96) bears on its face the denomination *Grossus*, and the g. itself of the same rulers has *Denar* and *Grif°* as alternative terms, so that a *denarius* of the later module was = 2 grossi, an inversion of the original principle. Schulman (xvi, 203) cites a g. of Philippe le Beau (1482-92) with *Denari ∘ Simplex ∘ Noiatvs ∘ Grifonvs.*

Grivna, pl. *grivenki*, the 10-kopek piece in the earlier Russian system, and occurring in bar form. See Chaudoir, partie i., pl. 2. Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 304.

Groningen. The series of *jagers* appears to commence in 1439, that of *braspenningen* in 1505. There are silver proofs of the ½ and ¼ billon stuivers of 1560 from the Quintus collection (Schulman, ix., 241). The Siege-money of 1577 (see *C. of E.*, p. 109) was struck by the Count of Rumberg. Of the Siege-

money of 1672 there is an interesting series (Schulman, xii., 251-64).

Gronsfeld. An undated *daalder* reads: *Ioes : De : Bronc. Baro : In · Gronsfel*, with a portrait to r., and on ℞ *Mone* ◦ *No* ◦ *Argen* ◦ *Lib* ◦ *Baro* ◦ *Grons*, with the shield. Another of the same has facing portrait and *Ioes · D · Bronchorst · Baro · In · Gronsfeldt*, and on ℞ the crowned shield and *Mo · No · Argen · Libert · Barona · Gronsfel*. A still rarer ½ *daalder*, without date, reads *Ioes* × *D* × *Bronchorst* × *Baro* × *In* × *Gronsfeld*, with a bust facing, and on ℞ *Mone* × *No* × *Argen* × *Liberi* × *Barona* × *Gronsf*., with the quartered shield of Gronsfeld and Bronckhorst. See *Batenborg*. A 30-stuiver of 1564 has the double-headed eagle in field on obv. and *Dena · Novvs · D · Batenb · Triginta · Stvfer* ◦ and on ℞ the lion occupying the whole of the field and *Domine · Conserva · Nos · In · Pace* × *A°* × 1564. Another variety has on obv. the lion of Brederode, as before, and *Denarivs · Novvs · Triginta · Stvferorvm*, and the ℞ has the imperial eagle and titles of Ferdinand I. A copper piece of 4 *mites*, without date, of Hendrik van Brederode has titles on obv., and in field the lion in a cartouche, and on ℞ a cross in field. There is a *doppelthalerklippe* of 1642 of Justus Maximilian of the Brederode family (1617-67). See *Vianen*, infrâ, and *C. of E*., pp. 77, 109, 173. There is a billon *schüsselheller*, without date, with the Bronkhorst arms, belonging here.

Grootken, a billon coin of Brabant, 16th-17th c. = 16 *mites*. See *Placcaet* of 1617, published at the Hague.

Gros. See *Metz*.

Grossone, a silver coin of Florence under the republic.

Gros tournois. See *Circle*. This was remarkable for the inner and outer circles, affording facilities for an extension of the legend, although the feature was not a novel one. Louis X. did not, it is supposed, strike the *g. t*., those formerly ascribed to him belonging to Louis IX. Of Charles VI. (1350-1422) we have a variety with three *fleurs de lis* substituted for the *châtel* or *tamga*. Charles VII., in 1456, struck a g. called *de Jacques Cœur*. One probably struck at Düren for the Count of Juliers reads *Dhilippvs Rex* (Philippe le Bel, 1285-1314). See Schulman, xxviii., 427. The coin was imitated in nearly every part of Europe; the *wappenturnose* was a modified form of it.

Grosso, the Italian *gros* or *groat*. In the same series we find the *doppio g*., and in the Savoyard one a piece of 8 *g*. struck under Carlo II., 1504-53. Charles, Duke of Orleans, 1408-22, struck a billon ½ *g*. at Asti in more than one type. At Florence there were, between 1461 and 1504, *grossi* = 80 *denari*, and ½ *gr*. with the arms of the *Gonfaloneri*. Onorato II., Prince of Monaco, 1605-62, issued in 1640 a billon *fiorino* = 12 *gr*.

Grosswardein, Hungary, the place of origin of a siege-piece of 1708, with *In Necessitate Varadinensi*.

Grosz. There are two before us of Russian origin, of Catherine I., 1727, and of Nicholas, 1839, respectively, One of the autonomous Polish series has a crowned portrait of Stanislas II. to r., and the date 1773. The latest pieces of this class belonging to independent Poland appear to be the 6 *gr.* in silver and the 3 and 1 in copper struck during the war of 1794 in Galicia. The 6 gr. has on obv. the tripartite circular shield crowned and *Stanislaus Augustus*, and on rev. × 6 × *Groszy*, 1794. The g. of 1839 has the double-headed eagle on obv., and the value and date in a wreath on rev. without legend.

This, with its moiety and multiples, was a very early coin of independent Poland. The *gulden-thaler* of Sigismund II. was = 30 *gr.* Sigismund III. struck the 1½ *gr.*, and John Kasimir the 18 *gr.* The later Polish *grosz* appears to have been = 320th of a pure mark of Cologne. A 2-*gr.* piece of Stanislaus II., 1772, is described on ℞ as 2 *Gr. CLX. Ex Marca Pura Col.*

Grote or *Groot*, the equivalent of the *gros* in Oldenburg, Jever, Kniphausen, Bremen, &c. There are multiples of 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 24, 36, and 48. 48 gr. = 1 thaler. For Jever, Kniphausen, and Bremen the higher values are in silver.

Guastalla. There is an extremely rare *scudo di oro* of Cesare I. Gonzaga (1570-75), with *Caesar. Gon. Ferd. F. D. Ns. Gvast.*, and the crowned shield, and on ℞ *Haec Est. Sola. Nobis. Gloria.* and the Cross. There are silver *scudi* of the son of the same personage, 1603 and 1619, the latter with a bare-headed bearded bust to r., dividing the date. He also struck the *lira*, the *giulio*, and *mezzo-g.* Comp. *Bozzolo*, *Castiglione delle Stiviere*, *Mantua*, and *Pomponesco.*

Gubbio (*Iguvium*), a mint of the Counts of Urbino. A *bolognino* of Federigo III., Count of U., 1444-82, reads on obv. *Comes Feder Icvs*, and on rev. *De. Ev. Gv. Bi A.*, the *Icus* and *A* being on the Bolognese model in the field. The piece was struck prior to the erection of U. into a duchy in 1474. Count Papadopoli engraves a *scudo di oro* of Francesco Maria I., Duke of Urbino, 1508-27, from the Rossi cabinet. On rev. is a bishop with his mitre and staff, and *S · Vbaldvs · D · Evgvbio.* We have a ½ *baiocco* of Benedict XIV., 1749, struck here. See Durazzo Cat., 1896, Nos. 4489*-91; and Boyne Cat., 1896, Nos. 794-6; and comp. *Urbino.*

Gueldres. The deniers of Raynald I., Count of G. (1271-1327), resemble the English types, which were most probably copied from a Dutch or Teutonic source. A very rare sterling of Raynald I. bears on obv. a crowned bust, facing, and reads + *Comes Girenc* + *I. S'*, and on ℞ *Civitas Arn Eym.* Many of the *patards* and *double p.* of Philippe le Beau (1494-1520) have the Gueldres cross as a m.m. There is a 4-stuiver piece as well as a *daalder* of Philip II. of Spain struck for this province in 1557 or

1558, with his English title. The titular sovereignty of G. is found as a claim on various coins of other states, namely on the money of Lorraine from 1545 to 1608 or thereabout, and on the Namur thaler of Maximilian Emanuel of Bavaria, 1713. The gold *rijders* struck for this province about 1620 are of the greatest rarity. The earliest duit which we have seen is of 1614; and there is also a separate colonial series down at least to 1794. We have them of 1752-5-7-8-9-66-85-91-4.

Guelfo. Comp. *C. of E.*, 205. The 30 and 15 *danari* pieces appear to have been struck only in 1318 and 1326, the 4 *soldi* in 1345. See Boyne Cat., 1896, Nos. 664-5. Between 1327 and 1460 the Florentines had *guelfi grossi* of 5 *soldi*, with a variety of m.m. The *guelfo grosso* of 1563 (*C. of E.*, 205) has a wolf, the Farnese badge, at the saint's feet, not a fox, and therefore seems to be incorrectly named by some of the Italian numismatists *grosso della volpe*.

Guenar and *demi-guenar* were = 10 and 5 deniers respectively.

Guiche or *Guessin*, a château near Bayonne, a mint of Edward I. and III. of England, and of John of Gaunt.

Guiennois, a gold coin in the Anglo-Gallic series, figured at p. 501 of Hazlitt's *C. of E.*, where it is inadvertently described as a *pavilion*, having been sold to the writer as such.

Guingamp. There are *deniers* with a rude portrait of Etienne, comte de Penthièvre (1093-1108) as well as of Alain de Goello (1184-1212). Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 110.

Guinea. See *Denmark*.

Gulden. Two pieces of Hesse-Homburg, 1838 and 1843, are described on ℞ as 1 *Gulden*, and in the Würtemburg coinage there is the specific *g.* and *doppelg.*. A g. of 1824 reads in rev. legend: *Ein Gulden. St. Kon. Würtemb.* The double florin of Maximilian II. of Bavaria, 1856, reads on face *Zwey Gulden.*

Guldengroschen, the name also given to the earliest *thalers* of Berne. Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 208.

Gulden thaler or ⅔-*thaler.* Those of Albert III. of Bavaria, 1568, 1569, and 1571, are marked as = 60 kreutzer. The latter reads on obv., *Albertvs Co : Pa : Bavariæ Dvx*, with the crowned and floriated shield surmounted by the date, and on rev. occurs: *Maximilianv · Imp · Aug : P : F : Decreto ·*, with the two-headed eagle. In the later German series this denomination is frequent, though the value is not often expressed.

Güstrow. There is a ½-thaler of 1502 of Heinrich and Albert struck here, with *Hi' Rici ∘ Et ⸽ Alb' Ti ∘ Dvc' ∘ Magnopo' ∘*, and on ℞ *Moneta · Nova ⸽ Gvstrow Ens ·* 1502. There is a ½-*thaler* of 1538, similar in type to that of Gadebusch, 1542.

Gutenburg, Baden, the source of a special coinage in 1684, consisting of 1 gulden, 15 kreutzer, and 3 kr.

H

Haag, Hungary, an ancient county, of which the numismatic remains are extremely rare. A half-thaler of Wladislaus, count of H., 1512-67, reads on obv., *Cvm Labore Et Deo Ivvante*,, with a half-length bust facing, in armour, and invested with the collar of knighthood, and on rev., *Moneta Nova Ladislai Comitis Hag.* In the field, 15 47. Sch. xxx., 339.

Hachenbuch, Nassau, a mint of the Counts of Sayn, 15th c. These counts subsequently became counts of Sayn-Witgenstein, and continued to strike thalers, gulden, mariengroschen, hellers, dreiern, &c., down to the close of the 17th c, We have a gulden or ⅔ thaler of 1677 of Gustav, with a well-executed portrait to r., and a long array of titles in German, chiefly signified by initials (*Gustav : G : Z : S : W : V : Hon : H : Z : H : V : N : L. V. Cl :*) and a shield of six quarters surcharged and crowned on rev. with the motto: *Tandem Fortuna Obstetrice.* There are others of 1656, 1673-75-78-80-90-1.

Hagenau, Alsace. A ¼ thaler, without date, reads: *Hagenoia Imperii Camera.*

Hainault. A long series of *deniers*, *gros*, *plaques*, *doubles*, &c., in silver, billon, and copper, were struck at Valenciennes, Maubeuge, Walincourt, and Mons, during the 13th-15 c. The first-named mint was the chief place of output. Schulman (*Vente à Amsterdam*, 6th Oct., 1896, No. 173), notices a denier with a monogram in the vernacular.

Halmreithaler, the th. struck during the 30 years' war by Philip Reinhart I. of Hohen-Solms, as Statthalter of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, 1627, out of the plate of Duke Friedr. Ulrich; on the rev. appears C 4 (Christian IV. of Denmark).

Haldenstein, Grisons, the mint of a gold florin of Thomas v. Ehrenfels. But comp. Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 349; the piece was probably struck at Chur or Coire. There is of the same personage an undated *dicken*, with *Thomas · L · B · Ab Ehrenfels · D · I · H*, and on ℟ *Svb Vmbra · Alarvm · Tvarvm · Dne.* There is later money of Georg Philipp v. Ehrenfels and Johann Lucius v. Salis (1687-1703); kreutzer, 6 kr., 15 kr., &c.

Halberstadt. There is a thaler of Albert of Brandenburg, Cardinal-Administrator, 1540, with the St. Stephen rev. Comp. *C. of E.*, 110. The Chapter of H. also struck money of this type, 1623, 1691, &c.

Hall, Würtemburg. A silver gulden with the portrait and titles on obv. of Joseph II., 1777, reads on rev., *Moneta Nova Reipvblicæ Halæ Svevicæ.* Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 111.

Halle, Prussian Saxony. There is a thaler of Charles V., 1545, belonging here.

Hamburg. There are *marks*, *Zweidrittel marks*, *markstücken*, &c.,

of early date, with the divisions, some having the value expressed. The convention-money is with Lübeck or with L. and Wismar. This place seems also to have been an occasional mint of the counts of East-Friesland, where a castle occurs on the obv. of pieces belonging to that series. In 1815 Marshal Davoux struck here from the old dies, as money of necessity, a piece of 32 schillings of the usual type, with the value and date (1809) on ℞ in five lines, and reading on obv. 17. *Eine* × *Mark* × *Fein.*

Hameln, Hanover, a mint in the 16th-17th centuries. The *groschen* and *marieng.* were struck there, generally with the imperial titles. A groschen of 1573, with the name of Maximilian II. reads: *Mo. No. Ar. Qvernha*; and one of 1613: *Mo. No. Ci. Q. Hamelen.* There are of a later period pieces of 12 mariengr. Some of the early money exhibits a standing figure of the Virgin. There is a copper 3-*flitter* piece of 1621. See the splendid monograph, *Münzen der Stadt Hameln*, by Georg Ptlümer, 1897, folio, with 8 plates.

Hamm, Westphalia. There is a 3-pf. or *dreier* of 1717 and others of later date in the same c., and a proof struck in silver of 1734.

Hanau-Munzenberg and *Hanau-Lichtenburg*, two independent governments in Prussia from about 1570 to 1821. The thaler, gulden, albus, kreutzer, heller, and groschen were struck by the rulers of the two lines. See Meyer Cat., 1895, part 2, pp. 263-4. The convention-thaler of Maria or Mary, daughter of George II. of Great Britain, landgravin of Hesse-Cassel, and administratrix of H.-L., 1764, is very rare, only 18, it is stated, having been struck. The gulden of 1763 is also scarce. A thaler of Johann Reinhard of H.-L., 1624, gives his titles as marshal and advocate or lay administrator of Strassburg or Brodnitzo in Prussia; he struck the th. and its divisions as early as 1608. Of Philip-Reinhard we have the 6-albus piece. Schulmann vii., 604; ix., 498-500; and xiv., 472-3, notices thalers of 1622-23-24-25, a ⅓ thaler of 1624, and a kreutzer of 1689. The money of 1624 of Catherina Belgica as guardian reads: *Mon: No. Cath. Bel. P. Uran. Tutricis. Han. R. M.* Comp. *Lichtenstein.*

Hanover. No coins are classifiable under this head, apart from the ordinary imperial series, prior to the erection of Hanover into an Electorate in 1692. Of Ferdinand II. there is a thaler of 1625, with *Moneta. Nova. Ci. Vitat. Hannover*, with a gateway surmounted by the lion on obv., on ℞ the usual titles, &c. Of Ernest Augustus, first Elector (1692-8), we have seen no gold money, which indeed seems to have been rather sparingly struck under the earlier rulers; there are silver coins of George Louis, afterward George I. of Great Britain (1698-1727), and gold ducats and gold gulden, with their divisions and multiples, commencing with a ducat of the first year, and including the

Elector guinea of 1714, and copper currency. The *g.-g.* was borrowed from East Friesland. There are the pieces of 2 and 4 *g.-g.*, and the ½ and ¼, with the name of George II., as well as the ducat and its divisions to the 8th, 1730, &c., and the 5-thalers in gold, 1758, and silver money in considerable abundance. We may note a rare and inedited ⅔ thaler of 1751, with laureated bust to l. on obv., and the shield on ℞. There is a similar piece of 1752. George I. seems to have had only the *ducat* and ½ *d.*, 1715-16-17-19-21-24-26-27. A *d.* of 1724 reads *Georg · D · G · M · Brit · F · Et H · Rex · F · D*, with bare-headed bust to r., and on ℞ *Br. & L · D · S · R · I · A · T · & E* · 17 24 [a crown dividing date] and the shield with the Star of the Garter in centre. The 4 *gold-gulden* exists of the dates 1749-50-51, the 2 *g.-g.* of 1749-51-2-3-4. George III. struck, as Elector of Hanover, the gold ducat (value not expressed), 1767-8-74-76-83-89-91-95-97-99-1802, and with the values on face, 1815 and 1818, the gold *pistole*, 1803-4-5-14-15, and the multiples of the thaler in the superior metal. The kings of Hanover continued the *pistole*, and added the ½. The entire Anglo-Hanoverian series in gold is certainly very uncommon. Comp. Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, pp. 197, 319, and Montagu Cat, 1892, Nos. 31-47. But there are many rarities in the silver series, including the *gulden* or ⅔ *thaler* of George III., by Wyon, 1813, and the thaler of George IV., 1830.

Of Sophia, Electress of Hanover, daughter and sole heiress of Frederic V. Count Palatine of the Rhine, by his wife Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of James I. of Great Britain, we should not omit to note the *Sterbe-thaler* and ½ *St.-th.*, 1714, recording her birth in 1630, her marriage in 1658, her nomination to the succession in Great Britain in 1701, and her death, under very sudden circumstances, as she was walking or sitting in her garden, about seven weeks prior to that of Queen Anne. The obv. contains a very fine portrait to r. in widow's veil, with the legend: *Sophia · D · G · lex · Stirpe · El · Pa · Elect · Vid · Br · Et · Lvn · Mag · Brit · Haeres.* The two pieces assuredly belong to the Anglo-Hanoverian series. This great lady, if she had survived till August, 1714 (she died June 8), would have been queen of Great Britain. The m.m. on our example of the thaler is two stars of five points. There are the *Waterloo* and *Upstalboom* thalers of 1865, the latter commemorative of the 50th anniversary of the union of East Friesland to H. It reads: 50 *jährige Vereinigung Ostfrieslands und Hanover.* This coin exhibits in one type the old oak at Aurich and a knight standing, in a second an inscription recording the event celebrated in seven lines.

Harburg, Hanover, the branch of the house of Brunswick-Lüneburg named after this place, of which there is a series of coins from about 1620. See Boyne Cat., 1896, Nos. 1324, 1351, 1359.

Hardit. If the derivation be correct (Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 206), this is a case where a coin acquired its name from the goods which it was capable of purchasing. Montaigne, in his *Travels in Italy*, speaks of having lost his *hardes*, *i.e.*, his clothes. Comp. *Liard* infrà.

Hartz Gold (*Aurum Hercinianum*), the ore procured from the Hartz mines, and employed by the Electors of Hanover, Kings of Bavaria, &c. Some coins read *Ex Auro Herc.*, others, *Ex Auro Rheni.*

Harderwijk, Gueldres. A denier of Raynald II., 1337-1343, reads *Moneta Herderw.* Another of Eleonora, daughter of Edward II. of England, as guardian of her son Raynald II., duke of Gueldres, reads: *Alynora Dvcissa Ghe.*, and on rev. *Mo Ne Ta Her De Wic.* In 1582, a *snapbaan* or ¼ daelder, really struck at Harderwijk, with the titles of Willem van Berg as governor of Gueldres, reads: *Mone Nova Arge Dire*, *i.e.*, new silver money of Düren. See Sch. xxx., 791.

Hasselt, Overijssel. A double stuiver or sol of David of Burgundy, Bp. of Utrecht, 1478, has the counter-mark of Hasselt.

Hedwigsburg, the source of a Kupfermarke without date, marked 2 *Quartier.*

Heinrichs, Prussia, an occasional mint of the dukes of Brunswick. A *brillengulden* of Julius, D. of B., 1589, belongs here. Hess of Frankfort, Oct., 1896, No. 33.

Heinsberg, Brabant. Of Godefroi II., 1303-31, there is a *gros tournois*, with *Dns. Heinsberg*, and on rev. *Moneta Heinsb.*; and of Thierri III., 1332-61, we have, besides the money struck at Gangelt, a *gouden lam* or *mouton d'or*, with his title as count of Loos. Comp. *Loos* and *Kummen.* Godefroi III. of Loos and Dalembroeck (1361-95) also struck the *gros tournois* as well as the sterling or esterlin.

Helmstadt. There is an undated thaler of the Academy, with *Ex Forti Dvlcedo Insignia Academiæ Ivliæ* and shield with Samson and lion on obv., and on ℞ a long inscription. Comp. *Werden* infrà.

Helvetic Republic. Comp. *Frank.* For the money of this government (1798-1804), and that of the Confederation of the *Helvetia* type, see Coraggioni, plates ii. and iii., where are engraved many scarce patterns.

Henneberg. There are rather early thalers of Wilhelm VI., 1495-1559, with a full-faced portrait and the imperial titles on rev. The Hen occupies one of the quarters of the shield. Franz Streber, in his *hennebergische und hessische Münzen aus der zweiten Hälfte des vierzehnten Jahrhunderts*, supplies much interesting detail on this subject, with several illustrations. In Meyer Cat., 1894, No. 5243, is described an inedited ½ thaler for H.-Ilmenau, with *Moneta Nova Ducum Saxonie Hennebergica.* This intermittent

coinage seems to have begun about 1692, and to have consisted of *thalers*, *gulden*, *groschen*, and *kupferhellers*. Friedrich August of Saxony (1763-1815) struck copper *kreutzer* for Henneberg, 1765, 1780, &c. Comp. *Coburg*.

Hennegouwen, a feudal mint of the 13th c. Schulman, v., 247.

Henri d'or. There is the half.

Henrichemont. The copper *doubles* of the famous Sully are not uncommon. One of Maximilian III. de Béthune (1641-61) has his bust to r. on obv., with *Max. F. D. Bethvne. P. S. D Hen* (star of five points), and on ℞ the small shield surrounded by fleurs-de-lis and *Dovble-Tovrnois* · 1642 · *H* · ✠.

Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, &c. See *C. of E.*, p. 79.

Herford or *Hervord*, Westphalia. There is a convention-thaler of Anna von Limburg, Abbess, 1520-65, with the quartered shield of Hervord-Limburg and on rev. a lion crowned, and a ¼ *th.* of the same personage, also undated, of a similar type: the latter is marked by Helbing of München at 50 m. The *mariengroschen* referred to in *C. of E.*, p. 112, belongs to the same ruler, and indicates the monetary concordat between her and the civic authorities. On obv. occurs the shield of arms, and on ℞ the crowned Madonna. An early thaler of 1552 reads on obv., *Mone. Domi. Et. Civitat. Hervord.*, on ℞ *Vicit Leo De Tribv Ivda*. There is also an undated thaler with the lion rampant crowned and the same legend.

Hermanstadt, a leading place of coinage of the princes of Transsylvania, and the source of siege-money of 1580 and 1611. The former, a circular piece in silver, is uniface with an escutcheon and *C : B : D : S :* 1580. The siege-thalers of 1611 are of two varieties, one uniface, the other with *Pro-Patria-Aris-Et-Focis*-16.11 on ℞. There is also a piece of 5 groschen, 1613, which is not mentioned by Maillet and seems to be of doubtful authenticity. See Schulman, xxiv., 2448.

Herstal. The early silver and billon money struck here by the rulers of Louvain and Brabant reads *Moneta. Harstalien.* and a small coin of one of the Counts of Louvain has on obv. *Ioh. De. Lovanio.* with a long cross cantonned with pellets.

Hesse. The pfennige of the 14th c. already bear the crowned lion and a head of the Virgin. See Streber, *hennebergische und hessische Münzen*, and Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, pp. 113, 302, Of the coinage of 1502 there are the *thaler*, ½, and ¼. There is the last of 1504, as well as the *th.* and others of 1611, 1623-4, &c. There is a thaler klippe of 1588 of Ludwig, Landgraf of Hesse, with a shield on obv. and legend: *Ich Getraue Got in aller Noth*, and on rev. in two lines: *Anno·M·D·LXXXVIII·E·Novis in Argento Fodina Ad Gladebachvm Deo Largiente Novis Repertis Venis Lvdovicvs Landgravius Hassiae, &c. F × F.* We possess a beautiful thaler of 1660 with the reading at end of obverse legend *Et Schau*. A

½ *sterbethaler* struck in 1663 to commemorate the death of the Landgraf Wilhelm VI., presents the quartered shields or cognizances of Hesse, Hersfeld, Ziegenhain, Katzenelnbogen, Dietz, Nidda, and Schaumburg. The legend is in nine lines. A 12-pfenningen of 1759 reads: *Ludovicus D·G·Hassiæ Landgrav: Princeps Hersfeld·Comes in Cath.* The Gulden of Mary, Landgravin of H.-Cassel, 1763, has the drapery disposed in the Russian style. There is a scarce ½ pistole in gold of the Landgraf Charles, 1720, and a pistole of Friedrich II., 1771. Even the Hessian money of the present c. is not easily obtained in fine state and of the higher values; the gold is particularly rare. Schulman, xxiv., 1622, values a doppelthaler of 1843 of Hesse-Cassel at 10·50, or 17/6. He asks 12·25 for an indifferent thaler of 1623 of Hesse-Darmstadt. There are others of H.-C., 1625, 1627, 1636, 1638, &c. That of 1625 has on ℟ an hour-glass suspended between two lances, which divide the date. It reads on obv. *Mavr : D : G : Land : Hass : C : C : D : & : E : N :* [the Hessian lion occupying the field]. The *thaler* of 1636 is of the Jehovah type on ℟, but corresponds, except in the name of the landgraf, with the earlier one on obv. It is deserving of notice that the landgraves of Hesse-Homburg describe themselves as sovereign landgraves of Hesse on coins of 1771, 1838, and 1843. Comp. *Hanau.*

Heukelom. See Schulman, xiv., 800, and xxiv., 310. Van der Chijs, plate xlii., 4, gives a ⅛ groot attributed by him to this fief and to Jan van Arkel, and similar to one of Willem van Sombreffe, count of Reckheim. The denier of Jan van Arkel noticed in *C. of E.*, p. 113, has on obv. an inclined and helmeted shield and *Iohns. De Ark.*, and on rev. *Mone. Tan. Ova. De H.*

Heusden, Brabant. Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 401, and Schulman, xv., 1078.

Hildesheim. The bishops issued *schriftbracteats.* There is one of Bp. Adelhog, 1171-90, and there are early deniers of the emperors. One of Henry III., 1039-57, exhibits on obv. a bearded bust, and on ℟ the Virgin, both facing. A ¼ *thaler* or *dicken* of 1522 reads: *Mone* ⁝ *Nova* ⁝ *Hildesem* ⁝ 1522, and on ℟ has the Madonna. There are coins of the emperors and bishops and town, 16th-18th c. The denominations of later date were the *groschen*, *marien-groschen*, *Bernharden-groschen*, *thaler* (*breite* and *klippe*), ½, ¼, and 1¼, and double pfennig, &c. A 1½ *th.*, with the titles of Rudolph II. and no date, has the *Da Pacem* rev. Two thalers before us are dated 1628 and 1631. There is a 24 mariengroschen of 1702, with the *Da Pacem* reverse, and on obv. the civic legend and the value and date in field. A small piece, which has the appearance of having been plated, has on obv., enclosing a shield of arms, *Mo : No : Civ : Hildes.* and on rev. *IIII. Stadt Pf.* 1727.

Hispalis, ? i. q. Tartessus. See *Seville*.

Hohenlohe. Franz Streber, in his monograph, *Die ältesten Münzen der Grafen von Hohenlohe*, 1371-1408, has supplied some curious and valuable information, with cuts of several of the coins. The house subsequently formed the branches of H.-Neuenstein, H.-Kirchberg, H.-Langenburg, and H.-Waldenburg, of which all struck coins, and of which the last-named divided itself into the branches of H. L.-Pfedelbach and Schillingsfürst. There are beautifully executed thalers in each series down to the close of the 18th c. See Helbing's Cat., 1895, Nos. 2599-2612, and 1896, Nos. 2071-77.

Hohnstein, Saxony, the place of coinage of the counts of H. A thaler of 1538 of Ernst V. is of the St. Andrew type. There is a thaler of 1557, with the names of Volkmar Wolfgang, Eberwein, and Ernst VI. There are others of 1568, 1586, &c., the latter with *Do. In. Lora* on ℟.

Holland (Countship). The money of Florent III. (1152-90) is well known, but seems to be confined, as usual, to variant types of the denier. Thierri VII. (1190-1203) issued two or three, exhibiting improvements on the primitive coinage; and Florent V. (whose sarcophagus is shown at Alkmaar) added the *gros tournois* in several varieties and *cromsteert* (1266-96). Willem V. (1337-45), of the house of Bayern-Straubingen, introduced the *leeuwengroot* or *gros au lion* and its moiety in two or three varieties; one struck at Gertruidenberg reads on obv. (inner circle) *Gl' C Omes Ho Lad'* (outer circle) *Bndictv*, &c., ℟ *Moneta M' S' Gert'* in a wreath of holly leaves. These were accompanied or followed by the *botdrager*, the *agnel* or *klein lam*, the *mouton* or *groot lam*, and the *clinkaert* or *chaise*, the last three imitated from the French gold series. A *groot cromsteert* of Jacqueline of Bavaria, countess of Holland, and Philippe le Bon, duke of Burgundy, as guardian (1427-33), is cited by Schulman, iii., 541. The duke, on some of his money for the Netherlands, describes himself as Count of Holland and Zeeland, as we see on the very rare gold florin of the St. Andrew type (1466). See Schulman's Cat., Oct. 6, 1896, No. 186, where the piece is illustrated.

Holland (Province). The *stuiver* engraved by Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 413, is probably of 1603-4, as it is the last piece engraved in the placcaet of 1604. But in the Hague *Manuael* of 1610 we meet with one of 1601 differing from the last in being surcharged with a crowned lion and the value—2 *stuiver*. Of this there are two varieties. The 1-*st*. piece for Holland continued to be issued with the *fasces* or the lion in the hedge down to the close of the 18th c. either in billon or copper. The gold ducat is said in the placcaet of 1586 to be = 3 *gulden*, 8 *stuivers*.

Holland (Kingdom, 1806-11). Some of the dies made for the coinage of this reign do not appear to have been used. In the

mint at Utrecht there are specimens unknown in the market, and the Dutch government very properly refuses to allow modern impressions to be taken. Some of the reverses of this regal series followed the old Utrecht types.

Coinage of Louis Napoléon.

20 Stuiver (pattern) 1807
1 Florin (= 20 st.) 1807
50 Stuiver 1807
50 Stuiver 1808
*** 2 types, the earlier of the old Utrecht type.
10 Gulden (gold) 1808
2 1/2 Gulden 1808
*** There is a pattern in bronze with : *Sous les Balanciers destinés aux Monnaies de S. M. le Roi de Hollande* and on the edge : *De naam des Heeren Zij Geloofd.* Some of the pieces have *George F(ecit).*
1 Rix-daalder......................... 1809
The same (with the Utrecht rev. and no value) 1809
1 Gulden 1809
10 Stuiver or ½ G. incuse edge... 1808
The same 1809
5 Gulden (gold)...................... 1809
The same 1810
10 Gulden (gold) 1810
20 Gulden (gold) 1811
1 Duit (for Java) 1808
The same 1809
*** 2 types. The earlier is without the clip, and has the figures of the date wide apart, the tail of the last elongated. It is anonymous.
1 Stuiver 1810
1 Duit................................... 1810
*** 2 types.
The same 1811

The pattern *florin* of 1807, above mentioned, reads on obv. *Lodewyk de Eerste Koning Van Holl.*, with his bust to r., and on rev. has the royal shield supported on two sceptres crossed, dividing 20 St.; below, 1807; on the edge, *Sit Nomen*, &c.

Of Napoléon I. (1811-15), we have the 20-francs in gold and the 5, 2, 1, and ½ fr. in silver from the mint at Utrecht.

Holstein. From the election of Frederic I. of Schleswig-Holstein as King of Denmark in 1534, special money was periodically struck for H. and Schl.-H. A *mark* in silver of 1518 reads: *Mo ∘ Arge ∘ Frederi ∘ Dv ∘ Holt*, and on ℟ *Dilexit* ⁝ *Dns* ⁝ *Andream*, 1518, with the figure of St. Andrew and the shield of Oldenburg. A thaler of 1547 reads on rev. *Mo. Dvcatv. Slesviæ & Holsa.* Comp. Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, 114, 321, and Schulman, xxiv., 1655-6. There is a thaler of 1625 of Joachim-Ernst, of H.-Plon, 1622-71. In 1676, August, Duke of H.-Norburg, struck a commemorative thaler on the close of the dispute for the succession. A silver piece of 25 marks of Charles Peter Ulric, 1753, has a bust to r. and on rev. the crowned Russian eagle, with *Haer: Norw. Dvx. Slevs : Hols : St. & Ditm : Com : Old. & Delm.* See *Lübeck.*

Huid-penning, a denomination common to several of the northern states, including East Friesland. A piece of 4 *huid-penningen* of Olaf Engelbrekisson, archbishop of Nidaros (1523-37), is cited by Schulman, xxviii., 237.

Huissen, near Arnhem. A stuiver has: *Mon. Arg. Cus. Hus.* Schulman, ix., 494.

Huldigungsducat, a gold variety of Anhalt-Zerbst, &c. A ¼ *h.-d.* of Karl Wilhelm, without date, is marked by Hess of Frankfort at 80 *m.*

Hungary. The *denarii* of St. Stephen (1000-38) are difficult to procure, aspecially in good preservation, and have been forged. The armorial cognizances on the Hungarian money of the 15th c. vary; the gold florins of Lladislas I., 1440-57, sometimes bear the quartered arms of Hungary, Poland, and Livonia, sometimes those of Hungary, Bohemia, Austria, and Moravia, and sometimes only those of Hungary and Poland. A crow or a crow's head is a common symbol on the gold currency of this reign, and has no apparent connection with the name of his successor Mathias Corvinus. The Virgin and Child type commenced at this time, although on the copper money of Byzantine pattern of earlier date Our Lady herself or the adult Saviour is already present. The type was adopted by the electors and kings of Bavaria, the waiwodes of Transsylvania, as kings of parts of Hungary, the archbishops of Salzburg, the seigneurs of Bronkhorst in Gueldres, &c. There is a Kremnitz thaler of Lladislas VI. (1490-1516) reading: *Sanctvs. Ladislavs. Rex. Vngarie.*, and on rev. *Moneta Wladislai. D · G · Rex · Vngari*, with a crowned shield dividing *Kremiz Tvrso.* Turso was the moneyer.

A 1½ thaler of thick fabric reads: *Moneta Wladislai Regis Vngarie*, and on ℞ *Sanctus Ladislavs Rex* 1499. There is a rare silver *guldenthaler* (⅝ th) of Lladislaus II., dated 1500, struck at Kremnitz by Turso. Boyne Cat., 1896, No. 1419A. There is a thaler of same type and date.

There is a very rare coronation piece of 5 ducats struck at Buda, with the word *Coronatvs* beneath the figure of the infant king Louis II., seated on a cushion, and on the rev. a Latin legend disposed in eight lines. The obv. inscription is: *Lvdovicvs. Filivs. R. Vngar. Et. Bohe.* 1508. Comp. *Obulus.*

During the revolution of 1848 under Kossuth were struck the florin in gold, the 20 and 6 kr. in silver, and the 3 and 1 kr. in copper, all with the regal titles and symbols.

The silver coinage of Ludwig II. of Bavaria, 1866, with Latin legends (comp. *Bavaria*), borrows on the rev. the reading *Patrona Bavariæ* from Hungary. But the Madonna reverse is of some antiquity on the former money. On a thaler of 1694 Our Lady appears on rev. with the infant Jesus, her head wearing the Magyar crown and radiated; the sceptre in her r. hand, and at her feet the armorial shield of Bavaria. On a thaler of Paris, archbishop of Salzburg, and count of Lodron, 1623, there is this reverse.

Huy or *Hoye*, Belgium, a Merovingian mint. The Merovingian trientes usually read *Choae Fit*. But one advertized by Schulman, Oct., 1896, is said to read *Hoisciton*.

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Ilmenau, Saxe-Meiningen, near Henneberg. The mining gulden of 1693 reads: *Felix Fodinarvm Ilmenaviensivm Reparatio*, in evident reference to a reopening of the silver mines there. Comp. *Henneberg*.

Immunes, places free from imperial or other external taxation.

Imperial. In the *Num. Circ.* for February, 1896, occur (Nos. 30278-80) restrikes of three gold pieces, with the double-headed eagle on either side and Russian legends, described as an imperial, ½ *i.*, and ¼ *i.* of Michael Feodorovitch Romanof (1613-45). But the denomination is conjectural. There is a triple imperial of the Czarina Elizabeth, 1756, = (?) 18 roubles, though by weight only = 16 r.

Ingot, the expression by which we generally understand amorphous lumps of metal stamped with a type to pass for currency, even when the dimensions, as in the archaic staters of Lampsacus, are limited. Silver ingots, apparently intended for use in monetary transactions, and stamped with a cross, were among the contents of the large Cuerdale Find, near Preston, in Lancashire, in 1840. Comp. *Java*.

Inscriptions. The inscriptions on the earlier continental coins, more especially in those of copper or at least of the lower values, usually refer to the amiable and beneficent sentiments of the ruler who struck them. Such a prince as Philip II. of Spain was remarkable for his expression of charitable and pious motives through this channel, witness such mottoes as *Hilaritas Universa* and *Pace et Justitiâ*; the knights of Malta were fond of the legend: *Non Æs, sed Fides*; and the Italian and Sicilian Bourbons, the kings of Portugal, Theodore of Corsica and others, employed similar methods of conveying their paternal sympathy with the governed, as we see in the sentences surviving on their old currency: *Publica Commoditas*, *Ut Facilivs*, *Ut Commodius*, *Publicæ Commoditati*, *Pro Bono Publico*, *Publica Lætitia*, *Hilaritas*, *Felicitas* or *Securitas Publica*; and even on a silver scudo of one of the dukes of Mantua, 1706, we meet with *Convenientia Cvique*. This principle, which is common to the Roman series, has been relinquished in modern times, or at least is carried out through a different medium—the medal. Compare *Dordrecht* and *Papal Coinage*. One of the most curious features in connection with the legends on money is the practice which was followed in those of part of the Anglo-Saxon series of placing, instead of the English or Saxon

name of the moneyer, a Latinized form of it, as *Bonus Homo* for *Goodman.*

Ischora, a Russian mint under Alexander I., 1801-25.

Isenburg. Comp. Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 303. There is an ausbeute-thaler of Wolfgang Ernst zu Birstein, 1618, a ¼ *thaler* of the same, 1619, an *albus* of Johann Ludwig zu Offenbach, 1635-85, dated 1681, a heller of Ernst Casimir, Bruno, and Adolph, as well as a schauthaler and ½ of 1622, and a ducat, thaler, and 12 and 6 kreutzer of Karl zu Birstein, 1811. But it is evident that the coinage is alike obscure and fragmentary.

Isny. There are *batzen* of 1508, 1531, a *dicken* of 1513, and thalers of 1540, 1554, &c.

Italy. Before the formation of the kingdom under Napoleon, two sets of patterns for a copper coinage were submitted (1802-5): the first, a *denaro* and *due denare*, the second a *soldo*, *mezzo soldo*, *quarto di soldo*, and *centesimo* (= 10, 5, and 2 *denari*, and a *denaro*). Rossi Cat., 1895, Nos. 452-8. Besides the 40 and 20 *lire* in gold, there are the 5, 2, 1 *lire*, and 15, 10, and 5 *soldi* in silver. The 2-l. of 1807 is scarce. The series closed in 1814. Of the copper money there were at least four types: 1806, 1810, 1811, 1812-13. The copper coinage of 1806 seems to be limited to a 2-*centesimi* of that date similar to the *soldo* of 1807. The *soldo* of 1809 was struck at Rome. Of the 3-*centesimi* there is one struck at Milan in 1812. Comp. *Soldo.*

Of the provisional government of 1848, besides the two types of silver, we have the 40 and 20 lire in gold. Of that of the Emilia, 1859, there are the 20 and 10 lire in gold, the 5 and 2 lire, 1 lira and 50 centesimi in silver, all dated 1859 or 1860. Of the third, *Governo della Toscana*, 1859, we have to mention the rare 3-ducat piece or *ruspone* of the usual St. John type, the *fiorino* in silver, and the 5, 2, and 1 centesimi in copper, all struck at Milan, the usual mint till Rome was acquired. In 1863 Vittorio Emmanuele issued a 5-lire piece in gold with head to l. It is scarce. Comp. *Germano-Italian Imperial series* suprâ.

Ivrea, Piedmont. There is an *aquilino* of the republican era, with *Fredericvs Imp.*, and on ℞ *YP OR EG IA.*

Jager. See also Schulman, xxiv., 2380-97.

Jane, the popular English name for the small silver money of Genoa, offered by the traders and seamen of that republic at Galley Quay, &c. The term occurs in Chaucer, Spenser, &c. It is supposed to be identical with the Galley halfpence and the *suskin* and *dodkin* of Stow. Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 236.

Java. Besides the stuivers of thick fabric struck by the Hollanders in 1799, 1800, &c., we meet with two series of coins of ingot-form, ranging from ⅛ st. to 6 and 8 st. respectively in or about 1803; and there is the lead st. struck by Hare, with the arms and in the name of the English E. I. C. in 1811.

Jésimok or *Iésimok*, a Russian imitation, under the Czar Paul in 1798, of the Joachim thaler. It seems to have been only a pattern. See Chaudoir, pl. 43, fig. 2-3.

Jeton, or casting-counter, from *jecter*, old French, and subsequently employed in the modern sense of a medalet. The portrait of Philip II. of Spain, engraved in *C. of E.*, p. 208, reminds us of the portrait by Velasquez. Comp. Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, v. *Monaco*.

Jever, Oldenburg. There are thalers and their fractions from the 16th to the 18th c. (1536-1798), including the Heilands-thaler, the Jodocusthaler and the Reichsthaler. The earliest are of a feudal character, including those with the curious reverse of Daniel in the lion's den, and belong to Maria (1536-75). In copper the *grote* and its multiples, the *pfennige*, the *heller*, and the *stüber* and *doppelstüber*. The thaler was = 40 ordinary stübern. A 12-groot piece in silver of 1764 bears on obv. the titles of Friedrich August of Anhalt-Zerbst, duke of Holstein (1753-93), who became duke of Oldenburg in 1773, and his bareheaded bust in armour to r., and on ℟ the shield dividing the date: above, *Dom Nobisc.*, and below, *Iever* 12. *Groot A · N · Conv* · 30 · *E · F · Marck · Iust.* There are the 4 and 1-gr. of same date and type. The 12-gr. seems to have been = ¼ gulden-thaler or the old Polish thaler of 30 *groschen*. See Meyer Cat., 1894-5, p. 270-1. Some of the money (5, 3, 2, and 1 centimes) of Jérôme-Napoléon, king of Westphalia, bears m. m. J., probably for this place. The older coinage must have ceased in 1807.

Jubileums thaler, a th. struck, as the name imports, to commemorate a jubilee. There are Augsburg Confession pieces of this class, 1530, 1630, 1730, and Lutheran of 1617 and 1717.

Jülich or *Juliers*. Schulman, vii., 621, offered a very rare thaler of 1513 of this duchy, reading *Iohs · Senior · Filiv · D' · Cliv · Dvx · Ivli · &· · Mont · Com* · ✠ with the duke on horseback to r.; below, 1513; and on ℟ the quartered and surcharged shield and *Prvdentia · Rervm · Exitvs · Metitvr ·* There is a *Zwitterthaler* of 1515 struck in gold. Hess of Frankfort, Oct., 1896, No. 556. The obsidional ½ thaler of 1543 is square and uniface, and has on one side a lion rampant dividing 4 3 in a cartouche. Of the siege-money of 1621, when the place was beleagured by the count of Berg, we have pieces of 4 and 2 *stübern* with ·:· 1621 ·:· *In Gvl. Be Le G.* divided by *F. P.* and encompassed by 5 and 7 escutcheons respectively, bearing date and value, and F. P. or $\frac{F}{P}$.

There is also a pentagonal silver piece of 20 st.

Jure Uxoris, "by right of a wife or consort," a title which led to the insertion on coins of certain pretensions vested in a sovereign during the period of coverture or otherwise. Thus a denier of Louis VII. of France (1137-80) reads on obv. *Lodoicus* and in the field *Rex*, and on rev. adds: *Et Dvx*, the latter part of the legend referring to his tenure of the duchy of Aquitaine through his wife Eleonore, heiress of Guillaume X., duke of A.

K

Karlsburg, capital of Weissenberg, a mint of the waiwodes of Transsylvania, otherwise *Alba Julia*.

Kash or *Cash*, a colonial denomination of Denmark for its East-Indian possessions. The unit is of infinitesimal value. There are the multiples of 2, 4, and 10. A piece in copper of 4 *Kas.*, 1845, of native fabric, is before us, with the value and date on rev. and a crowned monogram on obv. Comp. *Cash*.

Katherinenberg, a mint of Catharine I. of Russia, 1725-8, and the source of the rare square uniface copper roubles of 1725 and 1726, with the divisions of the latter; the square uniface kopek and 5 k. of 1726, the 10-k. copper piece of same year, and of later coinage under Catherine II., &c. The copper uniface *rouble* and *kopek* appear to have been patterns modelled on the Swedish money of similar character and contemporary date.

Kaufbeuren, Bavaria. There are thalers of 1541, 1544-5. 1548, and a ½ *th.* of 1547, with the bust of Charles V. and *Moneta Nova Civitatis Kavfbevren.* The series goes from 1540 to 1553, with the ½ and ¼.

Kempten, Bavaria. There are *groschen* of 1511-12, 14-15-16-17-19-20-1-2-3-4-53-4, and doubtless many other dates. See Helbing's Cat., 1896, 2703-13. A rare ¼ thaler reads ∘ *Nvmvs* ∘ *Novꝰ Civitatꝰ Campidone* ∘ 1516 ∘ There are thalers of 1546 and 1549. A gold florin of 1548 has *Mon* ˣ *Nova* ˣ *Avrea* ˣ *Campid.* and on ℞ the figure of St. Magnus and *Sanctvs* ˣ *M Agnvs* ˣ 48. There is a ½ thaler of 1622 and a th. of 1623 with the titles of Ferdinand II. The Tournois type of rev. was adopted here.

There is an abbatial series. A thaler of Abbot Ruprecht, 1694, has on obv. *Rvpert · D. G. S. R. I. Princ. & A · Campid · Avg · Rom · Imp · Archimars ·* with a shield surmounted by a mitre and supported on a sword and crozier (four quarters surcharged). ℞, the facing bust of St. Hildegard in a coif or whimple crowned, the crown dividing the date and *S · Hildegard · Imp · Ex · Svev · Dvcib · Fvndatr*, m.m. a pine cone. See also Boyne Cat., 1896, No. 1189. Comp. *Düren*.

Khevenhüller-Metsch, the source of thalers of 1761 and 1771 of Johann Joseph, 1742-76.

Kipperthaler, a Bavarian billon piece of the 17th c. One of Maximilian I., 1621, exhibits on obv. the lion facing and sejant as on the 15-shilling pieces of James I. of Great Britain, which was apparently copied from this, with *Sit · Nomen · Dni : Benedtm :* 1621 and 120 for the value in kreutzer. The rev. has the crowned shield and *Moneta Nova Bavarica.* It is a piece only seen to advantage in proof state or f. d. c. (ii.) A billon coin of Saxony, 17th c., of which there is the double, 1622. The former was = 60 *kreutzer*, the latter to 40 *groschen.* But the weight or value differed. These *kippermünzen* were struck at Dresden, Leipsic, Naumburg, Meresburg, and Wittenberg.

Kirchberg. Comp. Hazlitt's *C. of E.*, v. *Erfürt*, in Cat. of Mints, and suprà under *Capellendorf* and *Hohenlohe.* See also Meyer Cat., 1894-5, p. 272.

Klappemützenthaler. See Helbing of München's Cat. for 1897, 2312-27.

Klippe, the division of the sheet of metal, after the striking process, into squares or other irregular shapes. The practice was known in England even in Anglo-Saxon times, but was seldom observed except during the Civil War.

Knapcoek. Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 190.

Knijphausen, Oldenburg, on the confines of the Dutch province of Overijssel, the seat of the Bentinck family. Comp. Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, v. *Grote*, in Cat. of Denom., and *Dynastes*, suprà. The 9-*grote* piece in more than one variety of 1807 was struck at Utrecht.

Koggerdaalder. There is a double-k. struck in gold, 1601, and = 21 ducats. Schulman, xxviii., No. 1182, 195 gulden; also one in silver-gilt, ibid. 1193, 22, 50. The gold piece is said to have been struck for presentation to the Stadtholder.

Kolyvan-Vosknesensk, Siberia, a Russian mint for S., 18th-19th c., the place of origin of pieces of 10, 5, and 2 *copeks*, and *denguis*, struck under Catherine II. of Russia for Siberia.

Konigsberg, the source of a half florin, 6 *groschen*, and 3 *groschen* struck during the occupation of part of Prussia by the Russian troops, 1760-1.

Königsegg, or *Königseck.* See Meyer Cat., 1895, p. 279, for an account of a gemeinschaftlicher thaler of 1759 of Franz Hugo von Königsegg-Rothenfels, who d. in 1771, with the portraits of himself and his three brothers. There are coins of Max. Friedrich, Graf von K., as Bishop of Munster, 1764.

Königstein, the source of a Nordlinger ¼ thaler of 1533, with + *Eberhard* ⁑ *Com* ⁑ *in* ⁑ *Kvngstein* ⁑ and the titles of Charles V. on rev. Eberhard VII. flourished from 1515 to 1535. Meyer Cat., 1894-5, p. 272. Comp. *Stolberg.*

Kopek (*Kapeek*), originally a Russian coin in billon, or silver of low standard, but from the reign of Alexis Michailovitch

(1645-76) struck in copper also, and by Peter the Great finally in the lower metal only. Schulman (ix., 741), notices one of the former czar struck in gold. There is the ½ = the old *denga*, and multiples in copper up to 10, and in silver of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50 (the ½ rouble). A *rubal* or rouble struck by the czarina Elizabeth for the Baltic Provinces (*Moneta Livoesthonica*) was = 96 *k*. The 10-k. piece in copper of Catherine I., 1726, does not seem to have been reissued till the reign of Elizabeth, when it formed part of the copper series, with the military trophies as adjuncts uniform with the copper coinage of 1761. There is also the date 1762 for the 10-k. piece.

Körtling, a silver denomination of Würtemberg, 16th c. See Meyer Cat., 1894, No. 5543. Also of Göttingen, Hanover, 1535.

Kremnitz. See *Hungary* and *Mansfield*.

Kronenthaler, the German thaler with the crown or crowned shield, generally = 5 francs. One of Waldeck, 1813, reads on the edge: *Waldeckischer Kronenthaler*.

Krossen, Poland. There is a ⅓ thaler of Friedrich Wilhelm of Brandenburg, 1667, belonging here.

Kreisobrislenthaler, a denomination of Brandenburg in Franconia with the margraf on horseback, 18th c.

Kreutzer. The imperial thaler for Bohemia under Ferdinand I., 1556, was = 72 *kr*. The guldenthaler of Nimmhegen, 16th c., was = 60 kr.

Kupferdreier = 3 copper pf., a denomination of Warendorp, &c., 16th-17th c.

Kuttenberg, Bohemia, the place of origin of a thaler of the emperor Rudolph II., 1605, struck for Bohemia, and a mint of Frederic of Bohemia, 1620-2.

Landau, Elsass, struck during the defence by the French, in 1702, against the imperial troops, silver pieces on uniface polygonal flans of 2 livres, 2 sols, and the ½, with the arms of the governor, M. de Merlac, and in 1713 square or oblong uniface coins of 2 florins, 8 kreutzer, the ½ and ¼, with the arms of the Duke of Würtemberg stamped in.

Landi. See *Borgo-Taro*.

Langres, Haute Marne, *Lingonis* or *Linconis Vrbs* or *Civitas*. A denier of Louis IV. d'Outremer (936-54) has *Linconis Civits*., and on rev. *Hlvdowicus*.

Laon. There are wretchedly struck deniers belonging here, with the busts of Robert le Pieux and Bishop Adalberon on either side. Laon was a mint of the kings of Austrasia (*La Clav*) and of the Capetian line.

Lapland and *Norway*. In 1619 Christiern IV. of Denmark struck *copeks* in imitation of those of Russia for the use of traders in these two provinces.

La Réole, Gironde, the possible place of origin of a *gros* and of a billon *hardit* of the Black Prince. See Rollin and Feuardent's Catalogue, 1865, Nos. 352, 357.

La Rochelle. A *hardit d'or* of Charles de France, duke of Aquitaine, brother of Louis IX., afterwards Charles VII., has for m.m. a ship and *Karolvs. Dvx. A Quitanie.*, with a three-quarter portrait of the prince facing, holding a drawn sword, and on rev. a cross cantonned with lilies and lions.

Lauenburg, Pomerania, an ancient duchy, of which there are coins of great rarity. A thaler of 1613, engraved by Jonas Georgens, of Franz II. has the bust to r. and *Francis : II : D : G : Dvx. Saxo : Ang : Et : West :* and on rev. the shield, date, and motto *Propitio · Deo · Secvrvs · Ago.* A *th.* of Julius Heinrich, 1657, with his portrait in armour to r., and titles and the quartered escutcheons of Saxe Lauenberg on ℞, is valued by Schulman, No. xxii., 96, at 90 *g*. The copper *dreiling* was current here; there is a ½d. of 1740.

Laufenberg, canton of Aargau, the place of origin of bracteates, *vierer*, *pfennigen*, &c. See Coraggioni, plate xxxix.

Lavagna. There are some rare early *testoni* of Ludovico Fieschi (1517-32) with a portrait to r. What appears to be a *grosso* of the same personage, associated with Luca Fieschi, has on obv. the eagle with outspread wings, crowned, and *Lvd · & Lvcas · Flisc · Lavâ · Co · M · D ·* and on ℞ *Santvs · Teonetvs · Mar ·* and the standing figure of the saint facing, sword in r. hand, and pennon in l. A *scudo di oro* of these two individuals reads *Lvd : & : P : Lvcas : Flisc : Lava : Co : M : D :* Comp. *Messerano*.

Leeuarden, W. Friesland. A palace of the Counts of W. Friesland is still shown here.

Lemberg, Austrian-Poland. A kwartnik, or ¼ grosch of Lladislas III. [or V.] Jagellon is cited by Schulman, xxviii., 889.

Leichter Kreuzer and *Pfenning*, a copper coinage of Germany, 18th c. We have a ½ l.-kr. of 1762 and a l.-pf. of 1761. Both have a rampant lion behind a horizontal bar on obv. without legend, and on rev. value and date.

Leipsic. There is a *gold-gulden* without date of Friedrich II., 1428-64, with the titles of the Duke on obv., and on ℞ those of the emperor Frederic V. (1440-93.) Frederic the Wise, of the Ernestine line, in conjunction with his brothers Albrecht and Johann, struck the gold florin here, as did Albrecht alone, founder of the Albertine branch of the house of Saxony. The rarity of the metal in this series is attested by the fact that in the Amersfoort find of 1894, so remarkable for the special abundance of gold of all countries, there were only four specimens of

Saxon origin, and those all of Friedrich and his brother Albrecht above mentioned. A *gold-gulden* of 1500 has the titles of Friedrich, Johann, and Georg, and on ℞ *Mone* ꞉ *Nova* ꞉ *Avr* ꞉ *Lipcensis* ꞉ 1500. Hess of Frankfort's Cat., Oct., 1896, No. 65. There are several varieties of the silver *klappmützenthaler*. Of Johann Friedrich, 1534-47, there is a very rare doppelter gold-gulden, 1552, struck at L. The later dukes struck here and elsewhere the *ducat*, *doppelducat*, 3-*d*. piece, 5-*d*. piece, and the ⅛ and ¼. Friedrich August I., 1694-1733, developed the gold currency, and struck money in that metal for Poland. There is a *Polnischer Krönungs dickducat* of 1697, a *Danziger ducat* of 1698, and a *Polnischer doppelducat* of 1702, &c.

Leopard, a gold coin of the Anglo-Gallic series; see one of Edward III. figured in Hazlitt's *Coin-Collector*, 1896, plate x. The animal seems to be a lion with a human visage. A leopard's head is found as a m.m. on a florin of Edward III. of the Italian type, struck at Poitiers for Aquitaine.

Lepton, an Athenian copper denomination. See Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 210.

Leuchtenberg. A batz of 1525 reads: *Iohan : Landgra : In : Levcht :* The territory was subsequently incorporated with the Electorate of Bavaria.

Lex. See Hazlitt's *Coin-Collector*, 1896, *Terminology*.

Leycester daalder. The type was continued with modifications down to 1687.

Liard. This word is said to be derived from the Gascon form *ardito* of the *hardit* or *hardi*. Of the French billon piece under this name there are several varieties, including one of 1655 with the Maltese Cross; the billon and copper ran concurrently for some time, till the former was discontinued. The Dukes of Würtemberg placed on their money for that fief *Liard de Montbeliard*, and so in other cases. Comp. *Bouillon*. There is a piece of 2 liards struck for Luxemburg by Joseph II., 1789, with II. [two J s in a monogram] II., all crowned separately.

Libra. Comp. *Real*.

Lichtenstein. Comp. Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 349. Neustätter of Vienna asked 175 florins for a thaler of L., 1616, in 1894. Comp. Helbing's Cat., 1896, 2088-92. A piece marked with 60 [kreutzer] for the value reads on obv., *Frid : Cas : Com : Han : Rh : Et · Bif : Dn : Mvntzenb* with a portrait to r., and on ℞ *Lich : Et · Ochs : Mar · Et · Adv : Arg*, with a shield of six quarters surcharged, dividing the date 16 73.

Lichtthaler, a variety of the Wild-Man type struck in Brunswick-Lüneburg and B. Wolfenbüttel. One of Julius, 1569, has on rev. the titles of Maximilian II., and on obv. the motto in inner circle: *Aliis · Inservien do Consvmor*.

Liège (Lat. *Leodium*, Germ. *Lüttich*, Dutch *Luik*). The most

ancient denomination was the denier of small module, but good silver, which was supplemented in the 16th c. by the *schelling* or *escalin*. Attention is due to the very early examples in this series of a church or cathedral on the coins. Of the prévot Albert de Rethel (1191-4), we have a silver denier with *Alb. PPositv.*, and on ℞ *Ecvs Vanals*, with a tethered horse under a tree. All the gold money is more or less scarce and valuable. Schulman, xi., 464, asks 40 gulden for a sede vacante ducat of 1771.

The early silver deniers, both of the emperors and of the bishops, are very curious for the portraits, and are of good style. The daalders generally bear the imperial titles on rev. One of Gerard van Groesbeck (1562-8), exhibits those of Maximilian II., with the date 1568, and on obv. has the names and honours of the prelate as bishop of Liège, duke of Bouillon, and count of Loos. See Schulman, v., 259. In the 17th c., the *écu d'argent* of the see was = 32 *patards*.

Liegnitz. See *Poland*.

Liegnitz-Brieg, Silesia. There is a 5-ducat piece of 1611.

Ligny. It was erected into a county in 1307. Before that date, Jean, seigneur de L., imitated here the *gros tournois*, of which variant examples exist.

Lille. We have a piece of 24 livres in gold, 1793, from this mint, belonging to the first French republic.

Lima, one of the Spanish mints in South America.

Limburg, Bavaria. There are at least two varieties of the denier mentioned by Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 120. Comp. Schulman, xxiv., 1929-30, and see Helbing's Cat., 1896, Nos. 2727-43, particularly 2740, 1/16 thaler of 1616, said to be undescribed.

Limoges, Limousin. The *gros* and *demi-gros d'argent* were struck here by Michel Bèze for the Black Prince. It was the source of several coins of the constitutional era (circà 1791).

Lion in the hedge. This symbol appears as a vignette on the title-pages of some of the official monetary Ordinances published at the Hague, 17th c.

Lion d'or or *Gouden leeuw*, a gold coin of Flanders under the dukes of Burgundy. Of Philippe le Bon, Schulman advertises (Cat., 1896, No. 1175) the third of a *l.*, which is far rarer than the unit.

Lippe-Detmold. A thaler of Herman Adolf, 1658, has the bust facing. See Helbing of München's Cat., 1896. Nos. 2093-101. Among the pieces there offered are a *goldgulden* of Simon VII., 1619, and a *doppelthaler* of Simon Heinrich, 1685, both described as of the highest rarity. See *Schaumburg-Lippe* and *Vianen*.

Lira. Comp. *Marcella* and *Moceniga* and *Papal Coinage*. The *doppia l* or 2 l. piece was struck by the early dukes of Mantua, &c. There is one of Guglielmo and Margherita, 1564, engraved

by Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 269. The existing Italian l. is = from 80 to 90 centimes.

Lirona = 10 *gazzette*, a silver Venetian coin struck under Alvigi Mocenigo I., 1570.

Lis or *fleur de lis*. See Hazlitt's *Coin Collector*, 1896, *Terminology*.

Lisbon. The 4-cruzado piece in gold of Philip II. of Spain, as king of Portugal, belongs here. João IV. continued the denomination.

Lisieux, Calvados, a mint of Charles le Chauve. *Licsovini Civit.*

Litry, Calvados, the place of issue, if not of origin, of certain pieces of 18 and 12 *sous* without date struck for the use of the local coal-mines. *Mine de Litry* occurs in three lines on ℞.

Livre, a French denomination not existing in the unit as part of the normal coinage. It was the origin of the *pound Scots*. The piece of 10 livres, 1810 (piastre Decaen) was struck by a goldsmith at Port Louis, Mauritius. The gold multiple of 24 l., 1793, L'An 2, proceeded from the mints at Lille, &c. We cannot refer to the moiety or any other division except indeed the 6-l. in silver, same year.

Livonia and Esthonia. In 1757 a *rouble* of 96 *copeks* was struck by the czarina Elizabeth, at Moscow, for these provinces, with *Moneta Livoesthonica*. There is also a 4-*copek* piece in silver.

Lixheim, dept. of Meurthe, France, the site of an ancient abbey, afterward a town, which was ceded to Lorraine in 1622. The place of origin of coins with the name of Henriette de Lorraine (*petits gros*, &c.).

Loano, Sardinia. A silver *scudo* of 1600 of Gio. Andrea Doria (1590-1606), reads on obv.: *Io. And. Avr. Comes. Lodani.* 1600, with a bust to l., and on ℞ *Dei. Et. Regis. Mvnere.*, with a galley to r.

Lobkowitz. Franz Josef Maximilian enjoyed this domain and title from 1784 to 1805, and struck in 1794 a *thaler* and a *zwanziger*, with his portrait to r., and on rev. the arms of Savoy-Carignan and Lobkowitz. See Meyer Cat., 1894-5, p. 277.

Loches, Touraine, a mint of Charles VII. (1422-61)

Lodi. Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 120. There is a rare billon *grossetto* of Gio. da Vignate, 1410-13, with *Iohanes. De. Vignate.*

Lons le Saulnier, Jura, a supposed mint of Etienne, count of Burgundy, father of Hugues de Chalon, duke of Burgundy, of whom coins from this mint are extant.

Loos and Rummen. We find, in addition to the *sterling* and the *denier*, the double *parisis* and the *gros*, the latter of at least two types, the most usual being those with the lion, or the four lions, or the eagle; there are the ½ and ¼. A *sterling* or *esterlin* of Jean I., Count of L., 1256-80, reads: *Comes D : Lo.*, and on ℞ *Dei Gratia.*

and in the angles of the cross *P E T R*. A *gros d'argent* of Louis IV., 1328-36, struck at Hasselt, has *Lvdovic. Comes. Losen.*, and on ℞ *Moneta Nova Haslnsis.* There is money of the same personage, an imitation of the regal *double parisis*, struck for the seigneurie of Chiny with *Comitis* in two lines. Of Thierry or Dietrich of Heinsberg (1336-61) a *mouton d'or* or *lam* with *Dod' Co.* under the paschal lamb, was formally in the Farina cabinet; it is valued by Schulman at 325 gulden. Comp. *Heinsberg* and *Rummen.*

Lorraine and *Bar.* Originally and ultimately Teutonic in its government, L. appears always in its coinage to have followed German, rather than French, inspiration, and the money received here an earlier development than in France, the *thaler* dating back to 1488, and the gold money to 1492.

The small *deniers* of fine silver of Ferri III. (1251-1303) resemble in their fabric those of Liège and Maestricht of episcopal or imperial origin. Thibault II. (1301-12) issued a double denier exhibiting the horseman to r. on obv., and a sword between two shields, displaying eagles, on rev. The sword typifies the dignity of *Marchio*, originally an office associated with the protection on behalf of the superior lord of the Marches or boundaries; Jean I., Duke of L., 1346-90, styles himself *Dux Lothor Et Marchio.* Of this prince, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Poitiers, and his mother Marie de Blois, regent and main-bourse during his absence, we have *plaqves* and *grandes p.* of more than one type, a *g. p.* of Marie having a double circle on the model of the *gros tournois.* René I. d'Anjou (1431-55), on a silver *gros*, differing from that described by Schulman, xv., 33, styles himself King of Sicily.

René I. (1431-55) first introduced into the legend of his money the title of *King of Sicily and Jerusalem.* Of René II. of the house of Anjou (1471-1508) there are gold florins of two varieties, one dated 1492, of the St. George type, being the earliest piece in that metal with a note of the year. He placed on his money the arms of Hungary, Naples, Jerusalem, Arragon, Anjou, and Bar, surcharged with those of Lorraine. He struck at Nancy both the florin and ½ fl. of the St. Nicholas type; the latter is the rarer. His immediate successor, Antoine (1508-44), engaged as his moneyer, in 1515, Simon de Bar, who is supposed to have executed the *grand écu* and *teston* engraved by De Saulcy, pl. xvi., Nos. 2-3. The same artist is doubtless answerable for other fine examples of workmanship in this series during the same reign. Hess of Frankfort (Cat., October, 1896, No. 557), notes an undated *breiter thaler.*

François I. and Charles III. (1544-1608) make pretention to the dukedom of Gueldres in nearly all the coins issued by them; and the latter also styles himself Bishop of Strasburg and Metz and Landgraf of Elsass on coins first struck about 1592,

presumably at Strasburg. An undated *teston* has a bearded and bareheaded bust of Charles to l. and *Carol · D : G : Card · Loth · Ep : Argent · Et · Met.* + and on rev. a shield surmounted by a cardinal's hat, and *Alsas · Langra ·* There are similar pieces of 1603 and 1604.

Charles continued the old system for the most part; but he varied the gold currency by adopting the *pistole* and ½ p. with his bust and the legend *Moneta · Avrea · Nanceii · Cvsa;* in 1557 there is a thaler with his portrait, three-quarter length, to r. In 1603 he struck a remarkably fine *grand écu* at Nancy, with his portrait to l., and the date under the truncation; and his coinage is altogether interesting as representing him at different ages and the transitional epoch in style. Of Henri (1608-24), we have gold florins of the St. Nicholas type. The coins struck during the regency or guardianship of Charles IV. included a *petit écu.*

On a fine wide-spread thaler of Charles of Lorraine, bishop of Olmütz, 1705, of ordinary German fabric, we meet on the reverse with the pretention to the titles of Lorraine and Bar and a shield charged with the arms of the united duchies. On a second of normal module the bishop retains the same titular and armorial claims. The two coins are nearly identical in their legends. That of 1711 reads on obv., *Dei Gratia Carolvs Episcopvs Olomvcensis* [portrait in rich vestments to r.] and on rev. we have the quartered and charged shield crowned, and *Dvx Lothar · Et Bar · S : R : I : Prcps · Re' · Ca · Bo · Com.* These pieces are from distinct dies; the portrait of 1711 is much older. Of Leopold I., duke of L. (1690-1729), there are some very interesting coins, but not often found in good state, particularly the plated or billon series of 60, 30, and 15 *deniers* of more than one type and date—a species of money continued to some extent by his successor—and the copper *liard* of various epochs. See Humphreys' *Coin-Collector's Manual*, pp. 518-26, for some interesting particulars of this coinage, which, alike in the case of Lorraine and of Bar, commences abruptly and imperfectly.

There was in the Robert Collection a large number of early pieces of the *denier* and *obole* module, which were wholly unknown to the older numismatists, and of which some are not easily appropriated. The hand issuing from a cloud, and grasping a sword, which is of course significant of divine protection and patronage, is found on some of the Brunswick money; but another and far earlier symbol is that which occurs on the coins of the 13th century in the form of three *alérions*, a name given to a fabulous bird partly resembling an eagle, of which it is traditionally said that Godfrey of Boulogne, or rather Godefroi de Bouillon, duke of Lower or Basse Lorraine, shot three with one arrow from a tower. Some of the later coins bear one alérion only. See *Bar, Double lorrain, Gueldres, Nancy,* and *Strasburg.*

Comp. *Placaet.* A highly curious tariff, published by Antoine, duc de Lorraine, 11 Nov., 1511, furnishes a list of the foreign currencies admissible into Lorraine, with the rates at which they might be severally received.

Louis. Of the *l. d'or* of Louis XIII., 1640-1, engraved by Jean Varin or Warin, who also executed work in England, there are the multiples of 4, 8, and 10, the last two of extreme rarity and probably *essais.* The type continued till 1789. The *demi-louis de Noaille*, 1717, is considered scarce. The gold coinage of 1790 witnessed the production of a *l. d'or* of the revolutionary model, but with the portrait of the king retained. As with the silver *écu*, there are several varieties of the old *louis*: the *l. à la mèche longue*, *à la mèche courte*, *aux lunettes*, *au bandeau*, &c. Arthur Young, in his Travels in France, found that the *louis* in 1787 was worth 24 francs. (ii.) The name sometimes given also to the silver 60 *sols* piece of Louis XIII., 1641 (*essais* only), 1642, &c., with its divisions.

Louvain, the place of origin of the beautiful gold *Peeter* struck by Wenceslas and Jeanne of Luxemburg before 1382. Comp. *Placaet.*

Louisiana. See *French Colonies.*

Löwenstein-Wertheim, an independent countship in Würtemberg, which struck its own money in the 17th-18th c., with the *armes parlantes* of a lion or lions. Comp. *Wertheim.*

Lübeck. For a long series of thalers and their divisions, both civic and episcopal, and other money of Lübeck, see Meyer Cat., 1894-5, Nos. 2335-8 and 8554-8646. At Christie's, May 1, 1890 (Beaufort sale), No. 256, occurred a very rare, but not very fine, gold piece of Prince Johann Adolf, bishop of Lübeck, weight 2165 gr. and = 40 ducats. The bishop describes himself as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. It fetched £58. A rare florin in gold of 1591 reads: *Moneta. Nova. Avrea. Lvbec.* with the arms of the town dividing 91, and on ℟ *Civitatis. Imperialis.* and the double-headed eagle having in its heart the civic arms. A ½ thaler of 1549 reads on obv. *Statvs. Marci. Lvicæ.*, divided by three shields enclosed in a triangle. A *markstück* of same date has on ℟ the same shields—those of Hamburg, Lüneburg, and Wismar. A thaler of 1623 reads: *Mone · Nova · Lvbecens*, with the three-quarter figure of St. John facing, and on rev. the double-headed eagle and titles of Ferdinand II. In the heart of the eagle is 32 for the value in schillings. There is one of 1636 of similar type. A pistole of Fried. August, duke of Holstein, 1776, has bareheaded bust to l. on obv., and on ℟ the mantled shield crowned and surcharged, with the date below and the reading *Subditorum · Salus · Felicitas · Summa.* There is a thaler of same date, with the titles of Joseph II., of the St. John type, and a 3-mark piece of 1752.

Lucca. There is a *danaro* of Otho II. struck after the death of Otho I., with $T_{O}^{O}T$ in centre, surrounded by *Imperator*, and on ℟ *L.V.C.A.*, surrounded by *Otto. Pius. Rex.* There are similar pieces of Henry II., Hugo, Marquis of Tuscany, and Hugo II. and Judith. Comp. *C. of E.*, 121. Of the *grosso* under the Republic there are several varieties. The *danaro* engraved by Hazlitt, p. 230, appears to be subequent to the reform of the coinage here under Otto IV. in the 13th c. The *mezzo-soldo* of 1826 has on obv. a crown in field and *Ducato di Lucca*, and on rev. value and date.

Lucerne or *Luzern.* There is a scarce gold piece of 12 *münzgulden*, 1794, with the value expressed on ℟.

Lügenthaler, a type of the Brunswick-Lüneburg series under Heinrich Julius, 1597, as distinguished from the Wahrheitsthaler.

Luik. See *Liège.*

Lüneburg. There are thalers and doppelthalers with the full-length figure of St. John the Baptist facing, and *Ecce Agnvs Dei Qvi Tollit Peccata Mvndi*, and on rev. the moon with human profile and *Nos Oriens Ex Alto Visitavit.* This type seems to be emblematical of the name of the place. A gold ducat of 1645 of the same type reads on obv. *Moneta : Lvnebvrg :* with St. John above the shield, and on rev. *A. Vistt. Nos. Oriens. Ex. Alt.* with the half-moon. Comp. *Brunswick* (City) and *Brunswick-Lüneburg.*

Lusignan. See an interesting paper by M. Charles Farcinet on Geoffroi II. de Lusignan in Spink's *Num. Circular* for May, 1894.

Luxemburg. The *gros tournois* of John of L., King of Bohemia, 1309-46, follows the Tours model. He largely employed the mint at Meraude or Poilvache, and struck more than one type of the esterlin, gros, plaque, &c.; one *gros tournois* of his reign reads *Tvronvs Lvceb.* Of his successor, Charles IV., there is a plaque reading *Lvtzillen*, the work of a contemporary forger. Some of the money of Wenceslas I. (1353-83), bears the titles of himself as duke of Luxemburg and Brabant and of his consort Joanna as duchess of Lorraine and Brabant, but a gold *peeter* presents only the title of Brabant. It has on obv. the saint facing and radiated, holding before him the shield of Luxemburg-Brabant, in his r. hand the Gospels, and in his l. the keys, with the legend *Wencelavs & Ioanna Dei. Gratia. Brab. Dvces*, on rev. *Christvs Vincit*, &c. A gold piece of smaller module presents the same titles, and on ℟ *Sci S'vacii Epi*, with the seated effigy of St. Servais holding a crozier and a key, under a gothic arcade, a dragon at his feet. This coin, usually called a florin, is of the highest rarity. It was at this time that the billon coins, popularly known as *luxemburgs*, and mentioned by Chaucer in the *Monk's Prologue*, were imported into England, where they became, from their inferior alloy and weight, the subject-matter of legislation.

This group of coinage (1353-1406) is divisible into four epochs: Wenceslas I. alone; Wenceslas and Joanna; Joanna and Philippe le Hardi, of whom jointly there is convention-money (the *roosbeéker*), struck at Maestricht (1484-9); Joanna alone.

L. was sold to the duke of Burgundy in 1451, after the death of Elizabeth of Gorlitz, whose money exhibits the types of the two juxtaposed shields surmounted by the imperial eagle. From 1415 to 1444, Elizabeth struck at Luxemburg a series of gros, ½ gr,, and double gr., with varying legends: *Elizabeth D. G. Ducis Bavar & Luce* and *Moneta Nova Lucembur Gensis*, &c. Some series omit the Bavarian title; and others have the name of John of Bavaria (1418-24). There is a gold florin of the St. Philip type of Philippe le Beau (1495-1506), reading *Moneta* ⁝ *Nova* ⁝ *Lvxembvrgis* ⁝ *Ano* ⁝ 1502; this was shortly before the suspension of the coinage in 1504. Of the province under the house of Austria, 18th c., we find copper money: the sol, the liard, the double and the half. The ½ l. has no legend. See Serrure, *Essai de Numismatique Luxembourgeoise*, 8°, 1889. We have coins struck at Brussels with the angel's head m.m. in the name of Joseph II. The later bronze money has for m.m. a star of four points.

Luzern. See *Lucerne*.

Lyon (*Lugdunum*), a Greek, Roman, and Gaulish mint. Deniers of Conrad le Salique and Henri le Noir, Kings of Burgundy (1033-54), were struck here, and read *Lvcdvnvs* and *Lvcvdvnvs* respectively. Certain *essais* in bell-metal appeared here during the first Revolution.

M

Maccagno, Como. There is also a *quattrino* in copper of Giacomo III. Mandelli (1622-45), of which there is a Milanese imitation. A gold ducat or *zecchino* of the same personage of 1622 reads: *Mo · Avr · Iac · M · C · I · Mac · In · C · R ·* and on ℟ *Sacriqve · Rom · Imp · Vic · Per.*

Macerata, States of the Church. A mint of Innocent VIII. (1484-92), Julius II. (1503-13), Paul III. (1534-59), Pius IV. (1559-65), Gregory XIII. (1572-85), &c., down to the republican epoch (1797-99). A *paolo* of Paul III. (1534-51), has the standing figure of St. Paul on rev., holding a sword, at his feet two escutcheons, and the reading: *S · Paulvs · Macer ·* On obv. there is a shield with six fleurs de lis, surmounted by the mitre and keys, and the legend: *Pavlvs · III · Pont · Max ·* A *quattrino* of the Roman republic (1797-99), reads: *A. I. D. L. I.*, and on ℟ *Qvatri No Macer.*

Macuta = 50 *reis*. A Portuguese colonial silver coin.

Madonnenthaler, the thaler with the Virgin and Child as part of the type.

Maestricht or *Vroenhof*. A very carefully struck Merovingian triens reads on obv. *Triecto Fit* + with a bust to r., and on ℞ *Adelbertvs M.*, with a cross potent resting on a small globe supported by smaller ones.

A common mint of the early emperors and of the bishops of Liège, both of whom struck *denarii* or *mailles* of good silver; many of these are curious for the types. A large assortment of gold and silver money of Philippe le Beau (1494-1520) belongs here. The double patards with Philippe's name continued to be struck here down to 1520, although he died in 1506. The gold florins usually read: *Traiect In Vroenhof*, *Vrohof*, *Vroho*; a *p.* of Philippe le Beau reads: *Facta Traiecti In Vroenhof.*

M. was also a mint of the emperors, of whom there are some very curious small deniers. A ½ *real* in gold of Charles V. without date, but of early work, with the crowned shield on one side and the double-headed eagle in a cartouche, crowned, on the other, belongs here, and is considered to be rare. A billon piece, marked 1 *S* [*tuiver*], of Philip II. of Spain, as duke of Brabant, 1577, with *Pace et Justitiâ*, came from this mint. There is a double *patagon* of Philip IV., 1625, with the Burgundian cross and the collar of the Golden Fleece, from this mint. The *écus* and *demi-écus* of Louis XVI., countermarked as siege pieces of M. in 1794, are supposed to be spurious as such.

Magdeburg. The money of the 17th c. bears the imperial titles on one side and the civic emblems on the other, but there is the independent archiepiscopal series, commencing early in the 16th c., and interesting for the costumes. An inedited *doppelthaler*, without date, of Christian Wilhelm von Brandenburg (1598-1631), is advertized by Hess of Frankfort, October, 1896, No. 16. A grosch of 1616 has the titles of Matthias on rev., and on obv. a castle surmounted by a figure of the Virgin and the legend *Hono · Ci · Magdeb ·* At a later period the mint was employed by the margraves of Brandenburg and the kings of Prussia. A thaler of the margraf Joachim Frederic (1597), with his bust facing and his title as Grand Administrator and Duke of Prussia, is probably of great rarity. A ¼ thaler of Frederic II. of Prussia (1764), m.m. F., was struck here.

Maille Noble, the ½ noble of Edward III.

Mainbourse, treasurer or comptroller of the revenue of a state. Marie de Blois, regent of Lorraine, is so termed on the *grande plaque* struck by her during the minority of her son, Jean I. (1346-8.)

Majorca. Double *escudi* of Ferdinand of Arragon and Charles V. read on rev. *Valencie Maioricarvm. Ser.* or *Serd.* There is a gold series.

Malines or *Mechlin*, a place of coinage of the dukes of Burgundy as dukes of Gueldres.

Mall-schilling, a silver denomination of Tecklinburg, Hanover, 7th c.

Malia, a Franco-Italian form of the Fr. *maille*, struck in billon by Louis, Duke of Orleans, 1465-98, at Asti.

Malmö, an early Danish mint, 14th-16th c. A *korsvide* of John (1481-1513) reads *Iobaes D G R Danie*.

Malta. In the 2-*tari* piece of Jean de la Villette Parisot (1557-68) we are reminded of some of the mediæval or even more recent Cypriot money under the house of Lusignan; it resembles it in the treatment, the high relief, and the almost invariably poor preservation; but the Maltese work is finer. The Maltese silver *scudo* was = 15 tari. A 4-*tari* piece without date of Gregorio Caraffa (1680-90) is offered by Helbing, 1897, at 225*m*.

Mancusus, literally an ornament for the hand or wrist, a bracelet or armlet, and thence a monetary equivalent. Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 213, and *Coin-Collector*, 1896, p. 260.

Mangiennes. See Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 173.

Manopello, Naples. A billon *cavallo* has on rev. the titles of Charles VIII. of France, and on obv. *Pardvs* ⁞ *Co* ⁞ *Ma* ⁞ *i.e.*, Count Pardo Orsini.

Mans or *Le Mans*. A denier of Charles le Chauve reads: *Cinomanis Civitas*. Another of Herbert I., count of Maine (11th c.), shews on the ℞ a cross cantonned in the two upper angles with two pellets and in the lower with *Alpha* and *Omega*; in the field, *Herbert* in a monogram. Poey d'Avant says that there are ten varieties; but the type in all seems to be substantially similar. The series of the counts of Le Mans is not a long one, nor are their *deniers* uncommon.

Mansfeld. This territory was divided into the branches of Bornstadt, Schraplau, Arnstein, Eisleben, Artern, and Friedborn, of some of which there is convention-money. The bracteates of small module in silver are uniface and may be anterior to any partition; one of the 14th c. bears only the original shield of four quarters surmounted by *M*. The *Spruchthaler* and ½ th. of David von Schraplau, 1613, are considered scarce, especially the latter. There is a ⅛ th of 1672 with the value expressed, and m.m. an anchor. It is a very difficult series to find in good state. The earliest piece with a date which has fallen under our notice is a *breite grosch* (conv.-money) of 1514, with a figure of St. George to l., and *Sanctvs Georgivs Miles*. 1514, and on rev. *Monet Nova Com. De Mansfel.* and a quartered shield. The earliest *thaler* was in 1521. The principle of association, which so largely prevailed in Saxony, was followed here as regarded the legends, but the St. George type in the field was immovable. The volume of coins, owing to the duration of the sovereignty and the existence

of more than one branch, must have been also immense; and it is surprising that examples should so sparingly occur, especially the gold (even of the 18th c.) and the silver outside the thaler itself.

Schulman, xxx., 827-9, ascribes to Kremnitz (the name of the town, the writer advises us by letter, is omitted by error in Catalogue) the two pieces of more than one variety, size, and metal of the St. George type, without any name of place and undated, reading on obv. *S : Georgivs · Equitvm · Patronvs*, and having on ℟ a ship and the legend *In Tempestate : Secvritas.* But these productions do not seem entitled to rank as coins, being ostensibly rather *jetons* or charms.

Mantua. Besides the archaic Virgilius type there is a later one with a laureated head of the poet; and we have also an ecclesiastical series of the 12th c., with *Mantve.* on obv., and on ℟ *Episcopi.* As at Florence, the money bore the arms of the ruling family (1329-69), before the name of a Gonzaga appeared, and on ℟ *De MA NT VA* in the angles of a cross. Ludovico II.-Gonzaga (1369-82) struck the *bolognino*, *aquilino*, and *denaro*, all in base silver or billon. The ℟ of the last reads: *Virgilivs. D. Mantva.* A silver *bolognino* of Francesco I.-Gonzaga (1382-1407) reads: *Francis* and in the field *Chvs.*, and on ℟ *Mantv.* A *grosso* of Giovanni Francesco (1407-44) is interesting as having on ℟ a view of the city.

The earliest gold belongs to the reign of Federigo II., first Duke of M. and Marquis of Monteferrato, 1519-40. There is a *scudo* in this metal with *Federicvs. Dvx. Man. Et. Mr. Mont. Fe.*, with a shield bearing the Gonzaga arms, surmounted by the cognizance of Monteferrato (Mount Olympus), and a ducal crown; ℟, *Si. Laboratis. Ego. Reficiam.* [the Resurrection, &c]. A second has *Federicvs · II · Mantvae Dvx. I ·* with the quartered and surcharged shield surmounted by Mount Olympus, and on ℟ *Si · Laboratis · Ego · Reficiam.* He struck a very rare ¼ *scudo di Argento* (Durazzo Cat., 1896, No. 4569).

The gold money of Guglielmo and Margherita di Monteferrato (his mother as regent), as well as that of the former alone (1550-87), is peculiarly rare. There is a *doppio scudo di oro* of 1578, reading: *Gvgliel* × *G* × *D* × *Dvx* × *Mant* × *II.* on obv., and on ℟ *Et* × *Montis (ferrati)* × I. In the exergue: 1578. The duke's bust in armour is to r. There is also the 4-d. piece of this year. Comp. Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, pp. 269, 446, and *Lira* suprâ. There is from Francesco (1484-1519) a highly curious succession of billon and copper *sesini*, with interesting portraits and reverse types. Vincenzo I. (1587-1612) is said, on the day of his coronation, to have ridden through the city and distributed gold money in largesse among the people in the same manner as the dukes his predecessors. Of Francesco IV., 1612, and Vincenzo II.,

1626-7, the money is rarest. On that of the latter the Dog is a reverse type. Ferdinando, sixth duke, 1612-26, struck the gold ducat of two types, and the multiples of 2 and 4. There is a highly picturesque piece of Ferdinando, 1614, having on obv. the portrait of the duke to l., wearing the cardinal's hat and dress, with the usual titles, and on ℞ *Nihil. Isto. Triste. Recepto.* with two angels supporting a reliquary and in exergue: *M.D.CXIIII.*

The siege-money of 1628-30 was struck during the defence of the city against the Spaniards by the duke of M. and his Venetian allies. The *scudo* of 1628 has the usual titles on obv. and in a central compartment *Casalis. In Obsid. Incusa.* 1628. A variety of the scudo without date reads on obv. *Nihil. Isto. Triste. Recepto.* (figure of St. Andrew) *Man. Obses.* and on ℞ *Domine. Probasti. Me. Et. Cognovisti.* In Boyne Cat., 1896, No. 558, is cited a small billon piece of 4 *quattrino* or *sesini*, 1629, belonging to this series. Carlo II. (1637-75) imitated the Brabantine *schelling.*

The Gonzaga family struck money at various places by virtue of their sovereignty over Castiglione delle Stiviere, Solferino, Sabbionetta, Barcolo, and Guastalla, &c. See Papadopoli, *Monete italiane inedite*, 1893, parts I.-III. A *scudo di argento* of Ferdinando Carlo, 1706, has on ℞ *Convenientia Cvique.* Besides the cast *soldo* issued during the siege by Bonaparte, there are billon pieces of 10 and 5 s. Comp. *Casale*, suprâ and in Hazlitt, *C. of E.*

Maravedi. The weight of the Spanish copper coin so termed seems to have undergone arbitrary changes at various times, and as has already been observed, specimens often occur countermarked; we have pieces of 8 m., 1603 and 1624, with XII. punched in.

Marc. Venetian money of account, otherwise *lira* (libra), as *lira di grossi. lira di piccoli.*

Marcella or *marcello.* This silver denomination of Venice was continued during the dogeship of Andrea Vendramino (1476-8).

Mariengroschen. There is the ½ m.-g. and the multiples from 2 to 24. 36 went to the Brunswick thaler.

Marienthaler, the th. with the figure of the Virgin. There are also the *gulden* and the *groschen* of this type; but the latter, at least, eventually parted, like other coins, with its original significance.

Mark or *merk*, a Scottish denomination = 13/4 Scots or 2 nobles, with the double, belonging to the reign of James VI. We have the balance ½ and ¼ merk, of 1597, of Scotland proper. There is the thistle m. ⅓, ¼, and ⅛, and the 5 m. in gold (1625) of Great Britain, otherwise called the *Britain crown.* Charles II. struck the m., 2 m., 4 m., and ½ m., 1664-75.

Mark, a German silver standard. There are coins struck for various German states in accordance with the conventions on

the footing of fourteen thalers to the *fine mark* and 30 to the *fine pound*. The double th. read respectively *VII. Eine Fein. Mark.* and *XV. Ein. Pfund. Fein.* A silver 16-pf. piece of Anhalt-Zerbst, 1767, is said to be *CCXL. Eine Feine. Marck.* Two thalers of Stanislas, King of Poland, 1766, 1795, read respectively *X. Ex Marca Pura* and 14 1/12 *Ex Marca Pur.*

Mark. A variety of the Danish silver coin so called is known as the *mark Ebenezer*, from the latter word occurring in the field or on the face. One of 1659 has on obv. a crowned monogram, and on ℟ a sword issuing from a cloud and severing a hand from the arm, with: *IIII. Marck Ebenezer.* On the other side occurs: *Soli Deo Gloria.* The hat-piece of James VI. of Scotland similarly bears the word *Jehovah.*

In the Swedish series the *daler* was = 8 mark. A 4-*m.* piece or ½-*d.* of Charles IX., 1607, is inscribed with: *IIII. Mark Svenska.*

Marque, the double sol in billon struck under Louis XV. of France in 1742, with the original type effaced and surcharged with *C* for colonial use. Those for Tobago have *TBO* added in sunk letters.

Marsal. See *Cat. de la vente Loustau*, 1895, Nos. 452-7.

Marseilles. The Greek coins struck here of Phocean type occasionally occur of good fabric and style, but more often of coarse work and debased weight. The ancient pieces, which are of varied character, and include *saigas* similar to those struck at Arles, generally read *Massa* or *Massalieton.*

Marsum, West Friesland, a mint of the early counts of W. Friesland. Schulman, iii., 135, cites a denier of Ecbert I. with a Carolingian cross cantonned with globules and reading *MSIREIIM*, and on the other side *Ecbe rtvs Mo ta.*

Massa-Carrara or *Di Lunigiana.* There is a very rare *doppia* or double gold *scudo* of 1588, with portrait of Alberico Cibo to r. on obv., and crowned shield of arms on ℟. The coinage appears to have consisted of the *scudo di oro*, *doppio scudo*, *ducatone* and ½ in silver, the *bolognino* and its multiples of 2, 4, and 8, the *cervia* and 4-*c.* piece, the *paolo*, the ⅛ *lira*, the *sesino*, the *quattrino*, and the 10 and 2 *soldi.* Of the 8 *bol.* of Alberico II. Cibo, 1662-90, there are the dates 1662-3-4-5. The silver piece of 8 *bolognini*, 1623, has bust to r. on obv., and *Alber. Cibo Mal. Mar. Mass. D. Carr. C. F.* and on ℟ a flaming barrel and *Von Gvetten in Pesser.* A small silver piece of Alberico II., 1663, with 8 beneath the bust for the value in *bolognini*, reads *Alberic · II · S · R · I · E · Mass.... Prin.*, and on ℟ *Cvstodiat · Dominvs · 1663.* Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 211.

Massa di Maremma. A *grosso* of the 14th c. reads on obv. *S. Cerbon*, with the figure of the saint standing and facing, and on ℟ *De Massa*, with cross, having ω in first and last cantons.

Massa Lombarda. Of Francesco D'Este, 1564-78, there are a *giulio* and ½ *g.* with *Fran. Est. Mar. Masse.*, and on ℟ *S. Pavlvs. Masse. Lomba.* The obv. exhibits a shield of oval form surmounted by an eagle.

Massowah. See Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 456.

Matapan or *Grosso Veneto.* Philip of Savoy, Prince of Achaia (1297-1334), also imitated this type. See Rossi Cat, 1895, No. 1250. The Venetian piece was first coined under Enrico Dandolo (1192-1205), and discontinued under Antonio Veniero (1382-1400). It was superseded by the *grossetto.*

Matica, pl. *maticaes*, a Portuguese colonial coin in ingot form under Maria II. = 5th part of a gold *barinha*, wt. 13. 8.

Maubeuge, France, dept. du Nord. Schulman cites a leaden *denier* of the chapter of M. withour date.

Mayence or *Mainz* (*Moguntia* or *Mogontia*). Of the bracteates of finer work there is one of archbishop Heinrich, struck at Erfürt, with the busts of the a. and St. Martin, the whole executed with unusual care, but uniface. The ecclesiastical coins long continued to be a recognized currency, and in due course a handsome series of thalers, with portraits, appeared. A ½ brettlerthaler of 1568 of the archbishop Daniel Brendel v. Homburg reads *Daniel* ⁜ *Archi* ⁜ *Mogvn* ⁜ *P* ⁜ *Elector* ⁜ 1568 with the shield, and on ℟ *Moneta Argent EA Mogvntinen*, and St. Martin on horseback to l. There is a th. of Lothar Franz, 1696, with his titles and portrait in rich vestments to r. on obv., and on ℟ the crowned and quartered shield dividing at its base the date, and the motto *In Manibvs Domini Sortes Meæ.* A later one of 1794 reads: *Frid · Ios · A Ep · Et. El. Mog. Ep · Wor ·* This prelate was also bishop of Worms and baron or Freiherr of Erthal. A second corresponds with this on obv., but varies on ℟, having in a wreath the inscription: *Ex Vasis Argent · Cleri Mogvnt · Pro Aris Et Focis · A · MDCCXCIV.* Both these have the moneyer's initials, *I. A.* A third of same date reads on ℟, *Chvr Mainz.* In the following year issued a gold ducat with a view of Mayence on ℟ and *Aurea Moguntia.* The archbishops here, as at Cologne, adopted the normal gold florin with the portrait and armorial cognizances, and some of the portraits recall the secularising and militant influence of the Thirty Years' War.

A denier of Charlemagne with *Mogontia* occurred in the great find of Anglo-Saxon coins near London in 1894, and now for the most part in the British Museum. One of the emperor Henry III. has on ℟ *Vrbs Mogvncia.* The *raderalbus* was struck here. Of 1628 we have convention-money (*halbbatzen*) between M., Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfort. A ½ florin of Lothair Frederic, baron Metternich, 1675, belongs to this place of coinage. The coinage lasted till about 1817. The St. Alban type of 1578

remained current down to 1780; it seems to have been limited to gold florins of small module.

Mecklenburg. Comp. *Güstrow.* There appear to be four varieties of the ¼ thaler of Albert, 1527. A thaler of 1549 exists in two varieties. Many of the coins of M. of the period from 1540 to 1550 are remarkable for the picturesque headdresses. The th. of 1549, in our possession, reads on obv., *Iohan Alber · D · G · Dvx · Megapo*, with a helmeted shield and the date below at each side, 15 49; the ℞, or at least other side, has *Domine · Ne · Da · Inimicis · Verb' · Tvi · Leti* · with a portrait to l. in a high military hat. Of the extensive coinage of the illustrious Wallenstein (1626-33) there are, besides the pieces described by Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 323, the 10 d. piece (1631), the gold ducat (1631), the thaler and ½ th. klippe, the doppel th. klippe, the ½ and ¼ th., the groschen, and the kupferraitpfennig, all in different dates and varieties. At the Meyer sale at Frankfurt, part ii., 1895, occurred a remarkable series of thalers of Wallenstein of various dates; they all commanded very high prices. At Sotheby's, in July, 1895, an indifferent one of 1632 fetched £8. 8*s*.

Megdalia. Comp. account of the coins of Saluzzo, Hazlitt, p. 454-5.

Medemblik, N. Holland, the original mint for West Friesland, established in 1586, transferred to Hoorn in 1589, and to Enkhuisen in 1592. The coinage was subsequently divided between the three towns, the mint remaining seven years in each. In 1726 the period was extended to ten years.

Melantois (*pagus medenantensis*), a district of France, of which the capital or one of the chief towns struck a rare denier under Charles le Chauve, with *Medenas Vit Cusi*.

Melle, *Medolum*, *Metolum*, *Metullo*, *Metallum*, Poitou, a mint, of which the name seems to be identifiable with the silver mines in the vicinity. It was a mint employed by Savary de Mauléon in the early part of the 13th c. A denier of Pepin I., King of Aquitaine (814-38), reads on obv., *Pipinvs Rex. Fr.*, and on ℞ *Metvllo*, with the king's name in a monogram. Comp. *Fontenay-le-Comte*, *Mauléon*, *Montreuil-Bonnin*, *Salga*, and *Salle-le-Roi*.

Memmingen, Bavaria, the source of a *regiments-thaler* of 1623, with five shields iu a border of others, and on ℞ view of the city.

Menut, a copper coin in the Franco-Spanish series, struck at Barcelona, Vich, &c.

Meran, Tyrol, the source of the independent coinage of the autonomous counts of the T. from the 13th c. and of the money struck for that province under Austrian rule. The earliest productions appear to belong to the reign of Albert III., Count of the T., who died in 1253, and consist of the *zwanziger* or *tirolino* and the *vierer*. The archduke Sigismund (1439-96), introduced several new denominations, including the *goldgulden*, the *thaler*,

and ½ *th.*, of ordinary and thick fabric, the *pfundner*, the *sechser*, the *etsch kreutzer*, and the *kupferner raitpfennig*. The *thaler* of 1486 must have been struck in considerable numbers, as it is still by no means uncommon. The *th.* and ½ *th.* of 1484, are far more so. The coins of Albert III. read *De Marano* or *Merano*, and are of great rarity.

Meraude or *Poilvache*, a mint of John, duke of Luxemburg, 1309-46.

Merk. See *Mark.*

Merovingian Coins. The gold hoard found under a turf at Crondale, Hants, in 1867, was sold at Sotheby's in November, 1895, *en bloc* for £495, Lord Grantley being the purchaser. Comp. Hazlitt's *Coin-Collector*, 1896, pp. 245-6 This collection consisted of 100 coins of the triens class, many hitherto inedited. All appear to belong to the 7th c.; one bears the name of London.

Merovingian Mints. Several additions to the list in *C. of E.* occur under their respective heads.

Messerano. The Ferreri became lords of Messerano and Crevacuore through the adoption by Ludovico II. (1521-30) of Filiberto Ferrero, who assumed the name of Fieschi. Papadopoli (*Monete Italiane Inedite*, V., 17-25) furnishes some interesting examples and particulars of the coinage. The money of Ludovico II. (*cornabi*, *cavallotti*, *testoni*, *rolabassi*, and *quattrini*) is divisible into two epochs, according to Papadopoli: (i.) 1521-28, for Messerano and Crevacuore; (ii.) 1528-30, for Messerano alone; but there seems, as we perceive, to have been a separate currency for Lavagna, in which Messerano occupies a subordinate position in the legends and Crevacuore does not occur. There is a billon or plated *bianco* of Besso-Ferrero-Fieschi, prince of M., 1569. A rare piece is a ½ *tallero* of Francesco Filiberto Ferrero Fieschi (1588-1629). Comp. *Lavagna.*

Messina, the place of origin of much of the money of various metals and modules of the Norman, German, and Arragonese rulers of Sicily. There are the *tari* of thick and incuse fabric, and of the former we have the gold multiples, weighing respectively 17, 27, and 86 gr.

Metz. The denier of Lothair, found at Durstede, is valued by Schulman, xiii., 731 *b*, at 100 gulden. A small silver *denier* of Frederic de Pluvoise, 1171-3, has bust to l. on obv. and *Frideric*, and on ℞ *Metensis* and a cross. This very ancient piece, in the specimen which the writer possesses, is of singularly fine execution, and the bust has every appearance of being a likeness. A gold florin of the période of civic autonomy reads on obv.: *Florenvs Civitatis Metensis*, and has on ℞ a figure of St. Stephen Protomartyr; there are of the same period in silver the *denier*, the ½ *gros*, and the *gros*, with the kneeling figure of St. Stephen, all

of which are difficult to find in fine state. The silver *écus* also present the effigy of that saint, and on ℟ the imperial titles: they are of rare occurrence. One of Robert de Lenoncourt, 1551, reading on obv., *Robertvs · Card · De · Lenoncovrt* 5. 1., and having on ℟ the kneeling St. Stephen, is valued by Schulman, xxx., 205, at 200 g. There are also (of variant types) the dates, 1559, 1631-2-3-4, 1638, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1647, &c. The city struck the *franc* = 12 *gros*, ½ *fr.*, and ¼ *fr.* of various dates between 1611 and 1660. Some pieces of this series have · XII · *G.* in the exergue. A *franc* or 12-*gr.* piece of 1642 reads *S · Stephanvs Prothom.*, with a radiated bust of the saint, and on ℟ *Moneta Nova Metensis.* The earlier issues are of smaller module. This somewhat unusual value seems to be copied in the 12-gr. piece of Onorato II. of Monaco, 1640. Respecting the *gros* of Thierry de Boppart, bp. of M. (1365-84), Rollin & Feuardent observe in their Catalogue, 1865, p. 129: "Ce magnifique gros d'argent, d'un travail admirable, est peut-être la plus belle monnaie émise pendant le xiv[e] siècle. Les draperies du vêtement de l'évêque rappellent celles des plus belles statues de nos églises gothiques." Of this coin there has been a find, and it is comparatively common.

Mézières, Ardennes, a mint of the counts of Flanders, 14th c. as counts of Rethel. See *Rethel.*

Middelburg. The siege-money of 1572 includes a gold ducat. A silver daalder or 50-stuiver piece of the same date, of oblong form and uniface, reads in four lines: *D. R. P. F. Midd.* 1572. within a dotted circle between the shields of Middelburg and Zeeland.

Milan. A rare gold solidus of Honorius, with *DN. Honorivs. P. F. Avg.*, and on ℟ *Victoria AVGGG.*, was struck here: there is a similar one of Arcadius. As at Mantua, Parma, and elsewhere, the semi-bracteate fabric survived here for some time even in the imperial series. There is a denier of Louis le Débonnaire of this class and another of the emperor Henry II. (1002-24). The Durazzo Catalogue, 1896, No. 4661, cites a *mezzo-denaro* of the emperor Berengarius (888-924), of the Christiana religio type, and contains an interesting sequence of coins down to 1848 (pp. 307-13). The series of *denari* and *grossi* of the republican era exhibits a graduated improvement of type and treatment. Some are without the imperial titles, and vary in the cross, which is plain, or with two or with four crescents in angles. The Visconti series of coins is particularly interesting for the portraits and costume, including the headdresses of the dukes. Some of the silver coins, with portraits of Giovanni Galeazzo Maria Sforza Visconti and Ludovico Maria Sforza Visconti, are ascribed to Leonardo da Vinci. See Boyne Cat., No. 387, for a description of a silver testone of the latter,

supposed to be a pattern; but this statement was disputed at the time of sale, and I understand that the coin is simply the one with the bust of Ludovico to r. and the shield on ℟, of which Spink & Son sold a better example to the writer.

Besides the Visconti coins engraved at p. 468 of *C. of E.*, there are *testoni* of Ludovico and Gio. Galeazzo Maria without the portrait of the former, and a shield with cornucopiæ, &c., instead, and of Ludovico alone as Duke of Milan. A *doppio di oro* of the latter bears on obv. his bareheaded portrait to r. and on ℟ St. Ambrose on horseback. There is a gold ducat of his nephew, Gio. Galeazzo Maria, 1481-94, and a *doppio* of the same, without the Regent's name. The coins of the nephew are of three leading varieties: those with his own name and bust only; those with the names and busts of his uncle-regent and himself; those with his own portrait only, but the titles of both. See Boyne Cat., 1896, Nos. 384-8. A grosso of 5 soldi of the same government has the portrait of St. Ambrose facing, with the mitre, and radiated, on obv., and on ℟ crested helmet: titles of the regent and his nephew on either side. Attention is due to two rare silver *testoni* with the titles of Charles V., struck here. One is on the ancient Roman model, with laureated and draped bust, and the obv. legend *Imp. Caes. Carolvs. V. Avg.*, and on ℟ *Padvs Mli.* Serrure's Cat., 1895 (Dec. 19), Nos. 187, 189. A *doppio di oro* of Philip II., 1578, has head to r. with the Iron Crown. There is a similar piece of Philip III., 1617. The barbarous billon *sesini* or *soldi* seem to commence with Philip III., 1598-1621, and were superseded under Charles VI. by copper of equally irregular and rough fabric. But the silver and gold money is of excellent quality.

There is a rare *tallero* of 1664, bearing the names of Carlo II. and his mother Maria Anna as regent. The currency of Maria Theresa as *Duke* of Milan consisted of the gold ducat, 1779, the *tallero* and its half, 1741, 1744, 1778, 1779, 1780, the *lira* and *mezza lira* (20 and 10 *soldi*), the 5 *soldi*, and in copper the *soldo* and *mezzo soldo*, and the *quattrino*. The amateur should not be without a specimen of the roughly struck *soldi* and ½ *s.* of Charles VI. on irregular flans, with the portrait of the emperor on obv., and *MLNI Dvx* on ℟. The *scudo* or *tallero* and 5 *soldi* of M. Theresa have the quartered arms of Austria and Milan, but the 5 *soldi* of Joseph II. those of Milan only.

Minas-Geraes, Brazil, a colonial Portuguese mint under João V., 1706-50. A gold *dobra* of 20,000 Reis, 1724, belongs here. See Spink's *N. C.*, Oct., 1895, p. 1397.

Minden. There is copper money. A piece of 3 *G*[*ute*] *P*[*fennigen*] without date bears the title of Christian, Bishop of M. and Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg (1611-33). But this currency is rare.

Mint-marks. These are variously placed, sometimes on obv. above the head, sometimes below in the exergue. The coins of Chinon in Touraine are known by *C* at the end of the legend; a crown signifies Paris, a rose Troyes, a lis Saint-Lô, a tower Tours, a ship La Rochelle, &c. A rose also stands for Dordrecht in Holland.

Mirabel, Tarn-et-Garonne, the source of *guenars* of Charles VI. (1380-1422), struck in 1385.

Mirandola. The earliest known actual concession to strike gold was made to Gian Francesco Pico (1515-33). A *zecchino* of this personage reads on obv., *Io. Fr. Picvs Mirandvlæ D*[*vex*] *C*[*omes*] *C*[*oncordiæ*], with bust to l. wearing berretta, ℞ *M. C. I. F.* and the imperial eagle and shield of arms. Of one of his successors, Ludovico II., 1550-68, there are gold zecchini without a portrait; an example before us reads on obv. *Lvd · Picvs · II · Mi · Con · Q · Dns* [a shield of four quarters with eagles and lions]. ℞ a cross cantonned with fleurs-de-lis and the legend: *In · T · Domine · Confido ·* At this time Mirandola and Concordia were still only a signory and countship. Serrure (*Bull. Num.*, Avril, 1895, p. 12) notices a sc. di oro of Galeotto II. (1533-50) of similar type. Mirandola, in common with Ferrara, Monteferrato, &c., suffered the consequences of incorporation with another state; and the scarcity of its coinage probably arises from the committal of the bulk of the disused specie to the crucible. The series extends to the close of the 17th c. Some of the earlier coins exhibit a peculiar form of *berretta* or bonnet. A *testone* in silver of Alessandro I. Pico, 1606-37, reads: *Alexander Dvx Mirandvlæ I.*, and on ℞ *Concordiæ Marchio III.* A billon piece, described in the Hague *placcaet* of 1630 as a *schelling*, has no date, the titles of the same personage and surcharged shield on obv., and on ℞ the double-headed eagle crowned and *Omnia · Hinc · Et · Hvic.*

Mistura. In the Rossi Cat., 1895, No. 93, a *giulio* of pope Julius II., 1503-13, is described as billon *(lega)*; but the ordinary *giulio* was silver.

Mitau, capital of Courland. Here or at Wilna, q. v., was struck the scanty coinage of the Dukes of C. The scarcity of the series is attested by the few examples which occur in the great Reimmann and Meyer Catalogues. Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 131, and *Wilna* infrâ.

Moçambique. See *Patacao* and *Portugal.*

Modena. A gold *zecchino* of Leo X. sold at the Rossi auction in 1880 for 650 lire. Obv., bust of pope to l. and *Leo. X. Pontifex. Maximvs.;* ℞, the seated figure of St. Geminianus holding the globe on the Bolognese model, and *S. Gemini. Mvt. Pont. I.* There is a gold *scudo* of Ercole II. d'Este with the seated figure of St. Geminianus and *S. Geminianvs Mvtinensis Pont.* A gold *ungaro* of Cesare d'Este, first duke of Modena and Reggio, has on

obv. the standing figure of the duke in armour, facing, holding sceptre, and *Caesar · Dvx · Mvt · Reg ·* and on ℞ the quartered shield and *Nobilitas Estensis*. Comp. *Piacenza*. The series of copper *sesini* appears to have commenced under Cesare d'Este in or about 1597, and includes some pieces with well-executed portraits, occasionally uninscribed. A small gold piece before us, evidently belonging to the close of the 17th c., has on obv. in a cartouche *Mvtinæ Sold* 103 in four lines, and on ℞ the imperial eagle without a legend. Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 132. A *bolognino* of 1783 has eagle in crowned cartouche, dividing the date, on obv., and on ℞ *Vn · Bologni no* in three lines, in a wreath in the field, without a legend. Rinaldo d'Este struck the *scudo* of 103 and of 160 *soldi* (1717-20). The former and all the lower values were in base silver, till the copper *sesino* was introduced. There is a *scudo* and *mezzoscudo di argento* of Ercole III. d'Este, 1782, and a *scudo* of his predecessor Francesco III., 1739, and a ½ *sc.*, 1738.

Moldavia and Wallachia. A 3-*para* of 1774 of Russian origin has on obv. two shields inclined, surmounted by a crown, one bearing an eagle, the other a bull's head; the reverse has the value in a square compartment. This coin, with pieces of 5 *p.*, 2 *p.*, 1 *p.*, and 3 *dengui*, were struck between 1771 and 1774 during the war with Turkey.

Monaco. The coinage of this State appears to be involved in considerable obscurity and difficulty. Nothing prior to 1640 is mentioned in the Durazzo Catalogue, 1896, where there is the most complete series hitherto brought under public notice. The coinage seems to commence in 1640, and during that year, 1641, &c., the principality was under Spanish or French protection. There are three very rare pieces: a billon *fiorino* or *franc* = 12 *grossi* (perhaps suggested by the Metz piece), a 4-*patacchi* piece of 1640, and a *mezza pezzetta* of 1648, also in billon. In 1649, Onorato II. struck a *doppia di oro*, with the usual titles and a bareheaded bust to r., and on rev. a cross formed of four crowned H s, with a lis in each angle, and the legend *Deo. Ivvante. Et. Protegente.* 1649. Boyne, 1896, No. 342, from the Regnault sale, very fine, £9. The regular *scudo di argento* series, with the portrait to r., exists of the years 1649-50-1-2-3-4-5-9, and there are ½ *sc.* of various dates. There is a *luigino* of 1660 of the same type. Of his successor, Lodovico I. Grimaldi, 1662-1701, we have the *scudo*, ½ *sc.*, *luigino*, and *mezza-pezzetta*, all more or less uncommon. See Durazzo Cat., 1896, Nos. 4803-44. A silver *scudo* of Onorato II. (1605-62) reads: *Hono. II. D. G. Prin. Monoeci.*, with a bust in armour and the collar of the Saint-Esprit, and on ℞ occurs: *Dvx Valent. Par Franciæ &c.* 1653. and a crowned shield. A second of Ludovico I., 1673, has a portrait copied from the young effigy of Louis XIV. of France. What appears to be a *pezzetta* has on obv. a draped youthful portrait to r. and

the titles, and on ℞ a cross formed of four crowned H s, with the date, 1733. In 1837 a pattern 5-francs and in 1838 a pattern franc was struck. In regard to the more recent political fortunes of Monaco, the two communes of Mentone and Roccabruna were annexed under protest, in 1848, to Sardinia, and in 1861 were sold to France for 4,000,000 francs, leaving only Monaco to the Prince, Carlo III.

Moncalvo, Piedmont. There are *grossi* in silver of Giovanni I. Palæologo (1381-1412), struck for M.

Moneta, Lat. *monere*, literally a token of value in lieu of barter or exchange. The term *m. nova* is constantly found on the continental series, apparently to denote the latest and current issue; and very frequently, especially in small States, the old money was called in, and melted, to assist in making the fresh coinage.

Moneta palatina, *palati*, or *palaci*, an expression found on some of the Merovingian coins in the 7th c., some struck at Paris under the authority of Eligius or Eloy, moneyer to Dagobert I. (528-38) The Carolingian examples probably belong to the reign of Charles le Chauve. In the earlier money we meet with the names of the sovereign and mintmaster as well as the place of origin (see *Paris*), or only the last and that of the moneyer.

Money of Account. See Hazlitt's *Coin-Collector*, 1896, *Terminology*, and *Franc* suprâ.

Mons, Westphalia. See *Berg* and *Cologne*.

Montbéliard. There are pieces of 3 *kreutzer* of Ulric VI. (1498-1550) with the quartered shield of Würtemberg and Teck and *Vlricvs · Dvx · Wirt.* and on ℞ the arms of Montbéliard (two trout back to back) charged with the imperial eagle, and *Comes · Mont · Bellig.* A similar coin of later date reads: *Lvd Frid : D : G : Dvx : Wirte.* and on ℞ *Mon. Nova Mont :* 1624. The coinage for this appanage of Würtemberg seems to have consisted of the thaler of various dates, the 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 kreutzer, the 1 and 2 batzen, and the liard, of which those of 1710 and 1715 have *Liard de Montbéliard* for the sake of distinction. The series closed in or about 1760. The thalers are scarce. Comp. *Würtemberg*. This fief was eventually lost by the participation of the reigning duke, in 1793, in the campaign against France, of which country it thenceforward formed part, Würtemberg paying the Republic, in addition, an impost of 8,000,000 frs. The arms found on the money—two trout *dos-à-dos*—were apparently borrowed from Elsass or Alsace. They appear on the ℞ of the dickthaler of Sigismund, margraf of E., 1484, and on that of a rare thaler of Ferdinand I., without date, struck for that province, with *Land. Alsa.* and *Com. Phirt.* (in a second example *Fer.*)

Montélimart, Drôme, the supposed source of an *écu au soleil* of François I. A scarce mint.

Montfort l'Amaury, between Paris and Chartres, dept. of

Seine-et-Oise, a house which, from the early part of the 16th to the close of the 18th c. (1530-1780) struck coins—the thaler and its divisions, the gulden, 15-kreutzer piece, the *kreutzer* and ½ *kr.*, *batzen*, &c. There were two branches, the elder of Bregenz, the younger of Tettnang. See Meyer Cat., part 2, 1895, Nos. 6123-33. A thaler of 1621 of the elder branch reads on obv., *Hvgo : Et · Ioan · Comites · In · Montfort ·* and on ℟ the imperial arms, title, and date. There is a similar one of 1620, and a second of Hugo alone, 1623. Later thalers of 1635, 1759, &c. The money is scarce.

Mont Ladrivie, the place of origin found on a denier of Gui de Chatillon, Comte de Blois (1307-42), and hitherto unidentified.

Montpellier. A *gros* of James II. of Arragon, 1291-1327, reads on obv., *Dominvs Montis Pesvlani*, and on ℟ *Iacobus. Dei. Gra. Rex Aragonv.* Comp. *C. of E.*, pp. 89, 133. There is an *écu au soleil* of Louis XII. struck at M., with his titles as King of France and Duke of Genoa during the occupation of the latter city by Philippe de Clèves.

Montalcino, Tuscany. The *parpaiola* or *parpagliola* was struck here, with the wolf and cross.

Montanaro, Piedmont. Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 133. A *testone* of Bonifacio Ferrero, Abbot of San Benigno di Fruttuaria, reads: *B. F. Car. Ipor. Abas. Benig.*, with a bust to r., and on ℟ *S. Benignvs Martir*, with the saint seated.

Monteferrato. A *scudo di oro* similar on ℟ to that of Mantua, with the quartered shield and *M G* in the cantons of the obv., reads (instead of the titles and names of Margarita and Guglielmo as Dukes of Mantua, &c.), *Marga · Pale · Gvl · Gon · Mont · Fer · Mr ·* There is no date. Comp. Papadopoli, *Monete Italiane Inedite*, v., 32-38, for notices and illustrations of several very important and interesting examples of the Dukes of Mantua and Monteferrato or Monferrato.

Montpensier. The coins of Dombes bear the titles of D. and Montpensier, a series determining in the *Grande Mademoiselle* about 1678. See *Fosdinovo*, *Tassarolo*, and *Trévoux.*

Montreuil-Bonnin, near Poitiers, a mint of Louis VI. and VII. (1108-88), of Philip II. Augustus (1180-1223), and the Counts of Poitou, 12th-13th c. In 1169 Richard Cœur-de-Lion, as Count of Poitou, struck deniers here with his name on obv., and on ℟ *Pictaviensis.* The regal money reads *Montsteriolum* or *Monsterol.* A denier of Philip II. has *Montvroel;* many occurred in the Corbie trouvaille.

Moravia or *Maehren.* There is a series of money of necessity struck during the Moravian insurrection of 1619-21: 48, 24, 12, and 3 *kreutzer*, with *Moneta. Nov. Marchi. Morav.*, and a chequered eagle on obv., and on ℟ *Te. Stante. Virebo.* and an obelisk encircled by ivy with *Vino* at the base. Comp. *Bohemia.*

Moresnet, between Verviers and Aix-la-Chapelle. The 2-franc pieces referred to by Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, vary. Two of the types read on ℟, *Vivre et Prosperer sous la double protection de la Prusse et de la Belgique.*

Morlaix, Brittany. This was probably the source of the Bearn 5-franc piece of *l'an* 12, struck by Bonaparte as First Consul. Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 134. The *Hawkie* at Cambridge, noticed in *Popular Antiquities of Great Britain*, by Hazlitt, 1870, ii., 15, seems to be connected with the *Hourquie* at this place.

Moscow. Under Peter the Great and his successor (1682-1728) we find at least four localities here employed as money-striking places: the *Monetnoi dvor* (mint), *Bolschaia Kasna* (Great Treasury), *Naberejni dvor* (Hotel on the Quay), and *Krasni dvor*.

Mousquetaire, a piece of 30 *deniers* struck under Louis XIV.; there is the moiety.

Mouton or *Lam*, the Brabantine name for the gold piece with the paschal lamb. There are the *groot* and *klein lam* = the *m.* and *agnel* of the French series. There is the *double lam* for Brabant of John III., 1312-55. Comp. *Denier d'or* suprà and *C. of E.*, pp. 87, 218.

Mücken or *Wespen thaler*, a type of the t. struck for Brunswick-Lüneburg, 1597, in the name of the duke Heinrich Julius.

Mühlhausen, Elsass. There is a thaler of 1623 with *Moneta Nova Milhvsina.* See Coraggioni, plate L, 1-2.

Mühlhausen, Thuringen, a mint of the emperors, &c. The coins described in Hazlitt, p. 134, belong here. A grosch of Wilhelm I., landgraf of Saxe-Thuringen, who died in 1407, is cited by Schulman, xxiv., 1803.

Mühlheim. The *albus* and *wappenturnose* were struck here by the counts and dukes of Berg in the 14th-15th c. An *albus* of duke Adolf possesses a full-faced bust under a Gothic portico. The gold florin, with the name and titles of Wilhelm IV., duke of Juliers, &c. (1475-1511) exists in several varieties from this mint.

Muiden, N. Holland. See Schulman, xxviii., 1055.

Mule, a piece of which the obverse and reverse do not constitute a perfect or true coin. The existence of such productions may be assignable, as a rule, to official experiments. A 3-denier piece of Henry IV. of France, struck in silver, has the portrait of the king and his titles on obv., and the titles repeated and value on ℟. Two unconnected dies have been employed in striking it. A ½ gold real of Philip II. of Spain, struck for Brabant, and bearing under the bust on obv. the date 1562, is supposed to be of the same character; it is the only piece in the series with the name of Philip, bearing a date. See Catalogue of the *Trouvaille de Hulst*, sold at Amsterdam, Nov. 2, 1894, No. 267, and comp. *Ecu.*

Munster. A denier with the name of Otto IV. (1198-1218) and a cathedral on obv. probably belongs to the episcopal series. There is a thaler, with the half, on a square uniface flan, struck by the city during the siege by the bishop in 1660, with the arms of M. and *Monast : Westph : Obsessvm.* 1660. A second interesting piece is the thaler, with the double, struck in 1661, on the surrender of the city to its ecclesiastical ruler. On some of the episcopal coinage occurs the additional title of *Dynastes in Borculo.* There is a fairly abundant supply of copper money of episcopal, capitular, and civic origin: 6, 4, 3, 1, and ½ pf., struck in the name of the bishop, the chapter, or the town, down at least to 1790. The coinage seems to have determined in 1801. *Monasterium, Stadt Munster,* &c.

Munsterberg-Oels, Prussia. An important centre of coinage at one time, where we find the gold 10 and 5 ducats in gold (*portugalöser* and ½ *p.*), the 6-d. piece, and the 2-d piece, &c. A rare gold florin of Karl I., Duke of Schlesien, 1512, described in the Catalogue of the Amersfoort find, 1894, No. 1094, is referrible hither, as well as two others of 1548 and 1555 of the reigning consorts in the duchy. There are variant thalers, groschen, &c., of Heinrich Konrad and Karl Friedrich, 1620-1, and other dates. See *Würtemberg.*

Munz-gulden. See *Lucerne.*

Münz-medaille, a combination of the coin and the medal familiar to the Greeks and Romans in their monetary systems, and adopted by the continental rulers of modern Europe, especially Germany and the Netherlands, but to some extent in Italy, Russia, and Sweden. In Great Britain the two principles were kept distinct, and indeed the same has been, to a large extent, the case in France and the Peninsula. Within this category come the *Schauthaler,* the *Sterbethaler,* the *Begräbnissthaler,* the *Schützenthaler,* &c. Comp. *Schauthaler.*

Murajola, a papal coin of 2 or 4 baiocchi, 16th-18th c.

Murbach et Lure, Haute-Saône. Besides the 2-kreutzer of abbot Leopold, 1624, mentioned in *C. of E.*, p. 135, there is a silver florin of Jean Ulric de Raitenau (1570-80), with the titles of Maximilian II. on ℞.

Musocco, Sardinian States. Comp. *C. of E.*, 135. Gio. Giac. Trivulzio (1487-1518) struck the *grosso* of two weights, the *soldino,* and the *quattrino.* The *doppio ducatone* of Antonio Teodoro Trivulzio (1664-78), reads: *Theodorvs. Trivltivs. S. R. I. Et. Val. Misol. Pri.* 1676., and on ℞ *Comes. Mvsocchi. X. Baro. Ret. Impe. XIIII. Et C.*

Musson or *Pont-à-Mousson,* Luxemburg (now France, dept. of Meurthe-et-Moselle), a mint of the dukes of Luxemburg, 14th c. An esterlin of Wenceslas I., 1353-83, reads *Moneta Movzadies;* also of Henri IV. and Edouard II., counts of Bar, 1337-52. See

Cat., Robert, 1886, Nos. 1167 and 1530. It seems also to have been a mint of the Abbey of St. Vannes at Verdun, subsequently annexed to the see of Reims. Comp. *Bar-le-Duc* suprà. The account in Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, 134, 390, under *Mousson* and *Mouzaive* is erroneous.

Mytilene. The feudal coinage of the Gattilusio family (1376-1449), embraced the *tornese*, the *argento*, and the *bronzo*. The piece specified in *C. of E.*, 135, as = *quattro B.*, probably represented 4 *bronzi.*

N

Namur. A Merovingian mint. Of Jean I., 1297-1331, we have a *gros tournois* reading *I. Comes Namvci.* + *Gracia Domini* : *Dei* : *Nri* : *Factvs* : *Svm*, and on ℞ *Moneta : Namuric.* Here was struck the historical thaler of Maximilian-Emmanuel, Duke of Bavaria, 1713, on his restoration to his honours after the treaty of Utrecht, with his titles as Duke of Luxemburg, Brabant, Limburg, and Gueldres, and Count of Namur.

Nancy. The silver series of Antoine, Duke of Lorraine, 1508-44, was chiefly struck here, and exhibits some interesting portraits. But among the most important products of the mint are the undated thaler of Antoine (1515) and those of Charles III. of 1557 and 1603. See Cat. Robert, Nos. 14 7 and 1454. Comp. *Lorraine and Bar.*

Nantes. The m.m. *N.* is found on the celebrated *cadière* or *chaise d'or* of Anne of Brittany, 1498, where the duchess on the obv. is seated facing on a throne or *chaise.* The mint may have been within the walls of the chateau on the Loire, which still in its decay remains so imposing a monument of former greatness and power. The *cadiere* of 1498, of which a specimen is in the local museum, is the earliest dated French coin. Comp. *Ecu.*

Naples. Some of the early gold is copied from the types of Florence and of Charles V. A 50 *grana* piece of Charles II. of Spain, 1693, reads on obv. *Car* · *II* · *D* · *G* · *Rex* · *Hisp* · *Et* · *Neap* · (bust to r. crowned), ℞ a cartouche with date and value above and beneath the Golden Fleece. There is a group of *scudi* and ½ *scudi* of Charles V. and Philip II. of Spain, for Naples or for the two Sicilies, of very rough execution and formerly very rare; they generally occur in unused state, but badly struck, especially those of Philip, which derive an additional interest from the English title, which takes precedence (that of Spain being omitted). A ½ *scudo* before us has been struck over another piece. A *mezzo-ducato* of Philip III. of Spain, 1609, has on obv. the youthful radiated bust to l., and was engraved by Cianfroni. The enclosure of the portrait in a cornucopia, as in the coins with

the titles and busts of Philip and his consort, Margaret of Austria, is very characteristic and peculiar. In the series of 1648, struck with the name of Henri, Duc de Lorraine, as Duke of the Republic of Naples, we have the 15 *grana*, the *cinquina* = 5 *grana*, and 1, 2, and 3 *tornesi*. The 120 *grana* piece of Charles III., 1735, has only the Neapolitan title (without Sicily). It bears on obv. the crowned shield of six quarters surcharged with the *fleurs-de-lis* and *Car : D : G : Rex Nea : Hisp : Infans*, *&c.*, and on ℞ Neptune rising from the sea, holding trident, above: *De Socio Princeps* · ; in the exergue, 1735. Of the Neapolitan republic of 1798-9 we have seen the 20 carlini in gold (piastro) and in silver the 12 (scudo) and 6 carlini, and the 6 and 4 tornesi in copper. Comp. *Tornese*.

A 2 tornesi piece of the 1648 epoch reads on obv., *Hen de Lor Dvx* · *R. Et N.*, with a crowned cartouche enclosing *S. P. Q. R.*, and on ℞ *Pax Et Vbertas*, 1648. Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 137.

Napoleon. See F. Masson (*Napoléon et les Femmes*, ed. 1894, p. 103), where the 40-*francs* piece in gold is cited as a *double napoleon*.

Narbonne, a Roman colonial and Celtiberian place of coinage: *Narbo Martius*, *Navadona*, *Narbone Civi*. Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 137. There are *deniers* and *oboles* of the 12th-14th c. of the feudal holders of this Viscounty, some with the name of the archbishop of N. associated. The place retains scarcely any traces of its former importance.

Nassau. There were also the branches of Dillenburg, Usingen, Dietz, Weilburg, &c., all now consolidated into one government.

Nature-worship. It may be suspected that the cow so generally found on the ancient Bearnois money, and occasionally crowned, had its origin in the same cult as the Northern aurochs, &c. See *C. of E.*, pp. 152, 322, &c., and Hazlitt's *Coin-Collector*, 1896, p. 251.

Navarre. There is a long series of autonomous *deniers* and *gros d'argent* from the 11th c., chiefly of Aragonese origin, with *Navara*, *Navarorvm*, *De Navarie*, *De Navarra*, &c. The coins of Charles le Mauvais (1349-87) are among the rarest, but those of Jeanne d'Albret (1562-72), including the pieces with the widow's veiled portrait, are the most interesting. Ferdinand of Arragon struck money for Upper-N. from about 1512 to 1516.

Naxos. The coinage of this feudal dependency of Venice, under the Sanudo family, seems to have been limited to two reigns: Nicolo I. Sanudo (1323-41) and Giovanni I. Sanudo (1341-62). Of Marco Sanudo, the first Duke of the Archipelago and of Naxos, a nephew of the illustrious doge Dandolo, we have no numismatic records. Count Papadopoli, in his monograph, *La Zecca di Nasso*, 8°, 1895, specifies only five coins altogether.

Negemanneken, the ½ *oortken* or 6-*mite* piece of S. Netherlands. There are several dates under Albert and Isabella.

Neopatras, Walachia, a mint of Johannes II. Angelos, Sebastocrator of W. under the Latin empire.

Nertchinsk, Asiatic Russia, gov. of Irkutsk, the seat of rich silver mines, whence the ore appears to have been sent to Kolyvan for mintage. There was probably no mint at N.

Nesle. The Tour de Nesle at Paris occupied the site of the Hôtel de la Monnaie. A specimen of the *Gros de Nesle* is countermarked with *IHS* for Geneva.

Netherlands. Three years prior to the Leicester coinage for Holland, the Southern Estates having elected as their sovereign François d'Alençon, duc d'Anjou, a small silver daalder appeared with a well-executed bust to r. and *Fran · F · Fran · Fra · Vnic · Reg · D · G · Dvx · Bra.*, and on rev. the quartered arms of France and Brabant with the legend *Aeternvm · Méditans · Decvs ·* 1583. M.m. a hand, for Antwerp.

Spanish and Austrian Netherlands. The money of Charles V. alone at different ages would form a study and fill a cabinet. The gold crowns or *reals*, with the young head, are very desirable; but in ordinary state the series is common, and the same remark applies to that of Philip II. A gold *real* or crown of Charles V., dated 1541, has on obv. the shield crowned, and accosted by *briquets*, with the legend: *Caro : D : G : Ro Imp : Hisp : Rex : Dvx · Bvrg · Co : Fla.*, and on rev. a cross cantonned with double-headed eagles and castles and the reading: *Cotra : Hostes : Tvos : Da Mihi Virtutē*. A second example of the same type was struck for Gueldres. A fine silver daalder of Philip II. has portrait in armour and bareheaded to r. on obv., and *PHS · D : G · Hisp · Ang · &c. Rex · Comes · Flan* [below bust the date] 1557. On ℞ the crowned and surcharged escutcheon and *Dominvs Michi · Adivtor*. This piece in fine state is of the greatest rarity. A ½ gold *real* of Philip II. is counter-marked with a lion, having been employed as money of necessity in 1573, and on the other hand the Dutch pieces, either of ordinary or special issue, occur stamped with the imperial eagle. Albert and Isabella of Austria struck the gold *clinckaert* or *chaise*, and the double, as well as the *vis-à-vis* type in the same metal; and we have to notice the 20-ducat piece of Philip IV. of Spain, struck at Antwerp, 1623, weight 1381 gr. (Christie's, May 1, 1890, No. 236, £20), and the 10-d. of Charles II., 1694. There is the daalder of Philip V., from the Antwerp mint, in peculiarly high relief, like some of the equivalent pieces in the German and Austrian series, 1703, and a rare variety of the same date with a large bust in low relief, and the interesting copper coinage of Maria Theresa, of which the earliest in our hands, liards of 1744-5, differ in type from

those of later date; the hair falls in curls, and the necklace and earrings are absent.

The gold florins of Philip le Beau (1494-1506), with the name of St. Philip and a *lis* in the heart of the cross, belong to Flanders. Of the gold florin of Philip II., as Duke of Brabant, 1586, two examples were in the find of Hulst, Zeeland, 1894. Comp. *Rijksdaalder*.

The Austrian Netherlands were formed in 1598 by Philip III. of Spain as a dowry for his sister Isabella Clara Eugenia, on her marriage to Albert, Archduke of Austria.

Netherlands (Kingdom, 1816-95). The present kingdom of the Netherlands dates only from 1816, the country having been united to the French empire from 1810 to the fall of Napoléon I. in 1815. There have been four rulers in this long interval, including the present queen, who succeeded in 1892, and who was obliged under the Salic law to renounce the sovereignty of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, which passed to the Duke of Nassau. Of the reign of William I. there are numerous patterns, see Schulman, xxiv., 702-9, but he does not mention the gulden of 1814, struck at Utrecht. See Cat. Adolph Meyer, 1895, No. 10,299. During the reign of his successor (1840-49), no special colonial money was struck at the local mints at home or abroad. Of William III. there are also numerous patterns. Schulman, xxiv., 751-60. Of Wilhelmina there is a 10-gulden piece in gold, 1893. Comp. *Holland*, *Noble*, &c.

Neufchateau, Vosges, Elsass. Forms found on the Lorraine money struck here are: *Novo catri*, *Novcatr.*, *Nevfcha.*, &c.

Neuchâtel, *Neufchatel*, or *Neuenburg*. A considerable body of coinage belongs to this place: (i.) bracteates of the Counts of N.; (ii.) *double pistoles*, *thalers*, *dicken*, *kreutzer*, 10 and 20 *kr.*, *zwanziger*, and *batzen* of the Orleans and Orleans-Longueville families; (iii.) pistoles, thalers, kreutzer, &c., of the kings of Prussia (1713-99); (iv.) 32 *franken*, 5 *fr.*, and 2 *fr.*, *batzen* and ½ *b.*, and a *kreutzer*, of Alexandre Berthier, Prince of N., 1809-15. We have 4 and 16 kreutzer pieces, and a zwanziger of Marie de Nemours, 1694-5. See P. C. Stroehlin, *Refrappes et Falsifications*, 1893, p. 15. There is a long interval (1714-89), during which, from political exigencies, there is little or no autonomous coinage. The 5-fr. piece of Alexandre Berthier, Prince of N., which is only dated 181, the last numeral having been left unsupplied, has on obv. the portrait of Berthier to r. and his titles, and on rev. the value within crowned wreath and the legend: *Principauté de Neufchatel*. The die still exists, and there are modern restrikes.

Neuss, Prussia. There are thalers of 1556 and 1570. The latter bears the name of Maximilian II. The earlier one reads on obv. *Nyssia*.·.*San*.·.*Eccl*.·.*Col*.·.*Fidelis*.·.*Filia*. The rev. has the double-headed eagle.

Nevers, a mint of Charles le Gros, and the place of origin of the money of various dynasts and seigneurs from the 12th c. down to its annexation to the countship of Flanders in the 13th c. *Deniers* and *Oboles*. A copper liard of 1609 has a portrait to r. with *Car · Gonz · D · Niv. Et · Reth ·* on obv., and on ℞ a crowned shield of four quarters surcharged with *Svp · Princeps · Archensis ·* There are similar pieces of 1613-14; comp. Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 73. Charles II. Gonzaga, who struck probably at Arches the above-mentioned pieces, also issued silver *écus* of the Frankfort type from that mint or the one at Charleville. We have an *écu* of 30 sols of 1611 with the usual titles. The title passed to the house of Gonzaga by the marriage of Ludovico Gonzaga with Henriette de Clèves, sister and heiress of François II., Duc de Nevers.

Nice, a mint of Carlo II., Duke of Savoy, 1504-53.

Nidwalden, Unterwalden. See Coraggioni, plate xix.

Nimwhegen. The gold money consists of the ducat and double d. of the St. Stephen type, exhibiting the saint standing and facing on obv., and on ℞ the arms of the place. There is a ½ thaler of 1568 with the name of N. on obv., and that of Maximilian II. on rev. In 1563, 1565, &c., N. struck daalders with vernacular inscriptions. Schulman, xxx., 651, describes and engraves an inedited ½ *Stephanus-daalder* of N. without date.

Niquet, a type of the *double tournois* in billon struck about 1417-22 during the troubles in France, consequent on the insanity of Charles VI., under Isabella of Bavaria. Rollin and Feuardent, in their Catalogue, 1864, p. 38, notice an impression in copper of the Anglo-Gallic *n.* of Henry V.

Nismes, a Greek and Roman colonial mint, where, among other coins, the common second brass of Augustus and Agrippa was struck. *Nemavsus*. It was likewise a Gaulish place of coinage. Money was struck here under Louis XIV., 1655-58.

Nivelles, Brabant. Some of the products of this mint read *Prudens Niviella*. There is a denier of Charles le Chauve with *Moneta In Nigella*.

Noble. A gold denomination of the Dukes of Burgundy and Archdukes of Austria. There are *n.* of Philip le Beau and Maximilian I., with the moieties. Of the latter ruler we have both of 1488. A *noble* of Philip le Hardi has on obv. his titles as Duke of Burgundy and Count and Lord of Flanders. Comp. *Luxemburg*. The coin follows the English prototype. The divisions of the gold *n.* struck in the Netherlands, 16th c., are scarcer than the coin itself. There is a *n.* struck for Gueldres in 1582 after the first Spanish abandonment of the Netherlands, with the legend: *Deus. Transfert. Et. Constituit. Regna.* A rare noble of Edward IV. of England, countermarked on side of ship with an

imperial eagle, for currency in the Netherlands, was sold at Sotheby's, March 5, 1896, No. 6.

Nomine Domini. A silver *groot* of Jan, Lord of Cuinre (1297-1360) reads: *Moneta Cunre In Nomine Domini.* Comp. *D.N.*

Norden, Hanover, a Capitanate under Ulric Zirkzema, who also exercised similar jurisdiction under the same title at Emden. We have a double grosch with *Vlricvs Capitan Tre Norden*, and on rev. *Moneta Nova De Nordensis.*

Nordhausen, Prussian Saxony, the place of origin of *Goldgulden*, *thalers* and their divisions, *gulden* = 24 *marien groschen*, *groschen*, &c., of the 17th c. A thaler of 1556 has the titles of Charles V. and *Mo* : *N* : *Northv. Sen* : *Civitatis* · *Imperv.* There is one of 1623, with the helmeted arms of the town. A th. of 1624 has *Mo : Nov : Civi : Imp* · *Northvs.* A 4 *goldgulden* piece of 1620, with the titles of Ferdinand II., is offered by Helbing of München, 1895, at £35. See Cat. of U. S. Institution, sold at Sotheby's, March, 1895, No. 615.

Nordheim, Franconia. An assortment of coins appeared here in silver and copper (gulden, mariengroschen, pfenningen), some with the imperial titles, others with the effigy and name of the Madonna. There is a *mariengroschen* of 1550 with *N* on obv., and the Madonna rev. We have before us a piece of 6 mariengroschen, 1670, with the value and date on rev., and on obv. *Northeimisch Stadt Geld*, and a castle and lion. A second piece of 1671 has the titles of Leopold I. and the value (24) on rev., and on obv. *Mo. No. Northeim.* 1671., also with the castle and lion. An undated *flitter* in copper has *N* on obv., and on rev. 1 · *flitter* disposed in three lines. The gulden here was = 24 mariengroschen. The probability seems to be that the *flitter* was originally of bracteate fabric.

Nordlingen, Bavaria. The gold florin of the St. John type was current here, the Saint holding between his feet the Weinsberg arms, and the obv. legend reading: *Moneta Nova Nordlinges;* one of later date has the titles of the emperor Frederic V. (1440-93). A 6-kreutzer piece of Maximilian I. reads *Norlingen* . 1519. See *Koenigstein.*

Norway. Here, as well as in Ireland, they seem to have imitated the pennies of the Anglo-Saxon rulers down to Ethelred II. of England (978-1016), of which last the merit and consequent adoption abroad are attributed to Dunstan. These copies extend over a long period, and their appropriation is more or less conjectural. There are some rare silver patterns of Christiern VII. of Denmark and Norway, 1766-1808.

Noththaler, a siege-thaler, usually understood of money struck by the besieger, and very commonly of the *klippe* form.

Novara. Pier Luigi Farnese (1545-47) struck the *giulio*, *grosso*, and *sesino.* The two latter read *Novariae Marchio;* the first, *P.*

Loy. F. Dvx. P. 7. P. Nova. M. 1. [shield of arms], on ℟ *S. Gavdentivs. Episcopvs.*, portrait of saint standing and facing.

Novellara, Modena. Comp. Papadopoli, *Monete Italiane Inedite*, 1893, part 2, 31-2.

Noveno, a billon coin of Alfonso X. of Castile, 1252-82, and Alfonso XI., 1312-50, with a lion running to l., and of other types.

Novgorodka, a silver coin of the important Russian town of Novgorod. See Chaudoir, pt. 51, plates 8-9-10.

Noyon or *Noyant*. A denier of Charles le Chauve reads *Horoviom Villa.*

Nürnberg. We meet with a long series of coins in all metals, from the 16th to the 18th c.: the ducat, the thaler and its divisions, the gulden thaler, ½ and ¼, the convention-thaler, 1754-95, a curious piece of 80 kreutzer called a kupfer-Bürger-Gulden (1744), &c. There is also the centenary gold ducat (1700), which occurs both on a round and on a square flan: obv. the usual shields surmounted by a dove holding an olive-branch, and *Secvlvm Novvm Celebrat Resp. Noribergensis*: rev. the Lamb with flag resting on a globe and *TeMpora Nostra Pater* D*onata* P*a*C*e Corona*, giving the date 1700 in a chronogram. Of the ordinary gold ducat we meet with the ½, ¼, ⅛, and 1/16. There are uniface plated or copper hellers of 1733, 1791, &c. A silver thaler of N., with the titles of Charles V., 1528, is rare. See Franz Streber, *Die Aeltesten Münzen der Burggrafen von Nürnberg*, 1847, and Helbing of München's Cat., 1896, Nos. 2777-2829.

Nürnberg was also a mint of the margraves of Brandenburg, and there are *goldgulden* of Friedrich I. struck here in more than one variety.

Nyköpyng, Sweden, a mint of Gustavus Adolphus, of whom there are *öre* struck here in 1627-8. An ör of 1627 reads MDCXX7.

Nyon, Vaud. In the *N. C.* for March, 1897, p. 2121-2, is described a rare silver *obolo* of Louis of Savoy, Seigneur of Vaud, struck between 1299 and 1308. Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 139. A *mezzo-grosso* of Amadeo VIII. (Papadopoli, *M. I. I.* v. 8), has the mark (a crescent) of the engraver Giovanni Picoz of Avigliana. It was struck after February, 1420, and has the ducal title.

Oba (near Jimena de la Frontera), a town supposed to have been the place of origin of certain bronze coins of small module similar in type to those of Juba II., King of Mauretania.

Oberwesel, Prussia. There is a gold florin of the St. Peter type of Werner von Falkenstein, archbishop of Treves (1388-1418).

Obulco, Spain, an ancient place of coinage, and one of those which copied the classical types and fabric, but introduced bilingual inscriptions. Those pieces which most usually occur are of the dimensions of Roman second brass, with a portrait and the word *Obvlco* on the obv., and on rev. what is supposed to be the name of a magistrate in one or two lines in the Turdetan character. The operations of this mint do not appear to have extended beyond 27 B.C. See Heiss, *Description Générale*, 1870, pp. 36-41.

Obulus, a silver denomination of Hungary. Schulman, xxviii., 745, offered them of the years 1517, 1520, 1524, 1529, 1534, 47-8, 56-60, 1570, 1588, and 1592, at 25 cents each in mediocre state.

Obwalden, Unterwalden, Switzerland, a place of coinage for the canton. There is a piece of 20-kreutzer, 1726, which is a year anterior to any engraved by Coraggioni, plate xix. There appears to be no early currency.

Offenbach, Hesse-Darmstadt, a mint of the archbishops of Treves, and also of the seigneurs of Isenburg and Isenburg-Birstein, whose palace still remains. It was hither that Becker removed from Hanau, and that he perpetrated the numismatic forgeries, which he carried to Frankfurt for sale. He was a native of Spier, son of a magistrate, and first set up in 1806 as a jeweller at Mannheim. A curious account of this and other forgers may be found in the *Num. Circ.*, II., 680, 795, 798, Blanchet, *Nouveau Manuel*, 1890, *Revue suisse de Numismatique*, IIe année, Nos. 2 and 3, *Revue belge*, *Revue Numismatique*, &c. Becker himself resided at several places during his career.

Oldenburg. An obsidional thaler of Christoph, count of O., 1535, exhibits the count seated facing and in armour, and reads on rev. *Christophorvs. Comes. Oldenbv.* Comp. *Chateau-Renaud*, *Holstein*, and *Jever*. There is an undated *doppelthalerklippe* of Anton Günther, 1603-67.

Olmütz. Some very picturesque pieces in gold and silver belong here. A gold coin, probably 5 ducats, of bishop Charles has a large portrait to r., bare-headed, in rich ecclesiastical vestments, and *Carol9 D : G : Epus · Olomvcencis Dvx · S · R · I · Pceps ·* ℟, a shield with crown and mitre, sword and crozier, and *Cap : Bohe : Et · De Liechtenstain C. M. Reg.* It was one of these pieces which was in the possession of Gibbon the historian, and forms No. 69 of the Catalogue of the Centenary Exhibition of Relics, 1894. Some of the money of this personage (1705-11) adds to his titles those of Duke of Lorraine and Bar, and there is a rare thaler struck on his death in 1715 with those pretensions set out. He was, in fact the claimant to the honours against the emperor Leopold I. There is the 25-ducat piece in gold (*schaustück*) of 1721 of the Bishop Wolfgang von Schrattenbach, valued by Helbing of Munich, 1895, at £42. 10s. The episcopal

thaler of 1820 is the last ecclesiastical coinage of Germany. Comp. *Lorraine.*

Oncia. Of the Sicilian money of this class we have not yet seen other divisions. There are the 2½ oncie of wide-spread fabric, 1732, 1733, and 1791, and of thick fabric, 1793; the latter has under the bust T30 for the value in tari; it is the scarcer type.

Oppeln, one of the mints of the Waiwodes of Transsylvania.

Or. There are silver 16-öre pieces of Eric XIV. (money of necessity) struck on square flans in more than one variety during the war against Frederic II. of Denmark (1562-5), and 8-öre pieces of his successor, John III., of a similar character in copper. Comp. *Sweden.*

Oran, Algeria, the supposed source of pieces of 8 and 4 *reaux* in copper, with *HIS* crowned, during the Spanish occupation in 1691.

Orange. The gold florins of Raymond IV. are of the St. John type. One before us has the cornet and a second *R.* in the field. There are at least three varieties issued in the course of this long reign. See, for an interesting series of the coins of Orange, Serrure's Cat., Nov. 12-13, 1895, p. 53. A sterbethaler on the death of the Electress of Brandenburg, Louisa Henrietta of Orange, 1667, is valued by Schulman, xxx., 295, at 105 gulden.

Orleans. A denier of Charlemagne coined here has on rev. *Aurelianis.* The deniers of Charles le Chauve from this mint are not uncommon even in mint state. They are usually of the *Gratia Domini Rex* type, with the ruler's name in a monogram in the field. One of Hugues, son of Robert le Pieux, presents a view of one of the city gates.

Orleans and *Orleans Longueville Families.* See *Neuchâtel* and *Switzerland.*

Ortebello, Tuscany. See *C. of E.*, 140. There are, besides the 4 *quattrini*, 1782, the *q.* of same date and the *q.* and 2 *q.* of 1798.

Ortenburg, Austria. Of Cardinal Wiedmann, Count of O., there is a thaler struck in gold = 5 ducats, with *Christophor' S. R. E. Cardinalis. Vidman.* [portrait in cardinal's hat.] ℞ *Comes Ab Ortenbvrg.* 1656.

Ortona. A *bolognino* of Joanna of Naples (1414-35) reads: *Iohana. Regia.*, and in the field: *O.R.T.O.* On ℞ *S. Thomas. A.* and portrait of the apostle.

Osella. This series seems to commence with Antonio Grimani, 1521. They occur in all metals. A very rare one is that of Elisabetta Valier, consort of the Doge Silvestro Valier, with a bust of the Dogaressa to r. on obv., and on ℞ *Mvnvs. Elisabeth. Qverinæ. Valeriæ. Dvcissæ Venetiar:* 1694. There are

several of her consort, both for Venice and Murano. Comp. *Venice*. The *oselle* continued to appear down to 1796. There is a double gold *o*. of Lud. Manin, 1794. Schulman, xxiv., No. 1148, offers for 30 gulden a gold *osella* of Alvigi Pisani, Doge of Venice, 1737.

Osnabrück, the source of a thaler struck on the death of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, with laureate bust to l. There are thalers and ½ th. of Ernst August, Duke of Brunswick—Lüneburg, Bishop of O., 1662. On the ℞ occurs the legend: *Sola Bona Quæ Honesta*, which reminds us of the ethics on papal numismatic inscriptions. This government is slightly connected with England by the circumstance of Frederic, Duke of York, second son of George III., 1784-1827, having held the see, which was previously held by the above-named Ernest Augustus, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, afterward first elector of Hanover.

Osterode. There is a kupfer 3-flitter of 1621.

Ostrogothic Kingdom (475-550). A *nummus* of Theodahatus has on obv. crowned bust to r. and *D N Theodahatvs Rex*, and on ℞ Victory to r. and *Victoria Principvm*.

Otschakoff or *Otchakov*, European Russia. There is a *rouble* struck by Catherine II. in 1788 for distribution among the troops which took part in the capture of that town. On ℞ is a commemorative inscription in five lines.

Overijssel. A ¼ daalder for O. with the crowned bust of Philip II., half-length, full face, in armour to r. 1578, was struck at Hasselt. There is a double thaler of 1592 with the shields of Daventer, Campen, and Zwolle in the legend of ℞, and two figures meeting near a town. On obv. a porcupine in a morass is attacked by three dogs, and there is the legend *Nisi A. Se. Ipso Nemo Laeditvr*, below which occurs the shield of Overijssel and *Vivat Trans.* It was here that the Hungarian gold ducat was imitated, with the reading *Transinsulania*, possibly suggested by *Transsylvania*, a word of totally different import. At a later period the *rijder* of broad fabric was introduced, and one of 1607, not mentioned by Verkade, is in our possession. An early billon *stuiver* reads *Tras Isvla Nia*, 1628, disposed in four lines; of these pieces there were earlier issues, both for O. and other provinces. Schulman notes a *leeuwendaalder* of 1633 for this province struck in piedfort on a square flan, with *Mo. Arg. Pro. Con. Foe. Belg. Tran.*, and terms it unique. *Collection de M. le Baron de Oliveiro Castro*, &c., 1895, No. 124.

Oye, Brabant. A gold florin struck at this chateau by Marie de Brabant (1371-90), is priced by Schulman, i., 315, at 25 gulden.

P

Paar, Würtemberg, the place of origin of thalers and ½ thalers with the names of Johann Wenzel, 1771, and Wenzel, 1794; on a thaler of the latter occur the initials of *J. N.* of Würtemberg as the engraver.

Paderborn. A very ancient and important site. The *S. Paulus* copper type of Munster was copied here with the name of St. Liborius. But P. also possessed an independent copper coinage. There are 6 pf. of 1605, and 4, 2, and 1 pf. of 1622. The thalers and ½ th. of the 17th c. are rare and valuable. One of Hermann Werner, Bp. of P., 1684, reads on ℞ *Com. Pyrmont. Et. Lib. Baro. Wolf. Metternich.* Two pieces of 1 and 6 pf., 1706-67, exhibit the titles of the bishop as b. of Paderborn and count of Purmerend. An imitation of the Munster pattern is a 6 pf. of 1761, reading *Mon : Cathed : Paderborn Sede Vacante.* The pf. of 1767 reads *Scheide Müntz*, as if it was for common circulation in the city and diocese. Money was struck in 1622 by Christian of Brunswick, Bishop of Halberstadt, a younger brother of the Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, out of the silver statue of St. Liborius in Paderborn Cathedral. A *pfaffenfeindthaler* before us has on obv. *Christian · Hertz : Zv · Bravnsw · V · Lvnenb ·* and in the field within a tressure enclosed by a corded circle: *Gottes Frevndt Der Pfaffen Feindt.* On ℞ *Tovt · Avec · Diev ·* 1 · 6 · 22 · and in field an arm issuing from a cloud and holding an upright drawn sword, which impales a bishop's berretta.

Padua. The silver *carrarino*, as well as the copper *tessere*, bear the wheel, symbolising the *carra* or cart, from which the name of the governing family sprang. There is a billon *danaro* of Giovanni Visconti of Milan, 1339-54, struck for P. Boyne Cat., 1896, 426.

Venice coined the *bagattino* and double *b.* for P. and Verona under Giovanni Mocenigo, 1478.

Pagoda or *Pagode.* A denomination similar to the Indian and French was instituted by Charles II. of Great Britain for Madras.

Palatinate. This district was divided into the branches of Neuburg, Zweibrück, and Veldenz, of all of which there is a series of coins in all metals, 16th-18th c. Much of the money of the earlier Electors of Bavaria belongs also to this region. Helbing of München asks (1897), 750 *m.* each for two ½ thalerklippe of the Veldenz branch, 1583, 1596. Small copper currency was struck for this district in the 18th c., with a crowned oval shield, the crown dividing C. P.; on rev. the value in kreutzer and date.

Pälffy, Würtemberg, the source of a ½ thaler with the name of Maria, daughter of Markus Fugger, with *Ad Astra Mecvm* on rev. This lady died in 1646.

Pamiers. This was still the seat of a mint in 1591—probably for temporary purposes connected with the civil war.

Paolo, a silver coin in the Papal and other Italian series, usually = 8 *baiocchi;* there is the double. It was introduced into the papal coinage under Paolo III. (1534-59), and hence the name; the piece was a new type of the older *Giulio*. In the Rossi Cat., 1895, No. 371, a *grosso papale* or *grosso largo* of Innocent VIII. (1484-92) is described as a *giulio*, but apparently in error, as the latter seems to have derived its appellation from Julius or Giulio II. (1502-13). See *C. of E.*, p. 220. The Bolognese *scudo di argento*, 1797, is described as = 10 *p.* and the ½ *sc.* as = 5 *p.*

Papal coinage. There is a silver denier with the names of Charles le Gros and John VIII. with *S. C. S. Petrvs*, and on rev. *Karolvs Mp.* and the monogram of *Johannes*. The interregna of 1049-1362 and 1527-8 produced a series of *zecchini*, *grossi*, and *danari* of a partly secular character; the gold pieces were imitations of those of Venice, St. Peter and a Senator being substituted for St. Mark and the Doge. Below these two figures in a specimen before us is the Orsini rose and *P*. The gold currency was long more or less intermittent, and does not occur of some pontificates. The most ancient piece in this metal in the Rossi Cat., 1895, is a *zecchino* of Clement VIII., antipope, 1375-94, struck at Avignon (1381). It is engraved on plate i. There are varieties. A very rare *zecchino* of Giovanni XXIII., 1410-15, was struck at Avignon with *Iohes : PP : Vicesimvs : III.* on obv., and on ℞ *Santvs :•Petrvs : Et : Pavlvs :* Durazzo Cat., 1896, No. 3708, and see it figured in plate i. at end. The copper money appears to commence with Nicholas V. (1431-47), not Innocent VIII., as stated in *C. of E.*, p. 424.

M. Serrure, in the *Bulletin de Numismatique*, Mai, 1893, p. 45, has drawn attention to certain double *deniers* connected with the pontifical series, struck at Avignon (1417-1521), with a bi-linear inscription, *P V I E* [*Provincie* = Provence] under a crown and having on ℞ a cross dividing the legend and cantonned in two angles with a *lis*. These pieces were very popular, and were imitated by the feudal lords of Montélimar and Orange, and by the authorized papal mint at Avignon.

In the legend of the 10 *scudi di oro* of Clement VII., 1529, mentioned under *Bologna* suprâ, the legend should read *Excollato Ære. De Rebvs*, &c. Of the double *zecchini* of the same pontiff with the St. Peter reverse there has been a find.

The silver coinage of Gregory XIII. (1572-85) is remarkable for the earliest *scudo di argento*, 1585. The *scudo* was continued by his successor, Sixtus V., but it does not seem to exist of all reigns, till we come later down. One of Alexander VII. (1655-67) has on ℞ the type of St. Thomas of Villanova and the Beggar.

Of money with a realistic portrait in the same metal we have *testoni* from Leo X. (1513-21), but at first sparingly. Of Gregory XIII. above mentioned the Rossi Catalogue offers nineteen varieties (1895). One of 1575 before us has the bare-headed bust of the pontiff to r. and *Gregorivs · XIII · Pont · M* and on ℞ the *porta santa* dividing *Ro Ma*, the date within the gate in three lines: below the gate the arms of his holiness, and · ⁚ ⁚ · ? for the value: around *Ivsti · Intrabvnt · Per · Eam ·*

The papal series is remarkably rich in medallic types having reference to the course of historical events on the same principle as the ancient Roman money. Bologna was a mint which, down to the pontificate of Pius VI. (1775-99) yielded a considerable proportion of fine examples, emanating from the Holy See, apart from its own feudal or republican currency. Of the ephemeral or very brief reigns the money is naturally far more uncommon. That of Gregory XIV. (1590) is particularly so. There is a 2 *scudi di oro* of his reign (Rossi Cat., 1895, No. 166); see it engraved, *ibid.*; and it is perhaps the same as that priced in *N. C.* for April, 1896, at £35. Even of such more or less recent pontiffs as Alexander VIII. (1689-91) and Pius VIII. (1829-30) we meet very sparingly with specimens, and where they are abundant, they are generally very varied in the reverses. The coins of Pius VII., extending over three and twenty years (1800-23) do not present themselves as freely as might be expected, and appear to be limited to silver and copper. We have a *scudo di argento* of 1818 not mentioned in the Rossi Cat., 1895, p. 118-19. Of Urban VIII. (1623-44), although the issues of the *scudo* were very few, there were two in 1643. See Jouneau Cat., 1895, Nos. 850-1.

In the legends or inscriptions of the papal money of the 17th and 18th centuries we are particularly struck by the insincerity and pharisaism which pervaded the system. Such as *Non Concupisces Argentum*, *contempta Pecunia Ditat*, and scores of others, might almost seem to be ironical. The papal coinage determined in 1870; but there is an unofficial pattern *scudo* of Leo XIII., 1878, by Saggio, with portrait facing, and *Leo XIII. Pontifex Maximus Anno I.* on obv., and on ℞ his arms surmounted by the rising sun, the value and the date. Comp. *Rome* and *Venaissin* infrà.

Papetto, a silver papal coin = 1/5 of the *scudo*.

Pardao. There is the p. struck at Diu, Hindostan, for that island. The *xerafin* in gold is = 12 pardöes.

Paris, a Gaulish mint of the Parisii, who struck the gold stater, of Dagobert I. and II., etc. Much of the limited gold currencies of the Merovingian princes was struck here by Eligius and other moneyers, and bears the legends: *Parisinna Ceve Fit*, *Parisius Fit*, *Parisinna civ.*, *Mon Palati*, &c. Eligius or Eloy, sub-

sequently canonized, placed his name on some of the coins of the Merovingians. He was evidently a person of wide influence in the earlier half of the 7th c., and was considered as the posthumous patron of the Goldsmiths and Farriers. He appears to have founded the Abbey of Solignac and the church of Saint-Paul des Champs. The most ancient place of coinage here was undoubtedly within the precincts of the palace which, down to the time of Louis X. (1314-16) was on the little island on the Seine. The Tour de Nesle, elsewhere mentioned, and occupying the site of the later Hôtel de la Monnaie, was probably during the Valois period the seat of the mint, and one of the denomination of that period is known as the *Gros de Nesle*. Comp. *French Republic*.

Parma. We have a billon *grossetto* of Francesco Sforza, Duke of Milan, during his temporary domination over Parma, with *S. Ilarivs. D. Parma.* on ℟. This coin would belong to 1449-50. A mint of the popes, 1522-45. A rare *giulio* of Adrian VI. reads: *Hadrianvs. Elect. Pont. Max.* [portrait to r.]. On ℟ *Secvritas. Vrbis. Parmae.* Clement VII. struck here the *doppio giulio*, the *g.*, and the ½ *g.*, the two former very rare. Of Ottavio Farnese, Duke of P., 1547-86, we have a gold *scudo* of 1556, reading: *Oct. F. Par. Et. Pl. Dvx. II.*, and on rev. *Secvritas F. Parmae*, with the Virgin seated by a burning altar; the date is in the exergue. The later dukes introduced, as at Mantua and elsewhere, the multiples; but we have not seen any pieces belonging to this duchy higher than the 4-scudi of Ranutio I. Farnese, 1592-1622, and Odoardo Farnese his successor. A 4-sc. of the former reads: *Ranvt · Far · Pla · P · Dvx · Ivs · Reg · Dom* · (bare-headed bust to r.), ℟ *Placentia Floret* (wolf passant to l., and below, 1607). There are others of similar type of the same, 1599, 1609, 1613, 1618, and of Odoardo, Duke of P., 1627. The wolf is the Farnese badge, perhaps borrowed from the Placentian type of the wolf. See Boyne Cat., 1896, No. 668.

See Rossi Cat., 1880, 3479-3511, for a valuable assortment of the gold money of Parma under the Farnesi. The gold *doppia da due* seems to be less rare than the *scudo* itself, particularly the *piedfort*. But Alessandro (1586-92) had also the triple *scudo*. The *scudo di argento* of Odoardo, 1626, instead of the standing figure of St. Anthony, as in those of 1628-9, exhibits the saint on horseback on reverse. A 40 soldi in silver of 1673 of the Duke Ranuccio II. is of the Madonna type. There is a *scudo di argento* of the same personage, dated 1676, with a striking portrait to l. on obv., and the patron saint—St. Antonio—on horseback on ℟, the whole piece very boldly executed. The volume of currency must have been very large, yet of some reigns coins seldom occur. For instance, those of Carlo di Borbone, 1731-7, and his successor, Filippo di Borbone, 1737-65. Down to the present century the

gold money is uncommon. A *doppio scudo* of 1787, weighing 4½ dwts., reads on obv. *Ferdinandvs I · Hispaniar · Infans*, with a bare-headed bust to r., and on rev. *D. G. Parmae Plac · Et Vastall · Dvx.* 1787, with a crowned shield surcharged with fleurs de lis and supported by a wreath.

With regard to the dates found on the money of Maria Luigia, Duchess of P., there are 5-*lire* of 1815, with their divisions, 2 l., 1 l., ½ l., 10 *soldi*, and 5 *s.*, and coins of 1821 and 1832, and a 5 and 2 *centesimi* of 1830, thus constituting four years of issue. There are probably the *c.* and 3 *c.* of 1830, but we have not seen them. The 5 c. reads on obv. *Maria Luigia Arcid. D' Austria*, with the crowned and surcharged shield, below which is the date, and on ℟ the value in the field, and round *Duchessa di Parma Piacenza e Guastalla.* There is a scarce 5-*lire* of Roberto and Luigia Maria di Borbone as Regent, 1858.

Parthenay, Deux-Sèvres, the source of a *grand blanc à la petite couronne* in billon struck in the earlier part of the reign of Charles VII. of France (1422-36).

Passau, Bavaria. There is a *batzen* of 1516. There are thalers of Johann Philip, count of Lamberg, Bishop of P., 1694, 1697, 1701, and 1703, the last with a cardinal's berretta.

Passerano. See Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 143. Count Papadopoli (*Monete Italiane Inedite*, v., 38), claims special attention for a copper *quattrino*, differing from those commonly seen, and which are imitated from the French coinage, the *lis* being modified in form so as to resemble birds.

Patacão or *Patacca*, a silver Portuguese coin struck for Moçambique under Maria II. in ingot form = an ounce or 6 *cruzados*.

Patacchina, also a Franco-Italian coin of Milan, with the name and titles of Francis I.

Pataccho, a coin of the principality of Monaco, 17th c. Onorato II., 1605-62, issued a silver piece of 4 *p.*, in two (or more) varieties, one dated 1640. The latter reads on ℟ *Deo Ivvante.* 1640. *P.* 4, and has in field a large crowned *H.* On obv. the portrait to r. and titles.

Patagon. Of the Brabantine coins struck for the Spanish Netherlands there are the divisions down to the 10th.

Patard. In the 17th c. the *écu d'argent* of the see of Liège was = 32 patards. The Netherlands daalder of 1567 was of the same value, and the gold florin of 1567 is declared in the contemporary *Ordonnance* to be = 34 *pat.*

Pau-in-Béarn. An écu of 6 livres of Louis XVI. adds to the legend *D. B.*, the letters found on the *testons* of Jeanne d'Albret of Navarre. P. appears to have been a mint in regular operation from 1589 to 1694, m.m. a cow.

Pavia. There is a denier of Hugo and Lothair II. associated

Kings of Italy (931-44). A danàro of Henry III. (1039-56) reads: *H. Tercivs. Cæ.* and on ℟ *Imperator;* in field, *Papia.*

Peerdeke, the ⅛ of the *schelling.*

Peeter. See *Reckheim.*

Perigueux, Dordogne, a mint of Louis VII. le Jeune (1137-80). *Egolissime.*

Pernambuco, the place of origin of a piece of 12 florins in gold struck by the Hollanders besieged there by the Portuguese. The obv. bears the monogram of the Dutch E. I. C. surmounted by the value, and the rev. *Brasil* + *Anno.* 1646. There are the similar pieces of 3 and 6 *fl.* in gold, and there is also a piece of 12 stuivers in silver of 1654.

Peronne, a mint of Philip II. Augustus (1180-1223). There is a denier of his reign with *Peronne.*

Perpignan. There is an *écu d'or* of Louis XI. with P in the centre of the floreated cross on ℟. It was also a Gaulish and Celtiberian mint. Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 143.

Perugia. We have a piece plated on copper belonging to this place and period, with *Pivs Sextvs P. M. Anno XXIII.*, and in field *Perv Gia* 1797, in three lines; on rev., in three lines, *Otto Baioc Chi.* This was of course money of necessity. Our example is unused, but bears very slight traces of the plating process. The same pontiff struck here the *murajola* of 6 b., the *sampietrino* of 2½ b., and the b. See Rossi Cat., 1895, Nos. 515-17, as to the metal.

Pesaro. Alessandro Sforza, 1445, struck a *bolognino* with *Alex. Sfoti A.*, and on ℟ *Dominvs · Pis · A.V.R.I.*, the *A* and *Auri* being in centre as usual. Costanzo Sforza, 1473, had the *giulio*, the *grosso*, the *bolognino*, the *quattrino*, and *sesino.* His successor, Giovanni Sforza, did not much vary the money, or strike higher values. There is a rare giulio of the last-named with the names of his wife and himself: *Camilla. Deragona. &. Io. S. Pisav. D.*, arms quartered; ℟, the Virgin and Child, and *Ora. P[ro] N[ostris] Pec[catis].* A large *soldo* in copper is ascribed to Gio. Sforza in Boyne Cat., 1896, No. 792. There is a silver coin (? ½ *scudo* or *grossone*) of Costanzo Sforza (1473-82), with a bust to l. and a view of the castle of P. on rev. Lorenzo de Medici (1516-19), struck a *quattrino* here, with the Medici arms in a crowned cartouche and *Lav · Medices · Dvx ·* and on ℟, in a wreath, *Pi Sav R* in three lines. Comp. *Urbino.*

Peseta, a silver coin of Spain, struck, with its silver multiples of 5, and gold m. of 20, during the Peninsular war; there is also a 5-p. piece (money of necessity) with a floreated border, reading on obv. 5 *Ps. Fer. VII.* 1809, and having on rev. the crowned shield of Arragon. Another, of normal character, was issued in 1823 for the Balearic isles. The 5-pesetas of the younger Don Carlos, 1874, was engraved by J. Bembo: there is a second

type with Latin legends, which was reproduced in 1885 and 1886. In 1894 a 4-p. piece was struck in the name of Isabel II.

Pezza, a papal billon coin = 25 *baiocchi*, struck under Pius VI., 1795-6, of the year XXII.; there are two issues.

Pfaffenfeindthaler. Comp. *Paderborn* suprà.

Pfetmanchen. Comp. as to this name Schulman, xv., 1497.

Pfündener, and the half, silver coins of Austria and the Tyrol, under Sigismund, 1439-96, and his successors, with a cross on rev. cantonned with four shields = 2 *groschen.*

Phallicism in Numismatics. See *Cosel-gulden* and *Sweden.*

Philipsburg, Baden, the source of a schauthaler or *sterbethaler* of 1676, struck to commemorate the death of August Friedrich, son of the Duke of Brunswick, at the siege of Philipsburg, with the reading *Gloria Quam Annis Maturior.*

Philippiner, an early gold coin of the Dukes of Burgundy and Archdukes of Austria, 15th c., from the effigy of the saint on the rev. It was introduced under Philippe le Beau; and there is one of Maximilian I., 1499.

Piacenza. Of the republican period, 1140-1313, there are *danari* and *grossi* of some of the emperors. A *gr.* of Conrad II. reads on obv. *Conradi* (in centre), and around *Regis. Secvndi.* and on ℞ *De. Placen. Cia.* There are the papal *grosso* and *quattrino* of 1523, *sede vacante*, belonging here. Also, probably, a *quattrino* of Gio. di Vignate, lord of Lodi and Piacenza, 1410-13, with *Yo* (in centre), *Hanes. De. Vignate* on obv. A silver *testone* of Ercole II. D'Este of Reggio is countermarked to pass current in P. It reads: *Her · Est · II · Dvx · Regii · IIII ·* with bust to l., and on ℞ *Regii · Lepidi* and the shield. See also *Parma.*

Piastro. There is a *p.* of the Neapolitan Republic, 1798-9, = 20 carlini.

Pièces de fantaisie, coins of an unofficial or unauthorized character, struck for political and other purposes; but we have, perhaps, to exclude from this category the money of competitive rulers, who enjoyed actual power and partial recognition. See the pamphlet by Paul-Ch. Stroehlin, *Refrappes et Falsifications*, 8°, Genève, 1893.

Pièces de plaisir, the French term for coins of special values or in a special metal, struck by a ruler or a state for presents. The *p. de pl.* are sometimes of the year anterior to that of the current issue.

Piedfort or *Piefort.* In the Low-Country monetary system there appears to have been a graduated scale; for we meet with pieces in *p.* of double, triple, quadruple, and quintuple weight. The object with which they were struck is not obvious, unless they were mere trials. Schulman, xxviii., 1147, advertises a stuiver of 1682 for Zeeland, now before us, as *piefort* without apparent ground. Under the German system the silver money

was often distinguished as *breite* (broad) or *dick* (thick), and the latter term occurs in connection with the early gold currency. But both differed from the piefort. The practice seems to go back abroad to the 12th or 13th c. There are specimens in *p.* of the *deniers* and *doubles tournois* of Henry III. and IV. and Louis XIII. of France, and of the last silver *essais* in this form were engraved by Briot. We have *pieforts* of the second French Republic, 1848.

Piedmontese Republic. There is a *quarto di scudo* as well as the ½, and to this ephemeral government there is a disposition to assign the 20-franc piece in gold of l'an 9, struck by Bonaparte at Turin in commemoration of the Battle of Marengo, and the money of *Gaule Subalpine*, of which there are pieces of 5 francs, years 9 and 10 of the Republic.

Pilsen, Bohemia, only an exceptional place of coinage, if it is indeed the source of the schauthaler of 1685, struck under local municipal authority with the titles and arms of Wenceslas Adalbert, count of Sternberg.

Piombino. The numismatic series seems to commence imperfectly and abruptly with Giacomo VII. Appiani, Signore of P., 1594. The coins are limited to him and two successors, Nicolo and Gian Battista Ludovisi, 1634-99, who struck the *paolo* and ½ *p.*, the *grosso*, the *crazia*, and the *quattrino* in the lower metals. The last struck the *zecchino* in gold; one of 1696 reads on obv. *D. Ivan. Bap. Ludov. D. G.*, bust to r., and on ℟ *Princ. Plvmb.* 1694. The currency of this earlier period and *regime* is very uncommon.

*Pisa.** A very rare silver *danaro* of small module has on obv. the Madonna and child dividing PI–SÆ, and on rev. the name of Frederic I. Barbarossa and the imperial eagle resting on the capital of a column. See Thomsen, where the *grosso* of the same type is described. The Franco-Italian denier in billon of Charles VIII. bears on obv. three lis crowned, and on rev. *Civitas Pisana* and *P. L.* A *bianco* of same ruler and series reads on obv. *Karolvs Rex. Pisanorum Lib.*, and on ℟ *Protege Virgo Pisas*, with the Virgin and Child seated facing.

A *mezzo-grosso* of the republican epoch reads on obv.: *S'* · *Mar* · *D'* · *Pisis*, with the Madonna and Child, and on ℟ *F* in field, and in outer circle *Imperator.* A second on obv. has *Civitas*, with *P. I. S. A* in centre, and same rev. Of a later autonomous period we have *grossi*, *danari*, &c., with varied reverses: *Pisani Comvnis*, *Popvli Pisani*, &c. There is a *grosso* struck after the capture of Pisa by the Florentines, 1509.

One early undated ½ grosso dates itself by the circumstance that it belongs to the brief visit of the emperor Henry VII. to Italy, 1312-13, and has on obv. *Hericvs Impator*, with crowned eagle to l. standing on a capital, and on ℟ *Pise.*

A *scudo di argento* of Ferdinando I. dé Medici, 1601, proceeded from this mint, with the crowned bust in armour to r. holding sceptre, and the usual titles, the date being inserted at the end of the legend in very small Arabic numerals, and on ℞ the shield crowned and supported on a Maltese cross, and *Pisa In Vetvstae Maiestatis Memoriam*. At the two sides of the base of the shield the Medici arms are repeated on a smaller scale.

Pistole. This denomination was introduced into the numismatic system of Besançon under Charles V., and after his time survived on the posthumous money with his titles and portrait. Comp. *Lorraine* and *Lübeck* suprà, and *C. of E.*, p. 224. There is a pistole of George III. of Great Britain, 1803, in the Anglo-Hanoverian series, and one of 1814 of the Harz gold, of which there are silver proofs; and the denomination was retained by the Kings of Hanover, who added the half.

Pistoreen, a coin current, it seems, if the correct name be given in the following quotation, in the United States in the earlier years of Independence, and said to be = about eighteen pence of English money. "I once saw a cartload of pine-apples, that were just landed in Philadelphia market, that were sold for a half pistoreen each, about nine pence."—Miss Hazlitt's *American Diary* (1783-87), quoted in W. C. Hazlitt's *Four Generations of a Literary Family*, 1897.

Placaet, the Dutch term for the periodical publications giving the values of the current money and the coins accepted in payment. There is one published at Louvain as early as 1487 with a very curious view of the interior of a mint, probably that at Louvain itself. There is a Lorrainer one of 1511.

Plan, Bohemia, a mint of the Counts of Schlick, 17th c.

Plaque. Comp. *Tournai.* The billon coin struck by Charles VII. of France for the Burgundian frontier may be regarded either as a *plaque* or a *blanque*. This, with the plaquette, also in billon, remained current in Belgium down to the Revolution of 1830.

Plata. See *Vellon.*

Platinum. See Hazlitt's *Coin-Collector*, 1896, p. 257. This ductile and heavy metal occurs both as a natural amalgam of gold, silver, iron, &c., and as an artificial compound. It is found in Russia and Spain, in parts of America, and in Australia. For monetary purposes it has so far been utilized by Russia only, and there sparingly and temporarily.

Poictiers, capital of the ancient kingdom, county, and duchy of Aquitaine. A billon denier of Pepin I., King of Aquitaine (814-39) reads on obv., *Pippinus Pix* or *Rix*, and on rev., *Aquitania* in two lines, and a second of Louis le Débonnaire, with *Aquitania* similarly disposed, is ascribed to the same mint. There is a silver denier or sterling of the Black Prince with the title of

Aquitaine and this m.m. A gold florin of Edward III., m.m. a leopard's head, was probably struck here. It was sold with the Webb coins by mistake as an ordinary Florentine piece. It is now in the writer's hands. Comp. *Poitevin*.

Poitevin, the money of Poictiers, which was = the ¼ of the Parisis or Paris standard. False poitevins were fabricated even by women. See Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, pp. 167, 224, and Montaiglon, *Fabliaux*, vi., 65, 163. The Poitevin deniers of Richard Cœur de Lion are of the ordinary type.

∴ *Points secrets*, an expression signifying the private marks placed on early French coins of Louis XII., &c., by the authorities at the Mint, to indicate the issue. These marks occur under different letters of the legend. A point under the second letter indicates Romans. Sometimes, as in an *écu au soleil* of François I., there is more than one. See Spink's *N. C.*, Oct., 1895, No. 37.

Polouchka. See *Russia*.

Poltur or *poltura*, the copper money of necessity of Franz Racoczy II., prince of Transsylvania (1704-7), and of Maria Theresa for Hungary. There exist 1, 4, 10, and 20 p., of fluctuating weight and of various dates.

Poland. The Kings of Poland, at least from Casimir Jagello, 1447-92, struck *solidi* and *schillings* in billon, and other money, at Thorn and elsewhere for East Prussia, on which they termed it money of the dukedom of Prussia. The title of Duke of Prussia was also assumed by some of the Waiwodes of Transsylvania. There are groschen of small module struck for Lithuania, 1548, 1565-66, &c., with their multiples, with the usual type of the horseman. One of 1566 reads on obv. *Sigis* × *Avg* × *D* × *G* × *Rex* × *Po* × *Mag* × *Dvx* × *L* × with a crowned bust of the king, and on rev. occurs *Moneta* × *Magni* × *Dvcat* × *Li* × with the crowned double shield and the date and value. The copper *solidus* of 1568, mentioned by Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 355, exhibits the same process of fabrication as certain Anglo-Saxon and English coins which occur on square flans. Under the later kings, a copper *grossus* of larger module than the *solidi*, and somewhat on the lines of the Russian grosch of 1727, but heavier, was introduced. These pieces are very rare in good state. Comp. *Groszy*.

The most ancient gold money appears to be of the usual Florentine type. A florin of Wenceslas I., 1300-5, King of Bohemia and Poland, and Duke of Prussia, reads on rev., *Wencesl. Dvx P.* This coinage was for Polish Prussia, and was struck at Liegnitz; on the right side of the Evangelist on obv. is the imperial eagle. Of similar money for Poland proper we do not hear till much later; nor can we well class with the ordinary currency such pieces as the schauthaler of Sigismund I. (1506-48) struck in gold, 1533, and = 10 *ducats* (Hel-

bing's Cat., 1896, No. 607) or the 9-ducats in the same metal of Sigismund III., 1621 (Cat., 1897, No. 476, 4000 *m.*); still less, of course, the extraordinary 90-ducats piece presented to the King on his birthday, in the last-mentioned year, by the Warsaw mint, with the portrait to r. richly draped, and the insignia of the Golden Fleece, and on ℞ the crowned shield surcharged and enclosed in the collar of the same Order. The engraver was S. A., whose initials and the date are repeated five times on the bust. This was shown to the writer by Messrs. Spink and Son, March 26, 1897.

Comp. Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 119. The ducat of Sigismund II. Augustus, struck at Dantzic, reads *Sigis · Avg · Rex · Poloni · M · D · Li ·* 155 . The last numeral of the date has been defaced by piercing. But one of 1550 is engraved in the Hague *placaet* of 1617, and is there said to be a 4-*gulden* piece. One of 1565, figured *ibid.*, is valued at 3 *g.* 18 *stuiver.* With Sigismund III. (1588-1632), the output of gold ducats was more regular; we have them with his name of 1610, 1611, 1612, 1615, 1630, with the multiples of 5 (*fünfducaten-stück*), 1631. A double ducat of Johann Kasimir, 1648-68 reads *Ioan · Casim · D · G · Rex P · & S · M · D · L · P ·* and on ℞ the date, 1661, &c. Of Michael Korybut, 1669-74, there are the ducat, with the portrait on obv. and the arms on ℞; and the double, with same portrait and a view of Thorn on ℞, and the legend *Ex Avro Solido Civit · Thorvnensis · Fieri Fec ·* Of John III. Sobieski there are the 4, 3, and 2 ducats in gold, 1677, &c., besides the unit; and a specimen exists, struck in silver. The Saxon line issued a gold currency for Poland (*ducats* and *double d.*), but it was probably struck in very limited numbers, and is extremely scarce.

A double ducat in gold of Augustus II., 1702, has on obv. laureated bust to r. and *Augustus II · D · G · Rex Pol · & · El · Sax ·* 1702, and on ℞ crowned shield of arms enclosed in the collar of the Golden Fleece. *N. C.*, Jan., 1897, No. 35,617, f. d. c., £3. 10*s.*

A ducat, or 2½ thaler, of Augustus III., 1753, follows the type of the silver thaler of 1754 of the same ruler. The House of Saxony introduced the 5 and 10 thaler pieces, but Stanislas II. restored the old type.

A silver thaler of Sigismund III., 1628, has the crowned bust in armour to r. with sword and orb on obv., and a shield surcharged with the arms of Sweden on ℞, and a singularly extended succession of titles importing sovereignty over Poland, Prussia, Russia, Livonia, Sweden, Gothland, &c. The shield divides the date, which is in minute Arabic numerals. There is a similar thaler of Lladislaus IV., 1632-48, struck at Bydgost in 1640; and we have a double one of Johann Casimir, 1650. A ⅔ thaler of 1717 commemorates the death of Anna

Sophia, consort of Friedrich August; it has a three-masted ship, and *Deo Duce* above, and in the exergue *Portum Invenit*. A *pièce de fantaisie*, described as a *Schmetterlings* thaler, without date, has on obv. the initials of Augustus II. crowned and in exergue, 32. *k.*, and on ℞ a butterfly; there is no legend.

The thaler series is very difficult to procure in satisfactory condition, even when we come down to the Saxon line of kings.

Of Xavier, as Regent of Saxony and Poland during the minority of Friedrich August III. (1763-68), we have the *thaler* and *gulden*. A g. of 1768 reads on obv. *Xaverivs D. G. Reg : Pr : Pol : & Lith : Dvx Sax* · with portrait to r., and on ℞ crowned shield and *Electoratvs Saxoniæ Administrator* · 1768. Comp. *Leipsic.*

There are a gulden of 1749 and an 8-*groschen* piece of 1753 of Friedrich Augustus III. for Poland, with obverses corresponding, but the latter having on ℞ the titles *Sac. Rom. Imp. Archim. Et Elector.*

Stanislas II. issued the thaler, &c., down to 1794.

The leading mints were Dantzic, Riga, Thorn, and Liegnitz. Comp. *Cosel gulden.*

Poltina or *Poltinink*, with the moiety, a silver coin of Russia, apparently first introduced by Peter the Great as part of his scheme for the reform of the coinage in 1704. It is sometimes regarded as a ½ rouble, but Russian metrology is wholly uncertain and untrustworthy. There are p. and ½ p. of nearly all dates, from the one above mentioned down to the reign of Alexander I. Those of Peter himself are curious on account of the portraits. They are pieces which seldom occur in fine state.

Pommern or *Pomerania*. A *goldgulden* without date of Bogeslas X., 1474-1523, reads: *Bvgsl Avs. D. G. Dvx St Ettin*, and on ℞ has the Madonna with *Conserva. Nos. Domina*. A thaler, on the death of Ulric, Duke of P. and Bishop of Camminitz in Silesia, 1622, reads: *Vlricvs. D. G. D. Pom. Episcop. Camin.* 16 22, and on rev. bears an inscription in nine lines. Sch. xxx., 196, 63 g. Comp. *Stettin.*

Pomponesco, a fief of which we seem to have only coins belonging to one reign. Count Papadopoli engraves what appears to be a ½ *scudo di argento* of Giulio Cesare Gonzaga; but the products were chiefly low values, unless the record is unusually imperfect. Comp. *Bozzolo* and Boyne Cat., 1896, No. 523.

Pondichéry, a French colonial mint. The sol and double sol of Louis XV. in copper for the Ile de la Reunion were struck here, as well as the *royalin*, &c., under Louis Philippe.

Ponthieu, Picardy, the source of a *denier* and ½ *d.* of Edward I. as count of Ponthieu, with *Moneta Ponti* on rev., ? struck at Abbeville or Vic. Comp. *Vic* (Ponthieu).

Pontoise. Deniers of the Alpha and Omega type. One of Louis VI. reads *Pontisicnsrsi.*

Popolino. Comp. *C. of E.*, 225. A silver coin of Florence under the republic, with a variety of m.m.—star, shears, fish, key, ladder, antler, and pincers—struck in 1305-13, and again in 1368-9 with m.m. hedgehog and two lion's paws crossed.

Porrentruy, Berne, a temporary mint of the Bishops of Berne in the 14th c.

Porto or *Oporto*, *the Port*, an early and important Portuguese mint. A *meo real cruzado* in billon of João I., 1383-1433, was struck there. Next to Lisbon, it was the leading place of coinage from this period.

Portugal. See *Catalogue d'une collection remarquable de monnaies du Portugal*, sold at Amsterdam, October 29-30, 1894. Sancho I. (1185-1212) struck the billon *dinheiro*, and his immediate successors, Sancho II. and Affonso III. appear to have issued nothing but that piece and the *ceitil* in the same metal. The *d.* of Alfonso (1248-79) is distinguished by having on rev. the word *Quinas* in reference to the five shields, each with five globules, disposed cruciformly, which represented the arms of Portugal. The gold *pê-terra* or *dobra pê-terra* of Fernando I. (1367-83) is, as well as the *gentil* = ⅝ of the d., of the utmost rarity. Affonso V. (1438-81) introduced the piece of 5 *ceitis*, the unit having been long in existence. Emmanuel (1495-1521), in his *portuguez*, imitated the earlier productions of high values in gold of Castile (q. v.) and issued several varieties of the gold *cruzado*, including the *calvario* type. Of the copper colonial *bazaruco* of the same prince there are many varieties.

A *portuguez* of his immediate successor, João III. (1521-1557), weighs 712½ gr. of gold of 24 quilates, and was = 4000 *reis*. It reads: *Ioanes.3.R.Portugalie.Al.C.Vl.In.A.D.G.C. Eti.Arabia.Psi.I.* (crowned arms dividing *L. R.*) Rev., *In hoc Signo*, &c.

The provisional government of 1580 continued from the 31st January to 17th July. Between the 24th June and the 25th August in that year Dom Anthonio struck a silver *tostão* and the 4 *reaes* in copper. João IV. continued the 2 and 4 *cruzados*, the *c.* and ½ *c.* in gold, the *tostão* and ½ *t.*, the *vintem* and pieces of 2 and 4 *v.* in silver. Under the law of August 4, 1688, the current silver money was advanced 25 per cent., as it had already been by João IV.

Maria I., daughter of Joseph I., married by papal dispensation her uncle Pedro, and the two reigned together as Maria I. and Pedro III. After Pedro's death, the Queen reigned alone till 1792, when her son João became regent, the Queen's name being retained on the money down to 1799.

The opportunity is here taken to correct part of the list of Portuguese rulers, as given by us in 1893.

1777. Maria I. and her uncle-consort Pedro III.
1786. Maria I. alone.
1799. Joâo VI. Regent.
1816. — King.
1826. Pedro IV.
1828. Maria II. Da Gloria.
Dom Miguel, Pretender.
*** The latter appears on coins till 1833.

The *Publicae Utilitati* copper of 1813, &c., followed the legend found on pieces in the same metal, but of lighter fabric, under Pedro II. The idea had been carried out in Italy long before. The 40-reis piece of 1813, engraved by Hazlitt, p. 530, appears to be the earliest of the kind; those issued after 1816 give the regal title instead of that as regent; the portrait was afterward replaced by a shield, the only exception being a supposed pattern 40-*r.* of Dom Miguel, 1828, with an oval shield on ℞. There is an ordinary patacon of the same date, and others of 1829, 1831-2.

In the colonial series, a 2-*macuta* piece of 1792 reads on obv., *Iosephus · I · D · G · Rex P · Et D · Guineæ.* Specimens of this currency occasionally occur countermarked with the arms of Portugal, as if for internal use. The series for St. Thomas's and Prince's Islands consist of 10, 5, and 3 *reis*, of which some are dated 1751.

A patacon of 1814 struck at Bahia is countermarked with a small head of George IV. of Great Britain. We have before us an oblong *patacon* or *onza* (money of necessity) struck under Maria II. in 1845 for Moçambique, with *M* and the date on obv. and the value on rev. There are other dates and varieties. See *Patacão.* In the same series there are the 1 and 2 *bazaruco* pieces in copper, struck at Bassein, Hindostan, under Sebastião, the latter very rare, and the gold *barinha* of the Regent Joâo, 1810, wt. 27. 5. The 14 *tanga* and 10 and 5 *reis* for India Portugueza, 1871, follow the usual artificial standard.

The two pattern 10-reis of 1820 and 1830 are ascribed to the Birmingham mint. The former has on obv. the crowned shield and *Decvs et Tvtamen*, and on rev. the value in a wreath, the legend *Tve tvr Et Ornat*, and the date. The coin of 1830 presents the crowned shield and *Maria II. Dei Gratia* on obv., and on rev. the value and date in a wreath, and *Portugallæ Et. Algarbiorvm Regina.* Both have plain edges. But the earlier piece is of much larger module and of heavier weight. The 100-reis piece of Maria II., 1853, with an older head filleted, bears under the truncation of the bust to l. the initials of the moneyer, *F. B. F*[*ecit*]. Comp. *Lebongo, Pernambuco*, &c.

Portugalöser, and the ½ = 10 and 5 crowns, also a gold denomination of Poland under Sigismund III. and of Münsterberg-Oels, Prussia.

Portuguez, a gold Portuguese coin. In a catalogue of Portuguese coins sold at Amsterdam in Oct., 1894, No. 106, occurs a pattern in bronze of a variety of this piece said to be otherwise and previously unknown. In or about 1513 appeared a tract of eight leaves, containing the Oration of Diego Pacheccho on behalf of Emmanuel to Leo X., and reciting the king's titles as monarch of the Algarves, Africa, Æthiopia, Arabia, Persia, and India.

Potinmünze, a term applied to the Keltic money of the Sequani in billon or potin. See Coraggioni, plate i.

Potosi, Mexico, an early mint of the Kings of Spain for their Central American possessions: A silver *peso* of Philip II., undated and reading *D.* for *D. G.* by an error of the moneyer, was struck here. It has *P.* and 8 (for the value) between the two crowned pillars rising out of the sea, *Plvs Vltr* separated by the pillars. These coins occur in the Low Country illustrated *placcaets* in several varieties. There is a roughly struck one of Philip IV., 1665, with *Potosi · Ano · 65 · El · P ·* in the legend of rev., the field occupied by the pillars resting on the sea, the value, date, *Plvs Vltra*, &c.

Prager-grosch or *groschen*, the celebrated silver coin engraved by an Italian artist for Wenceslas II., King of Bohemia (1278-1305), and struck at Prague, = 12 pfennigen; obv. (inner circle) *Wencezlavs Secvndvs* (outer circle) *Dei : Gratia : Rex : Boemie.* Rev. *Grossi Pragenses.* On the obv. the field is occupied by a crown, and on rev. by the lion of Bohemia. See one engraved in Hazlitt's *Coin Collector*, 1896, plate v.

Prâmienthaler, a silver denomination of Saxony under Xavier, Administrator after the death of Friedrich Christian, 1763-68. There are two or three varieties. Friedrich August III., (1763-1806) struck the *dicker* and *breiter* doppelter *pr.-th.*, 1765, 1780. The coin was continued under the Kings of Saxony.

Pronkdaalder, a variety of the daalder struck by Philip II. of Spain for Gueldres. See *Cat. d'une vente à Amsterdam* par Schulman, March 25-27, 1895, No. 803, and Sch., xxx., 43.

Provence. This is a series divided between Arragon and the Two Sicilies, and embraces the coinages of three or four centuries. The most important pieces are some of those with the joint names of Louis d'Anjou and Joanna of Naples, particularly the *gros tournois*.

Prussia (Kingdom). Of the first King, Frederic I., 1701-13, we have coins in gold and silver, including a gold ducat of 1702. Frederic William I., 1713-40, struck at least three gold types, commencing with the first year of his reign, and presenting as many different portraits. In the ducat of 1713 he describes himself as *Rex Bor. El. Br.*; but in a ½ *Magdeburger ducat* of the following year there is merely *Rex Borussiæ.* The

third variety is engraved by Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 327. The coin of 1713 has the Prussian eagle on rev., with *Nec Soli Cedit*, as on the *dicker doppelthaler* of 1716, which was sold at the Meyer sale for 595 m. See Meyer Cat., 1894, pp. 146-8, for a copious assortment of the money struck for the various parts of the Kingdom from its commencement.

From 1713 to 1799 the Prussian crown struck money for the signory of Neuchâtel or Neuenberg in Switzerland; some of the earlier coins are engraved by Coraggioni. In 1721 F.-W. I. struck money commemorative of the annexation to the young Kingdom of the province of Stettin and other territory. The currency of Frederic the Great, 1740-85, is fairly plentiful; but the smaller divisions of the thaler are scarce, and there is the extremely rare t. of 1750 and the gold ducat of 1740 (of which silver impressions exist) struck by the municipality of Berlin to inaugurate the accession. Monetary weights exist of 1772 for gold pieces = the French louis, double, and half. Schulman, xxviii., 639. Considering his historical and personal fame, we ought to feel an unusual interest in the numismatic illustrations of the reign of Frederic with his portrait, 1740-85, where we discern a gradual hardening and sharpening of the features. The gold florin of 1742, engraved by Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 327, perhaps exhibits the soldier king in the most prepossessing aspect. It is well to particularize the coinage of Friedrich-Wilhelm III., with the young head, in gold and silver. A 4-groschen of 1803 reads on rev. 84 *Ex Marca Pura Colon.* In 1810 we meet with copper pieces distinguished as *I. Schilling Preuss.* We have a kreutzer of 1817 with the crowned and surcharged shield on obv., and *F · G · Bor · Rex · Pr · Svp · Nov · & V.*, and on ℞ a cross, the date and value, and the legend: *Suum Cuique.*

Pskov or *Pleskov*, European Russia, the source of silver *kopeken* struck under Ivan III., 1462-1505, and Ivan IV., 1553-84, with the figure of St. George. They are not uncommon.

Publica, a copper coin of Sicily under the house of Savoy and of the Two Sicilies, 17th–18th c., so termed from the first word of the legend in the field: *Pvblica Commoditas.* There is a rare one of Vitt. Amadeo, King of Sicily, Cyprus, &c. 1716.

Publica del popolo, 1648. See *C. of E.*, p. 137.

Pul, a Russian denomination under Vasili Vasilievitch Tiomny (1425-62). See Meyer Cat., 1894, p. 28, where Chaudoir, p. 152, is cited. See *Russia*, and comp. Chaudoir, partie ii., pl. 4-5. The p. was struck at Novgorod, Kiev, &c.

Puy or *Le Puy-en-Velay*, a Merovingian mint. See Cat. Robert, No. 2267: a Merovingian *triens* reads *Vellaves Fit.*

Pyramiden-thaler. See *Saxe-Altenburg.*

Quartino, the fourth of the papal *scudo di oro*, struck *sede vacante*, 1740, and under Benedict XIV. See Rossi Cat., 1895, Nos. 1059-61, &c.

Quattrino. There are 3-q. pieces in copper of Cosmo III. of Tuscany, 1681 and 1687. Of Gio. Gastone de Medici, 1723-37, there are what appear to be the 5-q. in silver, and of his successors we have the copper q. and 3-q. piece and the 10-q. in silver. 100-q. were = 1 *lira* or *fiorino*. In the papal series also we have of some pontificates more than twenty types, or at least varieties. Of Urban VIII. (1623-44) the issues were very numerous; we have one with a bust by G. Mola to r. similar to that on the *scudo* of 1643, and *Vrban VIII P Max A XIII* on obv., and on ℞ *Devs vivit*, with the summoning angel, and in exergue ROMA. The artist's name is under the truncation of the bust. It is a distinct type from a second before us of 1637. The full signature of the artist to pieces of low denomination is of considerable rarity. In the Italian section of the Boyne Catalogue, 1896, it is a general error to have described billon q. as copper. There are pieces of low value, q. and otherwise, in the latter metal belonging to Venice, the Papacy, the Two Sicilies, Pesaro, Padua, &c. But certain states, especially Milan, Florence, Savoy, and Genoa, struck no copper till a late period.

The incalculable number of these small billon or copper pieces once in existence, and their comparatively rare occurrence nowadays, especially of early date and well preserved, speak for the wholesale process of destruction which must have been in force in Italy in former times.

Quedlimburg, Prussian Saxony. There are groschen of the abbesses Dorothea of Saxony (1610-17), 1615, and Dorothea Sophia of Saxony (1618-45), 1622, a thaler of the latter, 1624, with the titles of Ferdinand II., and a breite gulden or ⅝ thaler of the abbess Anna Sophia, Gräfin von Pfalz-Birkenfeld (1645-80), 1676. See Meyer Cat., 1894, Nos. 2621-39.

Quentovic, now *Etaples*, Somme. The *esterling* described in Cat. Robert, 1886, as belonging to Cnut I. is there thought more probably to be one of his son Charles. But in Serrure's Cat. for 1894, No. 225, a similar specimen is said to read on ℞ *Cnut Rex*. This was a mint of Charles le Gros.

Quimperlé, Brittany. A denier of Eudon de Penthièvre, guardian of Conan II., D. of B. (1040-57) reads *Dvx Britanie* and *Qvimperlé*.

Quinto, a copper piece of *two decimos* struck in 1824 for *Buenos Ayres* on the Spanish model.

Raderalbus. Current in the dioceses of Trèves and Mayence. It is distinguished by a wheel in the armoury, whence the name; and there are three varieties; those with a cartouche of 6, 4, and 3 lobes (*sechspass*, *vierpass*, and *dreipass*).

Ragusa, Dalmatia. The money struck by Venice for this city was coined at home; the series was of very limited extent and short duration, and is of exceedingly rare occurrence. The female head of Liberty found on the 18th c. thalers may have been copied from the contemporary *oselle*, though not dissimilar from the effigy of Maria Theresa. A 1½ silver ducat or *vizlin* of the republic, 1773, reads on ℟ *Ducat. Et. Sem. Reip. Rac.*, and others of 1771 and 1775 correspond; but some of the earlier issues (there is one before us of 1746) have the bust of the Governor or *Rector* on obv., with *Rector. Rei. Rhagvsin.*

Raitpfennig, a copper coin of the same class as the *raitgroschen.* There is one of Maximilian II., struck for Bohemia, 1568. The raitgroschen continued to be current till at least 1630.

Rantzau. See Meyer Cat., 1895, p. 287. Coins were struck in the names of two feudatories from 1650 to 1697.

Ratisbon. Deniers of Henry II. reading *RGG.NA CIVITAS* and of Conrad II. with *RADASPONA* belong here. There are early batzen of 1512, 1514, 1519, &c., of the St. Wolfgang, type, with the moieties, a grosch of 1510, and a thaler of Charles V., 1548; a rare 3-kreutzer of Bp. Pappenheim, 1554, of ecclesiastical origin; pfennigen of the last c. with the cross-keys and date on one side and the value on the other (no legend), and some very beautiful numismatic examples of the same period, especially the wide-spread thaler of 1714 with the bust of Charles VI., engraved by Daxlein, and that of 1763, struck by the Company of Archers to commemorate the Peace of Hubertsburg. A ¼ thaler of 1754 has on obv. portrait of Francis I. to r. and *Francisc : D : G : R : I : S : A :* and on ℟ a view of the city, *Moneta Reip. Ratispon.*, and in exergue, 40 *St. Eine. F. C. M.* 1754. The money struck in the name of the Primate of the *Confederation of the Rhine*, 1809, belongs here. See suprâ in v. A beautiful silver gulden with a portrait to r. in high relief reads *Carl Furst Primas Der Rheyn Confoed.* and on ℟ within a wreath *XX Eine Feine Mark Regensburg*, 1809. Apparently the only year of issue. There is a thaler of the same type.

Ratzeburg, Mecklenburg-Strelitz. A thaler of Bp. August, 1623, has on obv. *Patriis Virtvtibvs.* and the Duke-Bishop on horseback to r., on ℟ the shield. Schulman, xxx., 218, offers a thaler of the same personage, 1635, at 5½ g., describing it as f. d. c., but the surface was badly blistered. There is another as Duke of Brunswick and Bp. of R., 1636, with his portrait on

obv., and on ℞ those of his brothers Friedrich and Georg facing. Ibid., 66 gulden. There is a ½ th. of the same date, and a *sterbethaler* and the ½.

Ravenna. Some of the Ostrogothic bronze money bears on ℞ in a wreath *R. F.* in monogram. A *grosso* and *danaro* read *Archiepisco P. V. S.* on obv., and on ℞ *De Ravena.* There is a picciolo of cardinal Fieschi, 1517, struck here. The currency of Venice for this place was coined, like that of Ragusa, &c., in the capital; it was of very limited extent and of short duration, and is of exceedingly rare occurrence.

Ravensburg, Westphalia. There are pieces of 12 pfennigen in copper of 1621 in two varieties, and also of 6 pf.

Ravensburg, Würtemburg, the place of origin of bracteates, of a regiments-thaler of 1624, of schillings, kreutzer, huidpenningen, &c., 16th-18th c. *Ravenspvrg. Ravenspvrgens.* or *Ravenspvrgensis.* See Meyer Cat., 1895, pp. 488-9, and comp. *Ueberlingen* and *Ulm.*

Real, a Spanish silver coin introduced by Peter the Cruel (1350-68) of Castile. The Franco-Spanish 5-reaux piece was struck at Barcelona with the bust and titles of Louis XIII., 1641-2. Either the Spanish coin of 8 reales (piastre) or the Dutch colonial one of 8 schellings, 1601, might serve as the prototype of the piece of eight mentioned in *Robinson Crusoe*, 1719.

Schulman describes a very rare r. of Maximilian I. of Austria struck for Flanders. See Catalogue of coins, &c., sold at Amsterdam, March 16, 1896, No. 1177. Great Britain struck for the Plantations a billon piece of the 24th part of a Spanish r., with the portrait of James II. on horseback on obv., and on ℞ the arms. Of this piece of plated tin there have been small finds, and it is supposed to have been restruck, but perhaps without authority. Many specimens exhibit blisters on the surface, arising from unskilful workmanship or preparation of the metal, and a flaw or crack at one side.

Real, a silver Portuguese coin = 10 *dinheros* struck under Fernando I., 1367-1383, and his successors, and existing in various multiples; there are *reals* of 3½ *libras* and of 10 *dinheiros* of João I., 1383-1433; (ii.) a copper coin of the same country = 1/10 r. of silver. Comp. Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, pp. 320-1.

Rebellenthaler, a term given to a th. struck in 1595 by Heinrich Julius, Duke of Brunswick, Bishop of Halberstadt. Schulman, Cat. III., 692.

Recanati, deleg. of Ancona. A *bolognino* of Nicolo V. (1447-55) is ascribed to this place. A *bolognino* of the 16th c. has on obv. S. MARI A. and on ℞ DE. RECA. *N. E. T. O.*

Reckheim, Brabant, a free imperial barony. Of Willem III. van Sombreffe (1442-80) we have varieties of the *gros* with *Wilhem* and on ℞ *Mon. Nov. Hem.* and a cross cantonned with

REKH.; there is a rare copper *obol* or *mite* of the same personage in more than one variety; and there are daalders of Willem van Vlodorp with the titles of Charles V. or his brother Ferdinand, and of the St. Peter type. A daalder of 30 *stuivers* of 1563 has on obv. the standing figure of the saint with key and book, and *Sanctvs Petrvs · Patronvs · A* · 1563, and on ℟ the quartered and surcharged shield, and *Moneta · Nova · Argen · Recheime* · 30 · *Stvfer.* A second, without date, has the standing figure in field, dividing value, and *Moneta+Nova Argen+Recheimens*, and on ℟ the double-headed eagle crowned, and the title of Ferdinand I. The house of Sombreffe struck the divisions of the gros also, the ½, ¼, and ⅛, and the daalder and the ½ d. The family of Van Lynden had the gold florin or *peeter*, the *roos-schelling*, the 4-*stuiver* piece, and at least eight types of copper liards. A *peeter* of Hermann van Lynden without date is offered (1897), by Helbing of Munich at £7. 10*s*. One of the daalders of W. van Vlodorp reads on obv. *Mo' No' Lib' Baronatvs Imp' Recheimen'*; and the same personage continued the *peeter*. Schulman offers a specimen, not in good state, at 50 *gulden*. This piece has on one side the standing radiated figure of the saint, holding before him the shield of Reckheim, and *Sanctvs. Petrvs.* and on the other *Moneta* ∘ *Nova* ∘ *Avrea* ∘ *Rec* ∘. Another example reads *Recheme*. The houses of Van Lynden and Van Vlodorp imitated the copper types of Bouillon and Juliers, even to the retention of the legends.

Redon, Brittany. See *Rennes*. The modern Redon does not appear to have had a mint.

Regenbogenschüssel, a term applied to the gold Celtic concave *staters* produced on the Rhine by the Boii, and entering into the Swiss series. See Coraggioni, plate i.

Reggio. There is a silver grosso of Nicolo Maltraversi, Bp. of R., c. 1233, with *N. Episcopvs* on obv., and on ℟ *De Regio* with a lis. The ½ scudo mentioned by Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 148, has bareheaded bust to l., and *Her · Est · II · Dvx · Regii · IIII* · and on ℟ a shield enclosing a cross and the legend *Regii Lepidi*. The date, 1554, is below the bust, the last figure being rather indistinct. Of Cesare D'Este, first Duke of Modena and Reggio, the *giulio* struck on his marriage with Virginia de' Medici reads on ℟ *Virginia. Dvcissa. Mvtinae.*, with the Medici arms crowned. Comp. *Ferrara.*

Reichenstein, Bohemia. There is a mining or ausbeute ducat of 1590 of Rosenberg with the St. Christopher reverse.

Reims, Champagne, a Gaulish mint; the Gauls adopted Greek and Roman types, Also one of Raoul (923-36); a denier reads *Remis Civitas* on ℟, and on obv. in the field, in two lines, *Ro Vlf.*

Religions-friede-jubelgroschen, a denomination struck for Saxe-Gotha in 1755 under Friedrich III.

Remiremont, Vosges. A silver *teston* of Charles IV., 1638, reads: *Moneta · Nova · Romart · Cvsa.*

Rennes, Brittany, a Merovingian mint, and one of Charles le Chauve (*Aredonis Civitas*). A billon *douzain* of Anne of Brittany struck here reads: *Ana* : *Fraco9* : *Regia* : *Briton* : *Dvcissa*, with the quartered shield of France and Brittany, and on ℞ *Sit Nomen, &c.*, and a forked cross cantonned with ermines. It may have also been an urban seat of coinage; for a denier of the 13th c. reads *Scs Martinvs* and *Redonis Civi.*, unless this piece belongs to the modern Redon.

Republics (Italian and other) during the French revolutionary epoch (1797-1804):—Cisalpine, Ligurian, Roman (*Gaule Subalpine*), Neapolitan, Piedmontese, and Helvetic. Of all these there are currencies of more or less limited extent, forming an interesting feature in the modern Italian series.

Resellado, a Spanish term for a recoinage. A piece of 5 pesetas, 1821, is specifically termed on the face a *r*.

Rethel. On the 13th April, 1357, Louis of Maele, count of Flanders and R., engaged his moneyer Andrieu du Porche to strike for the latter signory *deniers d'or au mouton*, with the legend *Ludovicus comes registestensis*, and silver gros with *Moneta Flad. & R.* This commission was renewed April 2, 1358. These pieces are well known, as well as several others issued by the same prince during his prolonged reign (1346-84). But M. de Marcheville has lately drawn attention to a *demi-parisis* of billon, copied from those of Jean le Bon of France about 1354, and evidently intended for circulation in Rethel; it is ascribed to the mint at Mézières. Comp. *Flanders* and *Nevers* suprâ, and Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, pp. 392-4.

Reuss. See Meyer Cat., 1894, pp. 288-91, and Helbing of München's Cat., 1897, Nos. 2864-70. A *goldgulden* of 1622 of Heinrich II. Postumus, of the younger branch, 1622, is marked by the latter at 300 *m*.

Rheda, Prussia. The source of pieces of 5, 4, 3, and 1 pf., 1659. The 5-pfenning piece has a crowned lion rampant, with the name and date on one side and *V* in the field on the other for the value.

Rheinau, canton of Zürich, a Benedictine abbey enjoying the right of coinage from the 13th to the 18th c. Coraggioni, plate vii., engraves specimens of different periods, including the bracteate. Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 149.

Rhoda, a Rhodian settlement on the coast of Spain in the 4th c. B.C., and one of the sources of the imitations of the Phocæan silver type.

Riel, a mint of the see of Cologne. There is an early dated gold florin of Dietrich II. of Mörs, archbishop of Cologne, 1414-63, and gold florins of more than one variety of Ruprecht, count Palatine and archbishop of Cologne (1463-80). *Ril* or *Rilen*.

Rietberg and *R.-Kaunitz*, Westphalia. Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 150. Wenzel Adam, Reichfürst, struck a *breiter doppelthaler* and a 2-pfennigen in 1766. Of Max Ulrich and Maria Ernestina we have 4 and 3 pf. pieces in copper, 1703.

Riga. A rare ½ thaler of Gustavus Adolphus, 1629, was struck here with the portrait and titles on obv., and on ℞ *Moneta. Nova. Argentæa. Civitatis. Rigensi.*, with the arms of the town supported by lions. The coronation-daler of Charles XI. of Sweden, 1660, struck here, reads: *Carolus D. G. Sueco. Gotho. Vandalo. Rex.* (bust in armour to r.) and on ℞ occur the arms of Riga and *Civitatis Suæ Rigensis. Fidem. Coronavit.* Sch. xxx., 181, 459.

Also the seat of an archiepiscopal coinage. A ½ groschen of 1563 reads on obv., *Gvielhelm. D. G. . . Rige*, and on ℞, *Moneta. Nov. Rigensis.*, with the arms of the See.

Rijdergulden, a gold coin = the French and Flemish *cavalier*, of the duchy of Gueldres, 15th-16th c. There are several varieties. A large number occurred in the Amersfoort find, 1894, with the name and titles of Charles of Egmond (1492-1538) as Duke of Gueldres, Juliers, Clèves, and Zutphen. The type and denomination occur of the United Provinces: Gueldres, Utrecht, Overijssel, &c. Representations of the various types current in the Low Countries in the 16th-17th c. occur in the illustrated *placcaets*. The pattern with the reverse legend on a tablet is found in the 16th c. (1586)

Rijksdaalder, commonly known as *rix-dollar*, the regal or other official thaler of the Low Countries, with the half, both in many varieties at different periods down to the close of the Spanish and Austrian rules. One type is the *Bourgonsche Kreis rijksdaalder*, from the cross of Burgundy on ℞. We have before us a ½ of 1767, with the name of Maria Theresa and her Brabantine and Flemish titles.

Rimini, a seignieurial or feudal mint under Sigismondo Pandolfo Malatesta (1432-73). Of the *grosso* there are varieties, and of the Malatesta period we have also the *bolognino*, ½ *b.*, and *quattrino*, the three last of billon. See Papadopoli, *Monete Italiane Inedite*, 1893, part 3, pp. 3-6. A *grosso* of Malatesta reads on obv. *S. Padolfvs. De.* (in field) *M. L. T. S.*, and on ℞ *A. Riminensis.*

Robustus. This is usually regarded as money of necessity, and examples occur of it, with the ½ and ¼, with varieties in the armorial cantonments.

Roccaforte. See *Ronco.*

Rogoredo, near Bellinzona, the mint of Francesco Trivulzio, march. di Vigevano, 1518-49, who struck here the *testone*, the *cavallotto*, the *grosso*, &c. A *t.* with his bare-headed bust to l., with long hair, and on ℞ S. Blasius seated, fetched at the Boyne sale in 1896, though not very fine, £6. 17*s.* 6*d.*

Rolabasso, i. q. next entry. This coin was also struck by the Trivulzio family, 16th c., at Rogoredo.

Rollbatzen. Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 228, with Coraggioni, plate x.

Romans. An *écu d'or* of Charles VII., with a *R* at the end of the legend, is ascribed to this mint.

Rome. There is a rare *danaro* of Leo VIII. antipope (963-5) with *DN. Leon. Pape* in three lines on obv. in field. In the Rossi Cat. 1895, Nos. 564-85, occurs a valuable series of the coins in gold, silver, billon, and copper struck under the republican interregnum, 1172-1434, with the names of various persons or anonymously. The *danaro* engraved in *C. of E.*, p. 425, is of the third type. An *obolo* of Cola di Rienzi, the last of the tribunes, 1347, reads on obv. *Almvs. Tribvnat.* with a cross, and on ℞ *Roma capvt. Mv.*, with a comb, star, and crescent. There is a rare double *grosso* of Lladislaus, King of Naples and Senator of Rome, 1413.

The earliest gold money in this series with the name of a pontiff from an Italian mint is that of Eugenio IV., 1431-47, of which the first issue preserved the *caput mundi* type and legend, and withheld the pontiff's name. See Rossi Cat., 1895, No. 586. The same catalogue, No. 604, specifies the interesting numismatic departure, by which certain ducats of gold, called *ducati* or *floreni de camerâ*, were authorized in 1452, weighing (like those struck at Avignon) 2 baiocchi less than the ordinary Roman papal type, and bearing the effigy of His Holiness Nicolo V. on obv., and on ℞ the keys in saltire. The Rossi example is figured on plate ii. accompanying catalogue. There is, however, a double one of Julius II., 1503-13, differing from that of the Bolognese type, engraved on p. 425 of Hazlitt, where it is wrongly described as a single one. See Rossi, 635, During the siege of Rome by Charles V. in 1527, 400,000 silver ducats were coined to pay the impost demanded by the emperor. These occasionally occur with their divisions. They bear the name of Clement VII., and on ℞ *Q.* | *Var T* | *Dvc.* in a garland of laurel. Charles himself struck in 1528 a silver scudo at Rome, with his titles as King of Arragon and the Two Sicilies. Rossi Cat., 1895, No. 691. There are gold *scudi* or *zecchini* of Julius II. by Francia, and of Clement VII. and Paul III. by Benvenuto Cellini. See Hazlitt, p. 425, and Rossi Cat., Nos. 692-3. There is a series of *scudi di oro, di due*, and *di quattro* of Paolo V. (1605-29) of three or four different types or varieties from the Roman mint; see Rossi Cat., 1895, Nos. 814-22. It extends from the 3rd to the 11th year of his pontificate; but the earliest in Rossi was of the 4th. The 4-*scudi* or *di quattro* of year III. has on obv. the arms, keys, and title, and on ℞ the standing figure of St. Paul facing. The double giulio of the same pontiff from the mint at Bologna has the bare-headed bust to r. and

titles on obv., and on ℞ the rampant lion holding the banner, as on some of the money of Pius VI., &c. Clement VII. struck the pieces of 10 *zecchini* and 3 *z.* in gold, as well as the unit, at Bologna. There is a scarce 4-*sc.* piece of Alexander VIII., 1690.

The 2 ½ *baiocchi* of 1796 does not belong to the republican series, but to that of Pius VI. The former embraces the *scudo* in silver (two types, one very rare, Rossi Cat., 1117-18), and 2 *bai.* and 1 *bai* in copper. The ordinary *sc.* reads on obv. *Repvblica Romana*, with the standing figure of Liberty: below, the moneyer's name, *T. Mercandetti.* On ℞ *Scvdo Romano* in two lines within a garland of flowers. The rarer type has on obv. *Rep. Romana* inscribed on a standard, an eagle with expanded wings within a garland over the consular fasces laid on an altar, in front of which are two swords and the cap of liberty. ℞ *Liberta Romana 27 Piovoso* in four lines in field, and round the edge, *Giorno Che Vale Di Tanti Anni Il Pianto.* A rose between two stars. Of the 5-scudi piece in gold of Gregory XVI., 1834, it is said that only eleven impressions were taken. The gold series of Pius IX. on the decimal principle, 1866-70, included the 100, 50, 20, and 10 *lire*, and the silver, the 5 *lire*, 2 *l.*, 1 *lira*, and the 10 and 5 *soldi.* The 100 *lire* has on obv. *Pivs IX. Pont. Max. A. XXI.* (portrait), ℞ 100 *Lire* 1866 within a wreath: above, *Stato Pontificio.* The 20 *lire* of Anno 20, 1866, is rare, having been the first piece, struck as an essay.

Ronco. Of Napoleon Spinola, Marquis of Roccaforte (1647-71), there is a silver luigino of 1668, with *Neapo. Spin. Mar. Rocf.*, with a portrait to r., and on ℞ *S. R. Imp. Com. Ronchi. D. Et C.*, with a crowned eagle surcharged with the arms of Spinola. There is a *scudo* in silver of 1669 with a similar rev., and on obv. a portrait to l. and *Neapolio : Spin : Mar : Rochae : For.* This ruler purports in both productions to be "*Dominus et Comes*" of Ronco.

Roosstuiver and the double, a silver coin of the Low Countries, 17th c. There is a double *r-st.* of the province of Holland, 1601, with a rose in the centre of the cross on ℞ as in the *roosschelling.*

Rosenberg. See *Reichenstein.*

Roskild. This mint was employed by Christiern III. of Denmark, 1534-59.

Rössler, a silver denomination of the cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden. See a specimen engraved by Coraggioni, plate xvi. 12.

Rostock. See O. Helbing of München, Cat., 1895, 3831-3. In that of Oct., 1896, No. 3353, he cites a *thaler* of 1610. There is another of 1611.

Rota (*Iptuci*), a Spanish mint.

Rothweil or *Rottweil*, Würtemberg. See Coraggioni, *Münzegeschichte der Schweiz*, plate 2.

Rouble. The earliest coin of this type appears to be the ½ *r.* or *poltina* in copper of Alexis Mikailovitch, 1652, of which there are casts: it exhibits the czar on horseback and crowned on obv. and the double-headed eagle on ℟, with Russian legends on both sides; it bespeaks foreign execution. The same ruler struck a ¼ *r.* in silver of amorphous module, and of two types, with the figure on horseback on obv., and a Russian inscription on ℟ in six lines. There does not seem to be anything farther in this direction, till Peter the Great began a regular series of these coins in, if not before, 1701. His widow and successor struck the *r.* in silver in 1725-6 of at least four varieties, of which one of 1725, known as the *souprotivnik*, as well as the r., ½, and ¼ in copper on square flans, 1725-6, and a 2 *r.* pattern piece in silver, 1726. The czarina Elizabeth struck the *r.*, ½ *r.*, and 2 *r.* in gold, and the *imperial* and *demi-i.* in the same metal, 1755, 1757, as well as a piece = 16 *r.* or 42/. English currency in 1756, perhaps intended to pass for 3 *i.* Messrs. Lincoln & Son, of New Oxford Street, took some trouble to weigh for the writer several specimens of Russian gold money of the period, and so far as the very uncertain metrology permits any conclusion, the large gold coin of 1756 seems to be of this value. The czar Paul struck a piece of 5 *r.* in gold, engraved by Joseph Mager; he had also a *Bank* gold ducat of 1796 and 1797, and a *Bank* silver rouble of 1796 of 50 *stuivers*, similar to the *Banco* principle elsewhere; and in more recent times 3, 5, and 10 *r.* have been issued for Poland and Russia respectively. Comp. *Katherinenburg*, *Kopeck*, *Poltina*, and *Russia*.

Rouen. A denier of Pepin le Bref, reading *R.* on ℟ is referred hither, as well as one of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, with *Rodvmdvco.* A d. of the temple type of Richard, Duke of Normandy (943-96) reads on obv. *Rotvm. Civi.*, and on ℟ *Richardvs.* The money of the dukes of Normandy, who succeeded Richard, was confined to barbarous deniers of the same type, without substantial variation, and belongs chiefly, if not exclusively, to this mint.

Royalin. The unit is copper, and in silver there are two or three types, of which the earliest have Indian characters on one side and fleurs-de-lis on the other. The number of f. de l. seems to indicate the value in r. from 2 to 8; but the flan is usually too small for the die.

Rübener, the early batzen of the see of Salzburg, 15th-16th c.

Rummen. We have of this place and feudal government gold types of Flemish model. A *franc-à-cheval* or *goudenrijder* of Arnould van Orije (1331-64) reads: *Iohannes Euang et Ernol DNS. Rummen*, and resembles the analogous pieces of Louis of Maele, Count of Flanders (1346-84). The association of the temporal ruler with the Evangelist is peculiar. See Sch., i., 537.

Ruremonde. A mint of Charles d'Egmond, Duke of Gueldres, m.m. a lis. Some of the money bears only the name of the town. A ½ stuiver reads *Mone Nova Rvremondensis;* but the coins are usually accompanied by the imperial or regal titles. Comp. Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 153, and *Clemmergulden* suprâ.

Ruspo or *fiorino di oro*, a gold coin struck by Cosmo III. dé Medici, 1721, &c.

Ruspone, a gold coin of Tuscany under the houses of Medici, Lorraine, and Bourbon, 1721-1815 = 3 *fiorini* or *ruspi*; also of the *Governo della Toscana* series, 1859.

Russia. Under various heads we have referred to the Russian currency in all materiais or metals, and in *C. of E.* a good deal of information may be found on the subject. This is an interesting series with very humble and obscure beginnings, like that of other regions. From a very early period the principle of countermarking commenced among the Russians. Chaudoir engraves some of these symbols from examples found on the leathern money; and during the 17th c., when Poland and other States possessed coins of high character and diversified type, the government of the Czar continued to employ those of neighbouring Powers with various indications enabling them to pass throughout the Muscovite dominions. We find pieces of German, Dutch, and Italian origin so treated and employed from the reign of Dimitri Ivanovitch (1605-6), a daalder of Zeeland being stamped with a figure of the Czar on horseback. See Meyer Cat., 1894-5, p. 29, and Helbing's Cat., 1896, No. 595, for notices of other countermarked money of sundry localities. In Boyne Cat., 1529, is a thaler of August of Brunswick, 1665, stamped to pass during the war with Poland. Chaudoir also furnishes a plate of a gold portugalöser of Walther von Plattenberg, Grand Master of the Order of Livonia, 1525, thus drawn into Russian service.

Like the later Dutch circulation for the East Indies, the Russians employed the ingot or bar, probably down to a comparatively late period. There are copper *grivenka* or *grivinik* and *roubles*, with and without m.m., struck at Novogorod, Pskoff, Novotorjok, and Kieff. See the examples engraved by Chaudoir, pl. 2. The smaller pieces are presumably for the lower values.

As regards the earlier gold currency of Russia, there is no doubt that its production was at first, and indeed during a lengthened term, sparing and intermittent. See *C. of E.*, p. 358. Chaudoir gives a piece in this metal to Vladimir Sviatoslavitch (10th c.), grand duke of Kieff, and the next example is the pattern ducat of Ivan III. Wassilievith, mentioned in *C. of E.* In *N. C.* for June, 1896, occurs a gold coin ascribed to Ivan IV., 1533-84, having on one side a double-headed eagle and Russian

legend, and on the other an inscription in Russian, in six (not seven) lines; this is, however, apparently of later date, perhaps of the following century. Chaudoir mentions and engraves a later one of somewhat similar character of Mikail Feodorovitch (1613-45). Of the last-named there are three gold patterns of uncertain denomination (comp. *Imperial* suprâ), and under *Kopek* suprâ we refer to a specimen struck in gold of Alexis Mikailovitch (1645-76), father of Peter the Great, possibly to pass for a ducat, but, unlike most of the ancient *kopeks*, with the double-headed eagle instead of the Lithuanian ℞. This circumstance renders it likely that the coin in question is of the same type as that attributed to Ivan IV. just cited. Chaudoir gives a gold piece of Alexis Mikailovitch of the size of a *kopek*, but with the horseman, as usual, on ℞. We have not seen the example cited in Schulman, ix., 741, but in pl. 8, fig. 1, Chaudoir presents us with a gold piece of an altogether improved model of the same czar, as well as with others of his immediate followers, including the very remarkable and interesting one of Peter and Ivan Alexievitch and Sophia Alexievna.

Peter the Great, who is generally accredited with the initiative in monetary reform, appears to have owed more or less to the taste and enterprize of his father and elder brother. Peter himself certainly placed the whole system on a broader and superior footing, including the most precious metal; and we have of his reign, as sole autocrat of the Russias, ducats of 1701-03-11-16, a double *d.* of 1714, and a 2-*r* piece of 1718 of the St. Andrew type revived in 1749 by the czarina Elizabeth. The d. of 1716 has portait to r., bare headed, and a *Latin* legend: *Petrvs Alexii · I · D · G · Rvss* (℞) *Imp.M.DVX Moscoviæ.* There are, besides, at least two denominations of a *schaustück* in gold, struck in February, 1702, to celebrate the baptism of his eldest son Peter, who died *v. p.* The largest size before us has the bareheaded laureate bust of the Czar to r., and on ℞ the double-headed eagle crowned, and surmounted by a third crown. The legends on both sides, and the date, are in Russian characters: weight, 25 grammes.

The lower silver and copper values established by Peter were the *rouble*, ½ *r.*, ¼ *r.*, *grivna* (10 *kopeks*), 5 *kopeks*, *altyn* or 3 *k.*, *tymf*, and *polvuchka*, most of which remained long in use. The earlier *kopeks* and *dengui* were in copper or silver of low standard; but about 1710 the latter was abandoned, and the module and fabric improved. There are roubles, with the halves and quarters, of nearly every year from 1701 to 1725, chiefly from the Moscow mints, and varying in the portraits and costume. Of the *r.* of 1705 there seems to have been a restrike, and in the writer's example there is an indication of the die having been broken. It is this issue which is described

on the German plan as "good money." Comp. *Moscow.* We engrave below the gold memorial piece cited in *C. of E.*, 359.



We have already referred to some rare copper money of 1723-6. There is a very scarce and valuable silver double rouble of Catherine I., 1726.

In platinum we do not know the 12 *r.* except of 1831-2, nor the 6 *r.*, except of 1829-30-31; the 3 *r.* exists in 1828, 1831-2-3-7, 1843-4, &c., down to 1855.

As in France, from the time of Louis XIV. to the Revolution, the Russian silver of the imperial type is often faulty, and possibly from the same cause, the imperfect preparation of the metal prior to the striking process. The czar Paul, from a consciousness of his unprepossessing physiognomy, as it is thought, discontinued the practice of inserting the portrait of the sovereign on the current money. His silver *rouble* is of two standards, the light and the heavy (the latter = 137 *copeks*), only another example of the arbitrary policy pursued by the mint. There is a pattern r. of 1798, known as a *iesimok,* suggested by the *joachimsthaler.* There are patterns of 5 and 10 *r.* pieces of the same ruler in gold, equally without a portrait, 1800-2, of which we have seen modern restrikes or at least impressions.

Chaudoir enters at large into the feudal and municipal coinages of Russia, and in his plates supplies numerous representations of the pieces, as well as of the money struck for particular provinces, Siberia, Livonia, Esthonia, &c., and that employed during the Russian occupation of part of Prussia in 1761, including a gold florin with the bust of Elizabeth to r. and *Elisab : I : D : G : Imp : Tot : Russ.*

We have already referred to the curious evolution of St. George and the Dragon from the armed Lithuanian horseman, just as St. Michael and the same adjunct gradually developed from the winged Victories on the Roman and Byzantine money. As a rule, the later Russian money is impersonal, the name of the sovereign being perhaps accounted too sacred for mention; but there are memorial *roubles* of Alexander I., struck in 1834 by his son, and 1½ *r.* of Nicholas I., 1836 and 1839, the latter with a grained edge; and since 1883 the whole monetary system has been remodelled on the French principle.

Russian external currencies. These were issued for Cracow, Finland, Crimea (khanate formerly under Russian protection), Georgia, Livonia and Esthonia, Moldavia and Wallachia, Poland, Siberia.

Rynsgulden, a gold coin (ducat or florin) of William I., Duke of Gueldres (1377-93), probably struck at Arnhem, and known as the *Arnhemsche rynsgulden.* Comp. *Arnhem* suprà.

S

Saalfeld. Of Johann Ernst VIII. we have a thaler of 1698, with his portrait. There is a *Saalfelder Heller*, 1745. A thaler of 1817 reads on obv. *Ernst Herzog zu Sachsen Cobvrg und Saalfeld.* This was the father of the Prince Consort of Great Britain. The heller of 1726 noticed in *C. of E.* reads *I. E.*, not T. E.; it was struck by Johann Ernst, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Saalfeld, who died in 1729.

Sabara, Brazil, the source of a gold *barrinha* of 1805, struck under João VI., prince-regent of Portugal. See it described and figured in the Sale Catalogue of the Vicomtesse de C., sold at Amsterdam, Oct. 5, 1896, No. 90, and the plate.

Sabbionetta, Lombardy. Count Papadopoli (*Monete Italiane Inedite*, 1893, part 2, pp. 15-19) engraves and describes several specimens of this mint from the originals in his own cabinet.

Saiga. There are *s.* struck during the reign of Charles Martel at Arles, Marseilles, &c., in Provence by Antenor, Nimphidius, and other feudal chieftains. A large number of these interesting little pieces of thick fabric, about which we have evidently much yet to learn, occurred, chiefly in f. d. c., in the *trouvaille de Cimiez.* Comp. *Arles* and *Gaul.* The saiga quoted in M. Serrure's Cat., 1895, No. 20, with M and DAGO, and attributed by him to Melle and Dagobert III., is more probably from the Marseilles mint, and may appertain to some local chieftain of the same or a similar name. Another bears on obv. *Avdoger*, and on ℞ *Fvlcoaldo*, with *Av* in a monogram in the field.

Saint-Aignan, Touraine. The *Bulletin Numismatique* of Serrure for March, 1893, p. 57, announces the discovery of a hoard of 500 silver deniers of Hervé de Donzy at Gouzac, commune of La Pérouse, Puy-de-Dôme.

Saint-André-de-Villeneuve lez Avignon, a mint of Louis XI. There is a *grand blanque à la couronne*, 1461, struck here. Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 153. Also a mint of Charles VIII., Francis I., and Henry II.

Saint-Andries-gulden, a gold coin of the Counts of Holland

and the Dukes of Burgundy. The ℟ bears the name and standing figure of the saint.

Saint-Denis. Sci-Dio-Nysii M., &c., occur on coins from this mint.

Saint-Gallen, Switzerland. There are *dicken* of 1505, 1509, 1511. At the Boyne sale, 1896, No. 1497, a thaler of the Abbey, 1622, brought £8. 17*s*. 6*d*. Spink & Son, in their *Special List* of Swiss coins, 1897, offer at £4. 10*s*. a gold ducat of Beda Anghern, 1781, with a richly decorated shield on ℟, and *Beda · D · G · S · R · I · P ·*

Saint Jean d'Acre, the source of a gold *dinar* struck here in 1251 by Louis IX. of France with Arabic legends.

Saint-Lô. More than one variety of the *écu au soleil* was struck here by Charles VIII. It may be well to draw attention to the fact that in the *Nouveau Recueil de Contes* of Méon, 1823, I., 172, a lady is asked as the price of a cure "vingt et six sous de Mansois," which must refer to the mediæval currency of this district (La Manche) struck here or elsewhere.

Saint-Nazaire d'Autun, a mint of the emperor Carloman (877-84). A silver *denier* reads on obv. KARL CTIↃ with RX in the field, and on ℟ *Mont. S. Naz.* There is a second of the *Christiana Religio* type. But comp. *C. of E.*, p. 75.

Saint-Omer. A plated billon piece or abbey token of 1526 reads on obv., *Mo · Ecc · Santi · Avdomari.*, with three pine-cones in a shield surmounted by a crozier, and on ℟ *Presentibvs Dabitvr* and in the field : XII. [? *deniers*] 1526. It was probably given in alms to deserving applicants.

Saint-Palais, a French mint in 1789, m.m. the arms of Navarre.

Saint Pierre lez Maestricht. There are variant gros of Jan van Arkel, with the facing half-length bust of St. Peter, sometimes wearing a tiara.

Saint-Pol. Both the seigneurs of Ligny and the counts of Saint-Pol seem to have employed a moneyer named Guiselin le Charpentier, who was punished at Paris for clipping on their behalf *francs-à-pied* and *francs-à-cheval.*

Saint-Pourcain, dep. of Allier, France, formerly a place of some importance and strength, a mint of Charles VI. and VIII. There is a *guenar à l' O rond* of 1385 struck there, and of the latter a gold *écu au soleil*. It was at a later date a mint of Francis I. (*douzain à la salamandre* of 1539) and Henry III. (*quart d'écu*, 1587)

Saint-Quentin, a Carolingian mint ; a denier of Charles le Chauve reads : *Sci. Qvintini. M.*, and another *Mo.* Also a mint of Charles VI., pursuant to the ordinance of July 29, 1394. There is an *écu d'or* belonging here of this reign. Henry VI. of England employed the mint ; there is a *grand blanque* struck by him at St. Q.

Saint-Sulpice, diocese of Toulouse, a chateau belonging to Jeanne, Countess of Boulogne and Auvergne, when she was convicted in 1422 of having fabricated money with the regal titles of false standard and weight.

Saint-Trond, a mint of the see of Liège. Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 155. A rare *gros d'argent* of John of Bavaria, Bp. of L., 1390-1418, reads *Ioh. Bavar. Ele. Leod. & Com. Los*, and on ℟ *Moneta Scon. Tr vdone.*

Sainte-Menehould, Marne, one of the sources of the *grand blanc à la molette* of Charles VII. of France, 1456; also a mint of Henry II. of France.

Saintes, Charente-Inférieure, a mint of Louis VII. le Jeune (1137-80) with *Lodoicvs* and *Scti Nas.*

Salins, Dept. of Jura, a mint of the ancient comtes de Scodingue, and the place of origin of deniers blancs struck by Jean, comte de Bourgogne and seigneur de Salins, by virtue of a commission from William of Holland, King of the Romans, in 1251, confirmed by the Holy See. The obv. reads *I Comes Bvrg.*, the field occupied by a *croix pattée*; the ℟ has the shield of Châlons with a transverse band, and *Dns Salinen.* These coins were of the Tours standard (*denarii turonenses*). See an interesting paper, with an engraving of one, in Serrure (*Bull. Num.*, Avril, 1895, p. 25).

A denier of Scodingue reads on obv. *Scvtincorvm* retrograde, and in the field, *Comits*, and on ℟ has *Salinis Bvr.* and a cross. It is highly curious that, prior to 1224, this town was divided into two feudal lordships, Bourg-Dessus or Bourg-le-Comte, and Bourg-Dessous or Bourg-le-Sire. In 1237, by purchase or exchange, the whole appertained to Jean above-named.

Salm. There is a ½ thaler without the year of Wolfgang Friedrich, under the guardianship of his mother Juliana, and two of himself alone, 1618 and 1619, all scarce. Attention may be directed to the very handsome coinage of the last and present century connected with another branch of this house. A thaler of 1801 exhibits the portrait, arms, and titles of Franz, Count of Salm-Reiffenscheid, Prince-Bishop of Gurk.

Saltire, two bars juxtaposed in the same manner as a St. Andrew's cross. The type occurs on the Scotish *St. Andrew*, some of the Brunswick money, the gold 3-rouble piece of Peter the Great, 1723, &c.

Salute. Of the S. of Henry V. a very fine specimen occurred at the Richardson sale, May 22, 1895, No. 87, and brought £65. It differs in type from that of Henry VI. The obv. reads, *Henr. Dei. Gra. Rex. Angl. Heres Franci.*, and exhibits the Annunciation, the crowned shield of France and England separating the figures of the angel Gabriel and the Virgin. The early Sicilian S. under the house of Anjou occurs both in gold and silver, which are very similar in type.

Saluzzo. A cavallotto of the St. Constantius type of Michelantonio reads *Michael : Ant : M. Salvtiar.*

Salvator thaler. There is one of Gustavus I. Vasa, 1542, reading *Gostavus*, with portrait of king to r., and on ℟ the standing figure of Christ. These coins seldom occur in fine state. The latest in Sweden appear to be those of Christina. This is a generic term in Germany for the type.

Salz der Helden, Bavaria, the place of origin of a grosch of the emperor Henry III. Boyne Cat., 1896, No. 1350.

Salzburg. The gold money of the archbishops goes back to the first half of the 16th c., and ascends to the 12-ducat piece, of which an example of 1565 is marked by Helbing of Munich, 1895, at £20. That dealer advertises in his catalogue of Oct., 1896, No. 1923, a 4-d. piece of 1522, with the titles of Mattheus Lang v. Willenburg. The lower values are in billon kreutzers and afterward in copper pieces of the same denomination, sometimes with a portrait. The silver currency was the thaler with its divisions; there is a ⅓ thaler of 1627, but the fractions occur less frequently.

The thaler of Mattheus von Willenburg, 1538, follows the type of that of 1522 engraved by Hazlitt, of which there are two types of ℟, one as given there, the other with the seated figures of SS. Rudbertus and Virgilius facing, and below, a view of the cathedral. Of the 1522 piece there are the ½ and ¼ as well as the double.

In 1682 money was struck here in commemoration of the 1100th anniversary of the foundation of the see. Among the numismatic labours of Franz Streber is a series of papers on the oldest coinages of Salzburg, including the S. Rupertus money. Comp. *C. of E.*, 156, 338, and Boyne Cat., 1896, Nos. 1231-9.

Salzthahun, the source of a kupfer marke without date, with I *Fuder Torf.*

San Antolin, a place mentioned as a Spanish mint under Urraca and Alfonso VII. (1109-51) in *N.C.* for January, 1896, with the name on *dineros* in the form of BANTONINI or BEATIANTONN.

Sanese, a gold coin of Sienna, struck by Filippo Maria Visconti, Duke of Milan, during his temporary occupation (1390-1404). Comp. *Sienna* infrà. There is a *s.* of later date and of broader module (*Sanese largo*) with the *S* and cross in beaded circles.

Santander, Spain, a Gaulish mint. *Santono.*

Santiago de Chile, a Spanish mint, 18th-19th c. Money of Charles IV. and Ferdinand VII. was strŭck there.

Santo Thomé, a gold Portuguese coin = 12 to 15 *xerafim.*

Santo Vicente, a gold Portuguese coin = 2½ *cruzàdos.*

Sardinia, separated from Sicily in 1720, and erected (with Savoy, Piedmont, &c.) into a Kingdom. Savoy (with Nice) was

ceded to France in 1860. The Sardinian series is not common, especially in fine state. The lower values are in *soldi* and *denari*, the units and lower multiples in copper or billon, the higher multiples in silver. There appear to be the 1 *s.*, 2½ *s.*, 5 *s.*, 7½ *s.*, 10 *s.*, 20 *s.*, 40 *s.*, and 60 *s.*, besides the small copper *danari* or ½ *s.*, some with portraits. A *d.* with bust to r. on obv. reads *Car Em D. G. R. Sar Cyp Et Ier.*, and on ℞ *Princ Ped Dvx Sab Et Montisf*, with the Savoyard cross. Carlo Emmanuele II., 1730-73, seems to have been the first to develope and extend the regal Sardinian series. Of his reign we have the go'd ducat or *zecchino*, the double, and the 4-d. piece of various years, the *ducatone* in silver (1733), the *scudo* in the same metal = 6 *lire*, 1755-6-7, &c., with the ½, ¼, and ⅛, the 20 *soldi*, and smaller divisions, and the copper unit and ½. See Meyer Cat., 1895, Nos. 6925-66; Durazzo Cat., 1896, Nos. 5489-97; and Boyne Cat., 1896, No. 273. The *scudo* of 1755 has the bare-headed bust of the king to l. with the usual titles, and on ℞ a small circular crowned shield, enclosed in the collar of an order of knighthood, and the rest of the titles. A 20-soldi piece in base silver of Vittorio Amadeo III., 1787, has the value in a monogram on ℞, dividing *M*(*oneta*) *S*(*abavdiæ*), *i.e.*, currency for Savoy. The obv. has a cross and part of the titles, which are completed on the other side. The earliest copper money which we have seen is a ½ soldo dated 1733, although Vittorio Amadeo II., as King of Sicily, under the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, had struck some very beautiful pieces in that metal at least as early as 1716. A 5-soldi piece of 1794 in billon has a fine portrait of the king to r. on obv., and on ℞ the standing figure of St. Maurice, and in exergue the value. Of Carlo Felice we have an 80-lire piece in gold in the form of a box enclosing four counters in platinum for the game of ombre. The Sardinian *scudo di oro* was = 10 *lire*.

Saosnes. Comp. Sch. xxviii., 413. The denier there cited was perhaps struck at Vesoul. But in Serrure's Cat., 1894, occurs one of Charles le Chauve, with ICVRTISASONIAN, attributed to Saosnes. It belongs to Soissons, q. v.

Sarine and Broye. See Coraggioni, plate xxii., 2.

Savona. The Florentine type of gold ducat appeared here in the 14th c., with the usual pattern and *Monet. A Saone.* Charles VIII. of France struck here a silver testone of the Virgin and Child type. A *cavallotto* of Francis I. of France reads: *Virgo. Maria. Protege.* ℞, *Civitatem. Savonae.* Of the republican era (1350-96) we have the *pattacchina*, ½ *p.*, and *obolo*; of Charles VI. of France (1396-1410) the ½ *pat.*; and the *obolo* of Filippo Maria Visconti, Duke of Milan (1421-35).

Savoy. Count Papadopoli (*Monete Italiane Inedite*, v. 4) engraves and describes a silver *danaro* of Amadeo IV. (1233-53) with + *Am.*ˣ *Comes* on obv., and a cross patent in field, and on

℞ *Sabavd Ie.*, weight *grammi* 1.77. The similar *danari* of Pietro II., found at Paladru, weighed only 1.70 *gr.* The coins of Amadeo V. (1285-1323) read *Am. Comes Sabad.*, and on ℞ *In Italia : Marcho :* A silver *gros* of Philippe, Prince of Achaia (1301-7) reads *Philippvs de Sab.*, and on ℞ *Ped Mon ensis.* A *grosso* or *gros* of Aimone (1329-43) reads *Mo : Com : Sabavdie*, and on ℞ *In : Italia : Marchio.* There is a very rare gold ducat of Amadeo VIII. (1391-1439), and a still rarer *grosso tornese* or gros tournois of the same reign, with the ℞ legend *Dvx : Chablasi : In : Italia : Mar.* In one of the types of his *scudo di oro* Ludovico (1439-65) describes himself as *Marchio·In·Italia·Princ.*, which we take to be tantamount to *Premier Marquis in Italy.* At this period Aix-les-Bains the ancient *Aquæ Sextiæ* —was a Savoyard mint. *Filiberto* (1472 82), on a silver *grosso*, apparently struck at Casal in Piedmont, has his portrait to r. wearing the berretta, on ℞ the shield and the motto *In Te Dne Confido I*[*n*] *Cas* [*al*]. A very fine gold ducat of Filiberto II. (1497-1504) with bust to r. wearing berretta, struck at Geneva by Rodolfo, fetched £10. 10*s*. at the Boyne Sale, 1896, No. 251. The silver *mezzo-scudo* of Emmanuele Filiberto (1553-80), engraved by Hazlitt, p. 435, may be interesting from the association of this prince with the legend of Chillon. Another *m.-sc.* or *testone* reads *E. Philibertvs. Dvx. Sabavdie* (bust to r.), on ℞ *Avxilivm Mevm. A. Domino.* 1566. A *scudo* of 1577 exhibits the Duke on horseback to r. on obv., and on ℞ a Maltese cross cantonned with four shields, and the reading : *Chablasi. Et. Avg. Sac. Rom. Imp. Princep.* A gold piece of *due doppie* bears the portraits and titles of Francesco Giacinto and Maria Cristina (1637-38). There is a *di quattro* or piece of 4 scudi di oro of Carlo Emmanuele II. and Maria Cristina, 1639, with their jugate busts as in the *di otto* of 1641, engraved by Hazlitt, but with a quartered shield on ℞. There is a silver ducatone of 1641 of similar type. The low values of the later dukes were in *denari* and their multiples. There is a *due denari* of Maria Joanna Battista, as regent for her son, Vittorio Amadeo II., 1676, described as copper in the catalogue from which it was bought, but apparently billon. A *doppio di oro* of the same rulers, 1676, has the accolated busts to r. on obv., and on ℞ the quartered shield surcharged, and the titles of Piedmont and Cyprus. This coin follows the type of the 20-*soldi* piece of same date. For some notices of inedited early varieties or mints, comp. Papadopoli, v., 4-16.

Saxe-Altenburg. See *Engel-groschen* and *Schreckenberger* infrà. There are a pyramiden thaler and ⅛ th., as well as probably the ⅔ or *gulden* of 1668 on the death of Magdalena Sybilla, second wife of Friedrich Wilhelm of S.-A. (1639-69), who was born at Dresden, 23 Oct., 1617, and died at Altenburg, 6 Jan., 1668-9. See Reimmann Cat., part ii., No 4523.

Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, a duchy formed out of two administrative provinces geographically separate. At his death in 1675 the dominions of Ernest the Pious were apportioned among his sons. Gotha and Altenburg fell to the eldest, Friedrich I.; but this line became extinct in 1825 by the death of Friedrich IV. unmarried. In 1826 the duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen added his territories to Saxe-Meiningen in exchange for the duchy of Altenburg, while the duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld gave up Saalfeld also to Saxe-Meiningen, and succeeded to Gotha. The duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha dates therefore only from 1826 in the person of Ernest I., previously duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. Ernst I. dying in 1844, he was succeeded by his eldest son, Ernst II., who died in 1893, and was succeeded by his nephew Alfred, duke of Edinburgh. The younger son of Ernst I. was Albrecht or Albert, Prince-Consort of Great Britain, who died in 1861.

DUKES OF SAXE-GOTHA-ALTENBURG.

1675.	Friedrich I.	1772.	Ernst II.
1691.	Friedrich II.	1804.	August
1732.	Friedrich III.	1822.	Friedrich IV.

This information, which was communicated by the librarian to the present duke of S. Coburg and Gotha, may assist in elucidating the legends on the coins of the various branches of the duchy.

Saxe-Hildburghausen. See above. We have a silver coin (? ¼ thaler) reading *D · G · Wilhelm Dvx Sax. Hil · Cl. et M.*, with a full-face portrait of the duke and on ℞ trophies supporting a tablet on which occurs *Cum Deo Bene Faciendo bene faciet;* below, 1634. See *Saxe-Coburg* suprâ, and Franz Streber, *Die Altesten in Koburg und Hildburghausen geschlagenen Münzen*, München, 1853.

Saxe-Weimar. See *Weimar.*

Saxony. Of Friedrich II. (1428-64) there is the *goldgulden.* Comp. *Leipsic.* Friedrich III. the Wise (1486-1525) struck in 1518 a thaler with the titles of Maximilian I., of which there is the *double*, describing him as lieutenant-general of the empire. A very fine *schaustück* of Georg, duke of S., 1527, reads: *Georgivs : Dei : Gracia : Dvx : Saxonie* · . . . . and in inner circle, *Anno · Domini · MDXXVII · Etatis · Sve · LVI.* Bust to l. The ℞ has *Sit : Nomen : Domini : Benedictvm.* with the helmeted shield. *N. C.* for Oct., 1896, £6. 6*s.* There is a similar piece of 1539.

There is a set of silver memorial money of Johann Georg I., 1656. Both he and his successor (1611-80) struck money for Upper Lusatia. A ⅛ thaler of Johann Georg II., 1666, reads: *Moneta Svperioris Lusatiæ.* After the provisional and temporary cession of that province to Saxony during the 30 Years' War;

Lusatia became a fief of Saxony under the Bohemian crown in 1636.

There are ordinary thalers from the Annaberg mint of duke Moritz, 1547, 1549-50, 52, and of his brother and successor August, 1553-1586, from that at Dresden of various years from 1560 to 1585, in which he is described as Arch-Marshal of the Holy Roman Empire, and Elector. Comp. *Schmalkalden League*, *Pyramiden-thaler*, *Poland*, and *Vicariats-thaler*.

A ⅛ gold ducat of the Elector Friedrich August I., 1694-1733, has on obv. the crowned and mantled shield, with *F. A. E. S.* 1695, and on ℞ the Elector on horseback to r. without a legend. A beautiful proof double *d.*, in the same metal, of this ruler, 1696, has on obv. the standing figure of the king, bare-headed, in armour with flowing mantle by a table, on which rest the sceptre and crown; there is no legend. On ℞ occur two shields looped together, and surmounted by foliage; above, the crown; below, 1696; and the reading round the outer circle, *F·A·D·G· El·S·*. The edge is knurled. Probably a pattern. The example is in the writer's hands. See Meyer Cat., 1894, No. 5292, for a full description of a proof ½ thaler of the same reign, 1698. It brought 55 *m.*

Schaffhausen. There is an early thaler of the usual type, with the date 1551 above the sheep's or ram's head.

Schässburg, a mint of the Waiwodes of Transsylvania.

Schauenburg, an important place of coinage. There are thalers, ⅔ and ⅓ th., and double and triple th.

Schaumburg-Lippe. See for a remarkably extensive series of coins of Lippe-Detmold and Sch.-Lippe, Meyer Cat., 1894-5, pp. 274-7. The earliest of the latter appear to be of Wilhelm Friedrich Ernst, 1748-77. The beautiful *Vereinsthaler* of Adolf Georg, 1865, is specified on ℞ to be *XXX Ein Pfund Fein*, *i.e.*, 30 were coined to the pound of Cologne silver standard. See *Vianen*.

Schauthaler. The most celebrated are those of Maximilian I. and Mary of Burgundy, 1479, of which there are three types, all figured in the Meyer Cat., 1894-5, and of one of them at least two varieties; there is also the half; but the European sovereigns struck them on innumerable occasions. There are several in the Carinthian series of Maximilian I. and Ferdinand I. There are two or three undated, and others of the years 1501, 1505, 1509, 1516 (figured in Hazlitt's *Coin Collector*, 1896), 1518, 1519, 1522, 1533, &c. The *sch.-th.* of 1505 is somewhat similar in style to that of 1516, but on obv. presents a three-quarter bust in armour to l. with open crown, holding sceptre and sword, and part of the titles, which are completed on ℞ with three shields crowned, the date in large Arabic numerals divided by the central one, other small escutcheons, and the badge of the Golden Fleece, all in beautiful high relief. This is said to be

= 1¼ th., but the question is, whether pieces not intended for general circulation were subject to normal metrological rules. Of those of 1509, 1518, and without date the reverses are similar in the legends, but they differ in the portraiture, armories, and obverses The reading on all three is *Plvrivm. Evrope. Provinciar. Rex. Et. Princep. Potentisim.* The *schauthalers* of 1509 and 1518 are not uncommon. Of 1509 and others there are the double and the *dicker* and *breiter* varieties; they are seldom fine. There is also the undated coronation *dickthaler* (1531) with the busts of the emperor and empress without a legend on obv., and on ℞ an inscription in seven lines. It may be well to mention that of the very rare *schauthaler* of 1516 there is a well-executed cast apt to deceive an unwary collector; the work resembles that of Johann Clot of Genoa, who executed the Saluzzo *schauthaler* of the same date.

The *schauthaler* is distinguishable from the *schaustück*, which seems to belong rather to the medallic class. A *schaustück* of Leopold I. of Austria, 1665-1705, without date, = 30 *ducats*, is cited in Helbing's Cat., 25 Oct., 1896, No. 583.

Schild, the German crown or *écu*. The French *écu d'or* is known in Germany as the *gouden schild*.

Schilling. Of two pieces of Zurich, 1774 and 1776, of the *Justitiâ et Concordiâ* type, one is marked as = 20 sch., while the other, apparently a 4 *écu*, has no note of value. 80 sch. went to the *écu*. There is for Glarus a piece of 15 sch.

Schillingsfürst, Bavaria, the seat of a mint, though not an early one. One of the branches of the house of Hohenlohe, that of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, had as one of its branches, Langenburg-Schillingsfürst. See Helbing's Cat., 1895, Nos. 2607-09. The name may owe its origin to the same source as the English Shillingfords.

Schleswig-Holstein. See *Lübeck* suprà. A 1/16 thaler of 1594 reads: *Ioha · Adol · D · G · Dvx · Schl ·*, and on ℞ *Mone · Nova · Scleswice* 94, and in the heart of the cross in field 16 for the value.

Schlesien or *Silesia*. Comp. *C. & E.*, pp. 161, 331. The titles of Liegnitz and Brieg were at an early date associated with the duchy of S. A 5-ducat piece of 1611 has on obv. *D: G · Io Hann · Christi An. Et* (bust to r. in armour with collar, &c.), and on ℞ *Geor · Rvd · Fra · D · Sil · Lig · Et · Breg ·* (bust to l. dividing date and two small escutcheons in outer circle). Another of similar type is dated 1617, and was engraved by Hans Rydell. It appears to be from the die of the ½ thaler. There is a double ducat of 1611 of the same prince. Another of 1658 reads on obv., *D · G · Georgius · Ludovicus · Christianus · Fratres*: (the busts of the three dukes facing), ℞ *Duces. Silesiæ · Lign · Breg. & Wolaviens.* 1658 (curious elaborate shield).

The district and fortified town of Glatz, now belonging to

Prussia, was till 1742 an appanage of the crown of Bohemia, and formed part of the Austrian dominions. Some important coins emanated from this centre. In the *N. C.* for April, 1896, Supplement, occurs an 8-ducat piece in gold of Ferdinand III., 1629, struck here.

Schliestadt, Brunswick, the source of an undated kupfermark.

Schlick. The money of this state appears to have been of immense volume, commencing with the *Joachimsthaler* and coming down to 1770. The mints were Joachimsthal, Plan, Nürnberg, and Prague. See O. Helbing's Cat., 1894, Nos. 2696-2703; and comp. *C. of E.*, pp. 158-9. A very beautiful thaler of Leopold Heinrich, 1767, bears on ℞ the titles of Maria Theresa as Roman Empress and Queen of Hungary and Bohemia only. On obv. this piece reads: *Leopol : Hen : Schlich : S : R : I : C : De Passan : & Weiskirchen.*

Schmalkalden League. We have thalers and ½ thalers, 1531-47. A ½ th. of 1542 brought 190 marks at the Laible sale in 1894. Another was struck at Annaberg in 1547.

Schmetterlings-thaler. See *Poland.*

Schneeberg, Saxony, a mint of the dukes of Saxony in the 16th c. Thalers of 1535 and 1549 belong here.

Schoonvorst. A *gros* of Renard de Schonau, sire de Schoonvorst, 1391, is cited by Schulman, iii., 228. It is noticeable that on some of the money of this fief occur the heraldic balls (but *nine* in number) found on the Medicean coinage at Florence. *Sterlings* of the above-named seigneur occurred in the Montrave find in Scotland, among a large assortment of groats of Edward III., &c.

Schreckenberger or *Screkeberghe*r, a silver coin of the German States, otherwise known as an *engelgroschen.* The name occurs in the Brussels Declaration of 1525 respecting deceptions and abuses in the currency of foreign money. This was also a silver type of Saxe-Altenburg, 17th c., with the winged angel supporting the shield on obv. Comp. *Engelgroschen.*

Schulpfenning, money struck in Germany and Switzerland for presentation to the successful scholars in examinations or on the conclusion of terms.

Schuitken, the half noble of Maximilian and Philip of Burgundy for Brabant. There is one of 1488. It is valued in the Antwerp *Ordonnantie* of 1612 at 3 *gulden*, 12 *st.*, or about 5*s.* 6*d.* English.

Schüssel-pfennig, a small semi-bracteate coin in billon of Gronsfeld under Jan II. van Brederode, 1588-1617.

Schüssel-heller, a plated or billon coin of the Rhenish provinces, of semi-bracteate fabric, 16th c.

Schützenthaler, the Shooting-thaler awarded to the winners in archery or gunnery matches in Austria, Switzerland, Saxony, &c.

One of Saxon origin, 1697, exhibits Hercules amid the clouds crowned by a hand from above, and the legend: *Virtute Parata.* On ℞ we find *J. A. C.* in a monogram crowned under a cap in a wreath of palm and laurel. This is a large series. A very remarkable collection was offered for sale by Spink & Son in their Numismatic Circular for June, 1894, and February, 1896. In that for March, 1896, occurred a 5-ducat piece in gold of 1885 of Austrian origin, with the three-quarter bust of Francis Joseph to r. and *Franz: Ios: Kaiser: V: Œster: Et: G: V: Tirol*; on truncation: *Scharff F.* ℞ *Zweites : Œster : Bundes Schiessen : Innsbrvck :* 1885, with crowned Austrian eagle charged with the arms of Innspruck. The Vienna *sch-th.* of 1868 is of particularly beautiful design. The *sch-th.* of Baden-bei-Wien, 1883, was probably struck at Vienna.

Schwart or *schwert groschen*, a denomination introduced into Saxony under Friedrich III. and his brothers Albrecht and Johann, 1482, &c.

Schwarzburg. There is a thaler of 1527 of the associated brothers, Günther XL., Heinrich XXXIII. and H. XXXIV., with the rev. reading *Mone* × *Argent* × *Com* × *Do* × *De* × *Swarcz* × There is another of 1543 with a figure on horseback to r. on obv. and *Gvntervs · Co · De · Sch · Do · In Arns · &· · Svnde*, and on ℞ the shield helmeted, with wild-men supporters, the date in small Arabic numerals, and *Mone · Arge · Com · De · Scwartzbvrg.* The branches of Schw.-Sondershausen and Schw.-Rudolstadt struck during the 17th-18th c., a profusion of silver thalers, doppel-thalers, groschen, &c., of which some are scarce. The latest money seems to be that of Friedrich Gunther, of whom there is a conv. thaler, 1813.

Schweinfurt, Bavaria, the source of a *kupfer heller* of 1622 during the 30 Years' War.

Scudo. A 4-s. piece in gold of Ferdinando, Duke of Mantua (1612-26) differs from that engraved by Hazlitt, 1893, p. 231, and more closely resembles the silver s. of 1622 engraved *ibid.*, p. 446; but it has a shield on ℞ in lieu of St. George and the Dragon. A mezzo-sc. di oro of the doge of Venice, Pietro Lando (1539-45), is engraved by Papadopoli. The ordinary papal *sc. di argento* was = 8 *giulii* or 8 *paoli*, or 80 *baiocchi;* there were the multiples of 2, 5, and 10. Comp. *Mantua, Paolo, Parma, Rome,* &c.

Sebenico. See *Venice.*

Sechsgroschen, the 6-groschen piece of Poland, &c., 16th-17th c.

Sechstel, a silver coin = sixth of a thaler, struck by Friedrich August II., 1763, at Dresden, and reading on ℞ *LXXX · Eine Feine Marck :* 1763.

Sedan. Comp. *Bouillon.* The *écu* of 1615 reads on obv., *Henricvs. De. La. Tovr. Dvx. Bvllionii.* 1615 (bust in armour to r.), and on ℞ *Svp. Princeps. Sedani. Et. Ravcvrt.* A gold florin with-

out date has on obv. a portrait to r. and *H · De La Tovr · D Bvllioni*, and on ℞ *Svp · Princeps · Sedani Et Ra.* There is another, slightly varied, with the date 1614. There are, besides the money of Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne (1591-1623), coins of Frederic-Maurice (1623-52) and Godefroi-Maurice (1652-71), *liards*, &c., in copper. The écu does not seem to have been struck by the two latter. The second son of Henri de la Tour was the illustrious Turenne.

Sede Vacante. It is incorrectly stated in *C. of E.*, 232, that the earliest example of these interregnal papal issues was in 1549. There is a *giulio* of 1521 with the umbrella or canopy, keys, and arms of cardinal Armellini and the SS. Peter and Paul ℞ struck at Rome. A very rare *s. v.* quattrino of Ferrara, 1676, is cited in *N. C.* for Sept., 1896. It was acquired at the Boyne sale.

Sedes. See Sch. xxiv., 2015, and Catalogue of Coins sold at Amsterdam, Oct. 30—Nov. 1, 1894, Nos. 1477-81.

Seisino. A *seisino* of Louis XIV., with young laureate bust to r., reads on obv. *Lvd · XIV · D · G · R · F · Et · Co · B ·* and on ℞ *Barcino · Civ.* 1646.

Seodingue. See *Salins.*

Serain. There is money of Waleran I. of Luxemburg, seigneur de Ligny, II. and III., with *Moneta Nova Serensis.* The coins read *Serensis* or *Serain.*

Sesino, the copper unit at Mantua, Modena, Parma, &c. In *C. of E.*, 132, the *mezzo-scudo* of Modena, 1728, is misdescribed as = 80 *sesini* instead of 80 *soldi.*

Seskin (? i. q. *Suskin*), a Brabantine billon coin = 4 *mites.*

Seville. There is a small Visigothic *triens* of Chindasuinthe struck here.

Shilling, money of account in England, long before the earliest shilling was introduced in 1504. It is often mentioned in early documents and letters. The English gold *noble* of Edward III. was = six shillings and eight pence, of course of the standard of 1346.

Siberia. The Russian copper money struck for this province under Catherine II. bears, on a 5-kopek piece of 1773, the crowned monogram in a wreath on obv., and on ℞ a crowned shield supported by foxes, and inscribed with value and date.

Sicily. There is a very large and interesting series of gold and copper money of the Norman rulers, 11th-12th c. from the mints at Messina and Palermo: gold *tari*, some with cufic legends and dates, and the *follaro* and double *f.* and the divisions. A small silver piece of Roger I. (1085-1101) is described on ℞ as *Tercia Dvcalis.* The coins of the Arragonese sovereigns of Sicily are sufficiently abundant and varied. The gold ducats of Pietro and Costanza, 1282-5, are remarkable for a double circle. One

reads on obv. (outer circle): *Svmma. Potencia. Est. in. Deo.* and (inner circle) *P. Dei. Gra. Aragon. Sicil. Rex.*, and on ℟ (outer c.) *Christvs · Vincit*... and (inner c.): *Costa · Dei · Gra · Arag · Sicil · Reg.*, with the Sicilian eagle. The later copper series belonging to Sicily, before it was united to Naples, comprises the very well executed and characteristic coins of the Spanish, Savoyard, and German rulers, and in fine state is of the highest rarity. The money of Vittorio Amadeo II. as King of S., 1713-20, is particularly uncommon. There are copper pieces of 1716.

Siebenbürgen, the Seven Burgs (like the Teutonic *Siben Komü-nen* of Northern Italy). See *Transsylvania*.

Sienna. A billon *parpajola*, entering into the Franco Italian series, struck by Henri II. of France in 1557, when he offered his help to Sienna, reads on obv. *Henrico II. Avspice.* and on ℟ *R. H. Sen. In Monte Ilicino.*, with the wolf and twins found on the ordinary coinage. The gold *sanese* struck by Giovanni Galeazzo Visconti, 1390, while he held Sienna. has on obv. *Sena Vetvs Civita Virgni.* (S in tressure), on ℟ *Alfa & O. Pricipiv & Finiis* (cross in tressure). A silver *testone* of Cosmo I. Medici, belonging to the period, while Sienna was in the hands of the Florentines, reads on obv. *Cosmvs · Med · Floren · Et Senarvm Dvx II ·* with a bare-headed bust of the duke to r., and on ℟ *S. Ioannes Baptista.* and the seated figure of St. John, facing. There is a gold ducat as well as a piece of 4 *d.* or *scudi*, commemorating the defeat of the papal forces (1525) with a view of the city, the Virgin and Child in the clouds on obv. and the usual legend, and on ℟ *Manvs · Tve · Domine · Fecervnt · Me.* There are two varieties. Comp. *C. of E.*, 161, and *Sanese* suprà.

Siliqua, a Roman silver coin introduced by Constantine the Great, and the prototype in *name* of the Lombard piece so called. See *N. C.*, Dec., 1895, p. 1444.

Simmern, Rhenish Prussia, one of the mints of the Counts Palatine of the Rhine, Dukes of Bavaria. A gold ducat or *ungaro* of 1576 and a second of 1578 of Richard read: *Richa · D · G · Pa · Rhe · Dvx · Ba ·* and on ℟ *Mo · No · Aurea · Simerensis.* The obv. exhibits the small full-length standing figure of the Count holding a sword.

Sinzendorf, a feudal seat of coinage, 17th-18th c. The products are scarce.

Sion, Switzerland, the seat of a bishopric and of an episcopal coinage. There are *batzen* and ½ *b.* of the 18th c.

Sittart or *Sittard*, Brabant. The groot (gros tournois) of Waleran van Born, 1355-78, valued by Schulman (vii., 492), at 46 gulden, and described as unique, exhibits on obv. the seigneur standing, crowned, and holding sceptre and globe, with his shield or escutcheon at his feet, and on ℟ in inner circle *Moneta Sittart.* and in outer one: *Christus Vincit*, &c.

Sitten or *Sion*. See *Valais*.

Skilling. See *Denmark*.

Snaphaan. i. q. *schelling* or *escalin au cavalier*.

Soest, Prussia. The earliest copper piece which we have seen is a 12 pf. of 1594. The two copper denominations, pfennigen and stübern, appear at one time to have run concurrently; we have pieces of 12 *pf*. and 2 *st*., both dated 1620 and bearing on obv. *Svsatensis*, a key, and the date, and on ℞ the value. The later coinage, of which specimens, usually 3 *pf*., are less uncommon, have the key, *Stadt Soest*, the value, and date; we have them from 1714 to 1755. There is a silver impression of the 3 pf. of 1745.

Soissons. Several varieties of the denier were struck here in the name of Charles le Chauve, perhaps by the Abbey, with *Karlvs* in a monogram and *Cvrtis Asonien*, or other corrupt readings, which have misled antiquaries into the hypothesis that there were mints named *Courtisson* and *Saosnes*.

Sol. A *sol d'or* of Louis le Débonnaire, with a bust to r. and the corrupt reading *Dinilvdonvns* is cited by Schulman, xxviii., 399. It is said to weigh 4·5 gr. and is valued at 45 gulden. This coin was imitated in the Low Countries (West Friesland), and perhaps elsewhere. See Cat. of a sale at Amsterdam, Oct. 6, 1896, No. 860. There is a 4-*sol* piece of Louis XIV., 1674, and the half, called *Des traitants*. Comp. *Paris*. The plated *sol* of Louis XV., 1740, and the double *s*. or *marque*, 1742, are said to have been struck for Louisiana. But comp. *Marque*. The *sol* is much rarer than the double *s*. Our *s*. is dated 1740 with m.m. D for Lyons, the double *s*. 1742, with m.m. H. for La Rochelle. Ferdinand VII. of Spain issued two pieces of 30 *s*.; one, struck at Madrid, reads on obv. 30 *s*. *Fer*. *VII*. 1808., the whole incuse or stamped in; on ℞ the shield. The other reads: 1821. *Fr° VII*. 30 *Sous*., and on ℞ the shield, with *Salus Populi*., the whole incuse.

Soldino and *Soldino nuovo*, two types of a billon or silver coin of Venice, 14th c. The former was also known as the *vessillifero* from the standard held by the lion on ℞. Charles V. of Germany struck a piece of 32 *s*. for Milan.

Soldo, a denomination of Lucca, Milan, Parma, and the Grand Duchy of Tuscany under the Bourbons, as well as of Modena and other States, and of the Kingdom of Italy under Napoleon. Ferdinand III. of Tuscany, 1824, had a silver piece of 10 s., which is also described on the face as a *mezza-lira*. Of Ranuccio Farnese of Parma we have the 40 s. in silver, or ½ *scudo*, 1679. The multiples of the *s*. in billon, silver, and gold, are of 2, 2½, 4, 5, 7½, 10, 12 (Desana), 15. 20, 40, 60, 70, 80 (Venice, Mantua, and Modena), 103 (Modena), 124, 140, 160 (Venice, Mantua, and Modena). That of 103 appears to have

been peculiar to Modena, and was both in silver and gold. The 70, 124, 140, and 160 belong to Venice. The lowest division of the old billon *S.* seems to be the eighth, struck by Azzo Visconti, Count of Milan (1329-35), with the facing bust of St. Andrew dividing A-Z. Of the large copper *s.* of Napoleon I. there are issues of nearly every year between 1807 and 1813. We have not met with the dates 1810 and 1812, although there are the 3 *centesimi* pieces of both years, if not of 1806.

Soleure. See *Solothürn.*

Solferino, Lombardy. Count Papadopoli engraves in his catalogue a *giorgino* of Carlo Gonzaga, Signor di S. (1640-78). There are two varieties of the copper soldo of the same personage.

Solidus, a word in the form of *Solidv* (enclosed in a circle) found on a silver coin of Cunobeline, king of a portion of Britain (B.C. 5—A.D. 40) and more likely to be an attempt—the first of the kind—to note the value on the piece than the place of mintage. Comp., however, Hawkins, *Silver Coins of England*, id., 1887, p. 19.

Solms, a principality, of which four branches formerly existed: Hohen-Solms, Solms-Lich, Baruth-Wildenfels, and Solms-Laubach, all striking their own money to a notable extent from the 16th c. to the 18th. Ernst I., who died in 1590, is the first of whom we hear; his successor, Ernst II., 1590-1619, struck a 60-groschen piece without date, which reads *Ludwig G·zu·S· Hzumwus.* (portrait to r.) and on ℞, within a rich floreated wreath: *Herr nach Deinem Willen.*, in four lines. This coin belongs to the branch of Solms-Hohen-Solms. A convention-grosch of Solms-Lich, 1592, is offered by Schulman, xxiv., 1824, and a memorial thaler of Solms-Laubach, 1743, on the death of the prince's consort, Elis. Amalia Frid., of Isenburg, *ibid.*, 1831. See Cat. of Adolph Meyer, sold at Frankfurt, May, 1895, Nos. 6454-73, and Helbing of München's Cat., 1895, Nos. 2719-24; and comp. Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 162.

Solothurn. For the scarce currency of this Swiss canton, see Coraggioni, plates xxiii.-iv. There are very early thalers from 1501. An early undated *dicken* has on obv. the radiated bust of St. Ursus, with *Sanctvs* ✠ *Vrsvs Mar*, and on ℞ *Moneta* ˣ *Solodorens*· with the cantonal arms dividing *S O*, and surmounted by the imperial eagle. There are *dubloons* and double *d.* of 1797, with the name of St. Ursus the martyr on ℞, and the standing figure of a Swiss.

Sombrette, Zacatecas, Mexico, the centre of a silver mining district, and the presumed place of origin of a silver piastre struck during the War of Independence, 1810-12, with *R. Caxa. De. Sombrette* and the arms of Spain crowned, and on ℞ *Vargas* 1812.

Sora, Naples, the source of a copper *cavallo* of the duke of S.

Pier. Gian. Paolo Cantelmi (1459-62), with the ℞ reading *Pe. I. Pa. Ca. So. Al. Dvx.—Petrus Iohannes Paulus Cantelmus Soræ Albitiqve Dvx.*

Soragna, Parma. The gold zecchino of Nicolo Melilupi, Prince of Soragna, 1731 (only year) reads: *Nicol. March. Melolvpi. S. R. I. Prince. Soraneae. Magn. Hisp.* (crowned shield). ℞ *Svb. Protection. Caesarea.* 1731. (imperial eagle with arms on breast).

Sosling, a copper denomination of Denmark under Christian IV. (1588-1648)

Souveränetäts-thaler, a denomination applied to the thaler of Friedrich Wilhelm, Elector of Brandenburg, 1657.

Souvigny-le-Vieux, La Manche, a priory erected in the N. E. portion of the vast forest of Tronçais, Bourbonnais. The barbarous billon *deniers* vary. See one figured, differing from that in *C. of E.*, p. 301, in Serrure's Catalogue, 12-13 Nov., 1895, No. 657. See Alfred Maury, *Les Forêts de la Gaule*, 1867, pp. 361-3.

Sovren, or *Souvereyn*. In the Hague *Ordonnantie* of 1617 the double *clinkaert* of Albert and Isabella is described as a double *s.*, and the *s.* is that with the two three-quarter standing figures to r. The latter is valued at 6 gulden or 10*s.*, and the ½ *s.* at 3 *g.* Of Charles VI. there is a pattern double *s.* of 1720, struck at Antwerp, and an ordinary *s.* of 1726. The denomination was continued by his successors.

Spain (United). Comp. *Arragon, Castile, Excelente*, &c. The money struck for Spain and Mexico during the minority of Charles V. reads *Ioanna : Et : Carolvs : Reges : Aragonvm*; the gold is of the *vis-à-vis* pattern. A rare Anglo-Spanish type is the *mezzo-scudo*, or supposed half-crown, reading on obv. *Philippvs. D. G. R. Ang. Fr. Neap. Pr. Hier.*, with the bare-headed bust to r., and on ℞ *Maria. D. G. R. Ang. Pr. Neap. Pr. Hisp.* and the bust of the queen to l. in cap and veil. This coin was in the Montenuovo Cabinet sold to Hess of Frankfort, who sold it to Mr. Bieber for a moderate sum. The ½ real in gold of Philip, 1562 (the only piece of this denomination with a date in the series) may be, as suggested, a mule. See *Catalogue de la Trouvaille de Hulst*, 1894, No. 267. A *dinero* in copper of 1620, for Valencia, of Philip IV., of which the obv. presents a crowned bust with long hair, merely forms one of a roughly struck series; a second, apparently an 8-maravedi piece, of 1629 is probably of the same origin. It answers to the usual characteristics in being struck on too small a flan, and exhibits on obv. a youthful draped and bare-headed bust to l., with the titles, and on ℞ the castle surmounted by a lion dividing the date. Behind the bust occur the letters $\frac{M}{C}$. Some of the money of Philip V. is well struck, and of varied and good design. Attention is due to the *escudo* in silver of 1709 modelled on the écus of Louis XIV.; and the

coinage of Charles III. of Austria, competitor for the throne, 1707-11, is curious and desirable. A 2-reales piece of 1707 reads *Carolvs × III × D × G ×* (crowned shield dividing value), and on ℞ *Hispaniarum × Rex ×* 1707.

There is a remarkable hiatus in the Spanish series from 1759 to 1772. At the accession of Ferdinand or Fernando VII. in 1808 a series of proclamation money in gold and silver was struck for Spain and the colonies. See Oliveiro Castro Catalogue, 1895, sold at Amsterdam, *passim*, and comp. Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 108. A *peseta* of a similar character was issued at Potosi in 1790 on the accession of Charles IV. of Spain. Of Joseph Napoleon we have the gold *pistole* with the ℞ legend: *In Vtroq' Felix Auspice Deo* = 80 *reales*, and the 8, 4, 2, and 1 *maravedis* in copper, besides the *piastra*, both standards current for 8 and 20 *reales* respectively. The copper is very rare in good state. There is a curious *peso* of Ferdinand VII., 1811, for Mexico, struck at Durango, capital of New Biscay, reading on ℞ *Mon. Nvevvyzca.* 1811. The insurrectionary movement of 1820 and following years reflected itself in the coinage. Of 1821 we have a piece of 30 sous (perhaps of French origin) with *Salus Populi* (comp. *Sol* suprâ), and 1823 a 6-cuarto piece struck at Barcelona with *Fernan·7º·Rey Constitucional.*

After the death of Ferdinand VII. in 1833, his brother Don Carlos asserted pretensions to the crown in opposition to Isabel II. till 1840, and in 1874 the younger Don Carlos, his grandson, similarly endeavoured to regain power at the expense of Alfonso XII. Of both these movements, as elsewhere noted, there are numismatic reminiscences. Of Isabel II. there is a rare piastra of 20 *reales*, 1850.

Pieces of eight and other Spanish coins of smaller values of various dates down to 1800, if not later, more or less frequently occur, countermarked for English use, in and after 1797, during the scarcity of specie in Great Britain. The stamp has either the initials *G. R.* or a small head of George III. The Spanish money most commonly found with these marks is that of Charles III. and IV., but it is sometimes found on the currency of Ferdinand VI. From the number still extant the practice must have been carried out on a rather large scale. The lower denominations are by far the most difficult to procure. The head of George III. punched in is from a variety of the type of the maundy money of 1784, sometimes of that of 1792, known as the wire money, and occasionally there is a head, which we fail to identify with any coinage of the reign; it may have been a special die. The Spanish piastres were also occasionally employed for Portuguese use, with the arms of the latter country stamped in: there is one of Ferdinand VII., 1816, with this distinguishing symbol.

Double rupees of Indian origin and of the 18th c. exist, struck over Spanish pieces of eight, so that the original type may, as usual, be more or less discerned beneath. Between 1802 and 1820 Keeling, Calton, &c., issued tokens for Gibraltar in *cuartos* or *quartos*. Comp. *Cantonal*, *Duro*, and *Peseta* in Hazlitt, *C. of E.*





Spanish Mints. See Spink & Son's *Num. Cir.* for Jan., 1896.

Spalatro. See *Venice.*

Speier or *Spire.* In the *N. C.* for April, 1896, Suppl., is a reproduction by Becker of a reputed 4-ducat piece in gold of Rodolf of Habsburg (1173-91) with a legend, which seems to bespeak the absence of any authentic original.

Spoleto, a mint of Paul II. (1464-71) of whom there is a *mezzo-grosso* with *Dvcatv. Spoletani*, on ℟, and of Julius II. (1503-13), whose moneyer, Antonio Segni, struck two or more types of *giulio.* The Roman republic (1798-99) issued here a 2-bai. piece.

Sprenger, = 2 schellings or ¼ daalder. There is one of Philippe de Montmorency for Hornes, probably struck at Weert, in two or three varieties.

Sprinzenstein, a German feudal mint, 18th c., of which the products appear to be scarce. See Helbing of München's Cat., 1895, Nos. 2725-6.

Stade, Hanover, the place of origin of *groschen*, 4-*sch.* pieces, *doppelschillings*, *thalers*, and their divisions (there is a $^1/_{64}$ *th.* of 1620).

Stadt, city or township, a term frequently found on the German and Low-country money, as *Stadt Hanau*, *Stadt Utrecht*; it usually imported a place which enjoyed the right of local coinage.

Staijn, near Maestricht, a mint of the Bishops of Liege, 14th c. See Schulman, vii., 455.

Standard. Comp. *Russia* suprà, *C. of E.*, pp. 47-9, 154, 168, 211-12, 241-2, and Hazlitt's *Coin-Collector*, 1896, pp. 244-5. The

earliest mercantile transactions and monetary payments were by weight, of which so many of the names of coins are recollections: *Drachma*, *Libra*, *Mancusus*, *Peseta*, &c. In France at repeated intervals, as in England, the standard was lowered and the currency debased, on a variety of accounts. Under Philippe le Bel (1285-1314), "le faux monnoyeur" were issued the coins termed *cornues*, and in 1303 the same practice recurred with the *tournois à l'O long*. This abuse revived under Philip VI., but appears to have ceased in 1339-40. In order to provide funds in 1360 for the ransom of the king, the coinage was again lightened; and it remained more or less uncertain and irregular down to the reforms of 1640. The issue of *monnaies blanches* under Louis XII. is divided into three periods from 1497 to 1513.

Stavelot. A *liard* of Ernest of Bavaria, Bishop of Liège, 1586, bears his title as Abbot of Stavelot. It had previously been a lay impropriation held by the Counts of Manderscheid, of whom there is money dated 1567, 1570, &c. A thaler of 1570 reads: *Chris. Co. A. Man.* &c., with the Manderschied arms, and has on ℟ the titles of Maximilian II.

Steiermark or *Styria*. Helbing of München, in his Catalogue, 1896, No. 339, advertises as of the greatest rarity a Styrian gold ducat of Archduke Charles, 1583. The same has in his Catalogue, October, 1896, Nos. 1615-16, a gold ducat of 1631 and a double *d.* of 1630 struck for this province, with the titles of Ferdinand II.

Stellino. Comp. *C. of E.*, pp. 235, 439. The specimen engraved on the latter page has a star as a m.m., but does not correspond in the legend given *ibid.*, 235. There are similar pieces dated 1565, 1567, of Cosmo I., and his successor Francesco Maria continued the type. We have a *st.* of the latter, 1575; and there is another of 1577.

Stendal. Comp. *Brandenburg*. Hess of Frankfort prices a thaler of S. of Joachim II., 1539, at 40 *m.*, and a second of 1542, engraved by Hans Thornova, at 300 *m.*

Sterbedenkthaler, a type struck as a memorial of the death of a ruler, or of one of his family, by the earlier German sovereigns, but recognised as currency. Some of these pieces, especially those issued in memory of relations of the ruler, are very rare and valuable.

From the admission of some of the money of this class into the official *placcaets* and ordinances in the 16th and 17th c., we seem to receive a farther proof that it was treated as current.

Sterling or *Esterling*, a name given, 1. to a coin; 2. to a standard of coinage. Its origin in the first instance is doubtful after all the attempts at explanation. In the Brussels manifesto (see *Antwerp*) of 1525 the word is spelled *estrelin* and *estrelein*.

Stettin. One of the very numerous mints of the Dukes of

Pommern, a line of princes determining in Bogeslas XIV., 1580-1637. At a later date S. became a Prussian mint. A gold ducat of Frederic II., 1742, was struck here. Comp. *Pommern.*

Stockholm. See *Sweden.*

Stolberg. This house divided itself into the three branches of Stolberg-Rochefort, Stolberg-Wernigerode, and Stolberg-Stolberg. The principle of association, which prevailed so largely in Saxony itself, was followed here as regards the legends on the money, but not the portraits; and not only brothers or sons, but cousins, sometimes present themselves as partners in the government. The most conspicuous personages in this line were count Ernst, one of the heroes of the Thirty Years' War, and the two poets, count Christian and count Friedrich Leopold (1748-1821) of both of whom we have numismatic evidences. A thaler of Stolberg-Rochefort, Wernigerode, and Königstein, 1548, exhibits in the heart of the shield the arms of S., and in the cantons those of Epstein, Münzenberg, Rochefort, Aiguemont, and Mark. Obv. legend, *Lvdovi* ⁑ *Co* ⁑ *I* ⁑ *Stol & Rvpefo.* ℟ titles of Charles V. and date. There are other thalers of 1544, 1547, 1562, 1573, 1624, 1663, &c., with their divisions to the 12th, and groschen of 1545, 1549, &c. At the Laible sale at Frankfort, 1894, a 2-kreutzer klippe of 1565 brought 105 marks. In the 18th c. silver was coined from the local mines. There are gulden or florins (⅔ thaler) of 1731, 1768, 1790, &c. We have before us a piece of 8 *gute groschen*, 1671, of St.-Wernegerode, and of 24 marien-groschen, 1725. The scarce gold ducat of 1818 with a free stag, and specifically termed a ducat on the face, commemorates the golden wedding of count Christian Friedrich of Stolberg-Wernigerode. See O. Helbing of München's Cat., 1895, Nos. 2727-44, where 60 marks are asked for a gold *doppelducat* of 1743.

Stralsund. This place continued to strike money occasionally at a later date. There is a piece of 2 mariengroschen described as fine silver, with *Deo et Patriæ*, 1628.

Strasburg-in-Elsas. A denier of Charlemagne reads *Carolvs* in two lines on obv., and on ℟ *Strasburg* disposed round a small cross. A very early kreutzer of this city has: *Deo Gloria Argentina.* A gold florin of 1510 is marked in a dealer's catalogue at £2. 5*s*. (1895) The earliest thaler is described by Helbing, Cat., 1896, No. 2909. In the *N. C.* for Feb., 1896, No. 30,251, will be found fully described the thaler klippe of 1617 on the centenary of the Reformation from this mint. Comp. *C. of E.*, v. *Strasburg.* Charles III. of Lorraine, Cardinal-Bishop of S. and Metz, and Landgraf of Elsas, struck money with these titles probably here. Comp *Lorraine* suprâ. There is a silver 80-kreutzer piece with the shield of John George of Mandeburg and the arms of the chapter and city. The *écu* and *demi-écu aux palmes* of 1696 of

Louis XIV., and the pieces of 33 and 40 sols in silver, 1705, 1706, and 1710, were struck for Strasburg with special legend: *Moneta Nova Argentinensis*, &c. A 33-sols of 1705 has m.m. BB, apparently indicating Metz in Lorraine. There is a piece of 4 sols, 1682, and the 40 sols of 1716, the latter being one of the latest issues of this series. In the episcopal series there are many desirable specimens, particularly the money in gold and silver of Louis Constantine de Rohan-Montbazon (1754-79).

Stuiver. The value in stuivers was not usually expressed on the earlier pieces; but comp. Hazlitt, Cat. of Mints, v. *Dieren*, and there is a s. of Philip II. struck for Brabant, 1577, where the shield divides I S. The usual gold ducat was = 34 *st.*, and the silver *daalder* to 32. But in the *placcaet* of 1586 the silver *rijder* of Gelderland and Friesland is computed at 40 *st.* The Hollanders struck various types in the ingot form for Ceylon of 2, 1, and ½ *st.*, and bars of 4⅘, 6, and 8 *st.*, &c.; and the British Government has had for the same island a currency of *stuivers* in copper and silver from 1803 to 1815. The 96-*st.* piece of 1809 is of two varieties, both very scarce; and there is a rare type of the 48-*st.* 1803, with the elephant to r. The counts of East Friesland (1660-1708) adopted the Low Country variant standard for their silver gulden of 28 and 30 stübern. Comp. *Piedfort.*

Stuttgart (Stvgardia). Ulric, duke of Würtemburg (1498-1550), struck the gold florin here in at least three varieties, with *Mone. No. Stugardie*, or *Mone : No : Avr : Wirtember*, or *Mone* ° *No* ° *Avrea* ° *Stugard'.* The last (ungaro) presents the youthful figure of the duke standing and facing, and was one of the earliest issues probably of this protracted reign. The second is dated 1537, and has the bearded bust to l. attired in a rich dress with a curious bonnet. An ordinary thaler of 1623 of Johann Friedrich, with his portrait, reads on obv., *Iohann · Frider : D : G : Dvx Wirtemb : Et. Tec.*, and on ℞ *Com : Mont : Dom. In Heidenheim.* 1623. Comp. *Urach.* Frederic II., 1797-1805, subsequently (1806) King, struck, as duke, *scheide Münze*, of which there are 3-kreutzer pieces of 1799, 1803, &c. Comp. *Würtemburg.*

Sülz, Würtemburg, one of the mints of the dukes of W.

Sully Family. Comp. *Chateau Meillant, Déols*, and *Henrichemont* in *C. of E.* Cat. of Mints.

Suskin and Dodkin. See Hazlitt's *C. of E.*, pp. 236-7, and the same, *Coin-Collector*, 1896, Terminology, and comp. *Dodkin, Jane*, and *Sesken* suprà.

Susu, Sumatra, the source of a copper coin of English origin with *Susu* in Malayan characters and 1804 on one side, and a cock on the other.

Sweden. This series opens with *sterlings* of Olaf Tratellja, Biärno, and Eric the Victorious; the silver *denarii* or sterlings of the next ruler, Olaf Skötkonung (995-1022), closely resemble the

contemporary Anglo-Saxon money. A dickthaler of Sten Sture (1512-20), dated 1512, appears to be one of the earliest pieces of this module in the series. It reads on obv., *S'* ∘ *Ericvs* ✠ *R Ex* : *Svvecie* : and on ℞ *Mone' Stoc* ∘ *Holm* ∘ ✠ 1512 ✠ A *daler* of 1535 reads: *Gostav* : *D* : *G* : *Svecie* : *Gotho I : Oz* ∘ *Rex* ∘ with a facing portrait, crowned and robed, dividing date, and *Omnis* ∘ *Potestas* ∘ *Est* ∘ *A D* ∘ *O* ∘ *Is'L.* Attention may be directed to the elaborate *tournois* style of workmanship and triple circle, enclosing a heart-shaped shield, in the coronation-daler of John III., 1568, engraved by Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 380. There are of Eric XIV. the 16-öre klippe, 1563-4-5. A 4-mark piece of Charles IX., 1597, reads: *Carolvs.D.G.Haere.D.Prin.Svetiae.Dvx.*, and a second of 1603 is also remarkable as having the legend *Designa.Rex.Sueciae.Princeps.Haer.* A third of 1604 has *C. D. S.* crowned, the value, and the date. This coinage lasted till 1606, when Charles assumed the full regal titles. Of Gustavus Adolphus we have the gold ducat (1632, 1634), the daler, and the heavy copper *ör.* Of his daughter Christina there are in gold: the 5-ducat piece, the ducat (both of the full face and profile type), and the double d.; in silver, dalers of various types and their divisions from 1639 to 1648, and in copper, the heavy ör and its divisions. On the 5 ducats the queen appears on her throne facing. Of the daler series the earliest before us is one of the Salvator type of 1639, with the queen standing and facing near an altar.

As regards Gustavus Adolphus himself, there is a singular account, in a letter from Turin, Aug. 25, 1740, addressed by Joseph Spence to his mother, of an alchemist who sought an audience of the king, while he was in great pecuniary straits for the expenses of the war against the Imperialists, and who, on Gustavus supplying him with a crucible and certain white powder, presented him on the next morning with a solid lump of gold which, it is said, was coined into ducats. "He coined this into Ducats," writes Spence, "and on the coin, in memory of the Fact, was struck the chymical Marks for Mercury and Sulphur. Rhebender, general of the King of Sardinia's forces at this time (1740), had several of them thus mark't, and gave one of them to our Minister who told me the story."—Spence's *Anecdotes*, ed. 1858, pp. 310-12.

A full-faced daler of Christina, 1645, engraved by Hazlitt, carries the legends to both sides; others of 1644 and 1648 have profile bust to l. and are rarer; a fifth is that with the curious three-quarter bust facing, 1642, and the Salvator type. We have öre of 1645 and 1651 and ¼ öre of 1634, 1639, 1645, 1651, 1653, 1655, &c., and for Livonia *solidi* in the same metal of 1648, 1654, &c. In a little book of Anecdotes, by *G.M.*, 1697, it is expressly mentioned that the queen used to wear a justaucor and a wig, and the latter seems to have given her a masculine aspect.

Comp. *Riga.* A *daler* of 1654 has bare-headed portrait to l., and *Carolus · Gustavus · Decimus · D : G : Rex Svecorum*, and on ℞ the crowned shield and *In · Iehova · Sors · Mea · Ipso · Faciet · M · DC · LIV.* Of Charles XII. there are gold ducats (= 12 silver *marks*) of 1702, 1710, 1714, 1718, &c., the last on his death with German legends; the dalers of 1707 and 1718 are scarce, and of his sister Ulrica Eleonora we meet with the daler, the 4 and 2-mark pieces, and the ör, all dated 1719-20. The silver has her draped and bareheaded bust to r. There is a small silver piece of Ulrica Eleonora with a similar lozenge-shaped symbol to that mentioned suprà. Comp. *cosel-gulden.*

Even the later gold money of Sweden is rare. Helbing of München for a ducat of Charles XI., 1690, asks 300 marks. To a certain extent we discern an analogy between the heavy copper coinage of Sweden and the original monetary system of Rome in relation to value and weight. The primitive *As* or *Æs* was, like the Scandinavian currency of the 18th c., a representation of money's worth. The reduced standard was an artificial, but recognized, medium of exchange.

The heavy copper money seems to have extended from 1713 to 1758, and to have consisted of 3, 2, 1, and ½ dalers—of course artificial values.

Switzerland. Since the *Bibliography* was drawn up for Hazlitt's *Coin-Collector*, 1896, has appeared the valuable monograph: *Münzengeschichte der Schweiz*, by Leodegar Coraggioni, 4to, Geneva, 1896, with numerous fine plates, of which the first is devoted to representations of the archaic money struck by the Boii, Sequani, Helvetii, Rœtii, and Allobroges, and of Roman, Merovingian, and Carolingian pieces relating to Helvetia.

Comp. *Basle* suprà, where the undated doppelthaler (about 1600) is cited from an impression in gold. This piece reads, in an example in the proper metal, *fleur de coin*, in the writer's hands: *Moneta * Nova * Vrbis * Basiliensis*, with the eight shields enclosing the civic emblem, and on ℞ has the double-headed eagle, with *Domine Conserva*, &c., but no imperial titles.

Of the currency of Geneva, as established by the monetary arrangement of 1535, a sol of 1567, with the ordinary legends and type, and a small copper piece (denier) of 1565, may be portions. 12 deniers were = 1 sol. A thaler of Lucerne of the Leodegar type, 1557, brought 720 marks at the Laible sale in 1894. There are th. of Zurich of the *Domine Conserva* type; one of 1559 reads on obv., *Mon · No · Thvricensis · Civitatis · Imperialis.* 1559 · and has the escutcheon of Z. surrounded by nine others.

The Bern *dicken* or *diken* of 1492 is in silver, as stated in *C. of E.*, p. 164: comp. Coraggioni, pl. ix., Nos. 6-7, where a *d.* and double *d.* of 1492 are engraved, as well as an undated early d. struck in gold preserved in the Museum at Winthertur.

A th. of a later period, though undated, reads on obv. *Sanctvs · Martinus · Epi ·* with the saint seated, facing, on a throne in pontifical attire, and on ℞ we have: *Vranie · Svit · Vnderwald.* It was a piece struck by virtue of a monetary concordat between those three ancient influential cantons; and there is the ½ th. of the same type, which is far rarer. Even of the 18th c. the Swiss money in fine state is scarce; some of the silver pieces of that time present in the preparation of the metal the same defect, productive of a scratched surface, as is found on the contemporary French money in the same metal. There are two rare pieces of 24 and 42 kreutzer of the ephemeral canton of Sarine and Broye, 1798. The countermarked French money for the cantons usually has the arms of the canton punched in on obv. and the Swiss value on ℞. Pieces also occasionally occur countermarked for a different canton from the one for which they were struck. Comp. *Basle, Berne, Dicken, Geneva, Helvetic Republic, Lucerne, Saint-Gallen, Solothurn, Zurich,* &c., and see Stroehlin, *Refrappes et Falsifications,* 1893, pp. 14-16.





A succinct Table or Schedule of the Swiss coin-striking regions or centres may perhaps be of service:

Keltic money:
  Boii.
  Helvetii.
  Rætii.
  Sequani.
  Allobroges.
Roman money.
Merovingian money
  Sitten.
  Agaunum, St. Moritz.
  Basle.
Carolingian money:
  St. Moritz.
Helvetic Republic (1798-1804).
——— Confederation.
Cantonal Coinage:
Zurich.
Bern.
  Bishops of Basle.
  Counts of Kybur in Burgdorf.
Luzern.
Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden.
Schwyz, Unterwalden.
Uri.
Schwyz.
Unterwalden.
  Obwalden.
  Nidwalden.
Glarus.
Züg.
Freiburg.
  Counts of Greyerz.

Jesuits of Freiburg.
Sarine & Broye.
*** Sarine and Broye were, during a very brief period in 1798, a separate cantonal government.
Solothurn.
Basle.
Schaffhausen.
Appenzell.
Inner-Rhoden.
Ausser-Rhoden.
Saint-Gallen.
Canton.
Town.
Abbey.
Graubünden.
Canton.
Chur (Town).
——— (*See*).
Signors of Tarasp.
Abbey of Disentis.
Gotteshaubund.
Counts of Trivulzio.
Signory of Haldenstein.
Schauenstein-Reichenau.
Aargau.
Canton.
Zofingen.
Laufenburg.
Benedictine Abbey of Muri.
Abbey of Beromünster.
Thurgau.
Canton.
Benedictine Abbey of Fischingen.
Dissennhofe.
Tessin or Ticino.
Canton.
Bellinzona.
Waadt or Vaud.
Bishops of Lausanne.
Barons of Waadt in Nyon.
Wallis or Valais.
Republic.
Bishops of Sitten.
Neuenburg or Neuchâtel.
Counts of Neuenberg.
House of Orléans and Orléans-Longueville (1603-95).
Kings of Prussia (1713-99).
Principality under Alex. Berthier (1809-15).
Geneva.
Canton.
Bishops of Geneva.
Counts of Geneva.
Dukes of Savoy.
First French Republic (m.m. G).
Constanz.
Bishops.
Town.
Müllhausen in Elsass.
Rotweil on the Neckar.
Counts of Montfort.

———

Countermarked French money from Henri IV. to Louis XVI.

Swobach, Bavaria. A mint of the margraves of Brandenburg, 15th-16th c. A *solidus* of Friedrich III., margraf of Brandenburg, 1440-71, reads: *Solidvs. Frideric. Marc. Bran.* Many gold florins of Albrecht-Achilles (1471-1486) and his successors were struck here. It was also a mint of the earlier kings of Prussia; a florin of Friedrich Wilhelm II., 1794, belongs to Swobach. Comp. *Brandenburg.*

Talilo Castrum, a locality near Limoges, no longer identifiable, but occurring on a gold *triens* in the Crondale hoard.

Tallero, the Italian form of *thaler*. Comp. *Milan, Venice*, &c.

Tanga, mea tanga, quarto di t., Portuguese colonial currency for Goa of the 18th-19th c. existing in many varieties, and = 60, 30, and 15 *reis* of local standard respectively. The *t.* has usually on obv. bust or shield and titles, and on ℞ value crowned. The term is equivalent in import to tamga or token. There is a *tanga* of Dom Miguel, struck in tin. (Coll. sold by Schulman at Amsterdam, Oct. 8, 1896, No. 57.)

Taro. This coin in silver and its multiples in gold were struck during some centuries by the Norman, German, and Arragonese rulers of Sicily of various styles of workmanship, and there are also for Malta and the Two Sicilies the lower multiples in copper of early date. The 2-scudi pieces of some of the Knights of Malta seem to correspond with that of 30 t. of the last Grand Master, 1798. The 30-tari of Ferdinand of the Two Sicilies, 1793, weighs 2½ ounces, being in excess of the wide-spread one of 1791. Ferdinand issued in 1792 the ordinary 120-grana piece, which is said to be worth 12 *t.* There is a special issue of the year previous with the busts jugate of the king and his consort, Maria Carolina, and the ℟ with *Soli Reduci*, a small globe dividing 17-91, and surmounted by a radiant sun and part of the zodiac in a crescent. There are two varieties of the same date with a different ℟ legend. But comp. Boyne Cat., 1896, No. 1044, and *Two Sicilies* infrâ.

Tarragona. A piece of 5 pesetas was struck here during the Peninsular War by Ferdinand VII., 1809.

Tassarolo. Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 166. Livia Spinola Centurioni struck here during 1666-69 a remarkable series of silver *luigini.* See Durazzo Cat., 1896, Nos. 5551-64, and Boyne Cat., 1896, Nos. 348-50. The 1/12 *écu d'argent* or 5-*sols* piece of Anne-Marie-Louise de Montpensier was imitated by the Spinola family in 1666. The coinage appears to have commenced here with Agostino Spinola, 1604-16; his successor, Filipo, struck money down to 1688. Of Livia Spinola there is the *luigino* in silver, with the titles of T. and Fosdinovo and the date 1666.

Tecklenburg, Hanover, a branch of the once distinguished house of Bentheim, which had three or more branches. Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 79. A *mall schilling* of Adolf, Count and Lord of T., has the feudal titles and crowned shield of six quarters on obv., and on ℟ the imperial eagle and titles of Matthias. There are the 12 *mariengroschen* of Moritz, 1672, and the 24 *m.-gr.* of Johann Adolf, 1677.

Terni, States of the Church, also the place of origin of a 5-bai. piece or *madonnina*, 1797.

Testoon, and the ½, a silver coin of Mary I. of Scotland, 1542-67, of various types, with and without a portrait.

Teutonic Order. There are the dates 1596, 1603, 1610-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-23-4 for the thalers and their divisions of this series, with the name of the Archdukes Maximilian and Charles of Austria. See Meyer Cat., 1894-5, pp. 112-14; and Helbing of München's Cat., 1897, p. 49.

Thaler. There are the multiples in gold and silver up to 10, and the divisions as low as 192. There are the 1/192 th. for Lübeck, 1706, and the 1/84 for the see of Würzburg, 1795, both in billon. But the usual fractions are the ½, ⅔, ⅓, 1/6, 1/12, and

1/24. A double *th.* of Ludwig II. of Hesse has the portrait to l., and *Ludwig II. Grosherzog von Hessen* on obv., and on ℞ *Vereins Münze.* 1841 in a wreath and 2 *Thaler* 3½ *Gulden VII Eine Feine Mark;* on the edge: *Convention vom* 30 *Iuly*, 1838. In Saxony, Brunswick-Lüneburg, Hanover, Oldenburg, &c., the gold multiples of the th. are the 2½, 5, and 10; and they are for the most part common. A 10-thaler piece in silver of Brunswick, 1614, has the titles of Friedrich Ulrich and the Duke on horseback to r. on obv. and on ℞ *Deo Et Patria*, &c. In *C. of E.* and in the present series of Notes, we have taken occasion to mention many or most of the very numerous varieties of the thaler; but we may refer for farther information to the work of Schultess and the Reimmann and Meyer Catalogues. A highly interesting series consists of the *Lügen-thaler*, *Wahrheits-thaler*, *Wespen-thaler*, *Eintrachts-thaler*, and *Pelikans-thaler*, severally symbolical of Falsehood, Truth, Courage, Patriotism, and Unity. The term *thaler-förm*, which so often occurs in the German lists and works of reference, applies to medallic productions of the thaler fabric, and is almost tantamount to *Münzmedaille*.

Than, Elsass. There is a rare dicken of 1499 with *Moneta : No : Tannensis :* 1499 on obv., and on ℞ *S' Theobaldvs Eps* : There are also a *breiter batzen* of 1533 and a *thaler* of 1543, both very uncommon.

Thorn, Brabant. There is of the abbess Margareta van Brederode, 1531-77, money bearing the titles of Charles V., &c. on ℞, including daalders of 1557, 1563, and without date; and we have of the same lady a 4 stuiver piece of 1565 and a gold ducat of the Madonna type, with the bust of Ferdinand I. on obv., as well as an *engel* in the same metal of the St. Michael type, noticed in *C. of E.*, Cat. of Mints, v. *Thorn.* The daalder of 1563 reads on obv., *Margare · D · Bredrod · Ab · Fvnd · Se · Thoren*, with the helmeted shield of four quarters, and on ℞ *Denarivs · Novvs · Triginta · Stvferorvm*, with the imperial arms. A second, with no note of the year, has on obv. the archangel Michael facing, and holding in front of him the shield with imperial eagle, and *Denarius × Novvs × Triginta × Stvferorvm ×* and on ℞ the Madonna and Child facing, the latter radiated and the former with mitre and holding at her feet the abbatial shield, the reading: *Santa × Maria × Thorensis × Ecclesiæ* (perhaps referring to a statue of the Virgin then at Thorn).

We have also a ½ daalder of 1569 (Meyer Cat., 1894, No. 2641), and one of 1570, with the titles of Maximilian II. (varied from Van der Chijs); and there is a ⅛, with the Brederode lion occupying the whole field on obv., and on ℞ the Madonna and Child. We have a ¼ *liard* in copper without date, having a shield quartered with lions and *T* on obv., and the double-headed eagle and *T* repeated on ℞. The coins of Margareta van Bre-

derode bearing the imperial titles of Charles V., Ferdinand I., and Maximilian II., approximately date themselves. See the Antwerp *Ordonnantie* of 1578 for illustrations of some of the money of this personage.

Thorn, Prussian Poland. See *Die Altesten Münzen der Stadt Thorn* (1250-1492) in Spink's *Numismatic Circular* for March, 1894. There is a double gold ducat of Michael Korybut, King of Poland (1668-74), with a view of Thorn on the ℞. Some of the Polish money reads, *Moneta Dominorum Prussie* or *Prvcie.* A ¼ *thaler* or *ort* of 1630 of the town is valued by Helbing of München, 1895, at £7. 10*s*.

Tiel, Friesland, a mint of the emperor Henry II. (1002-24) Deniers. *Tiele.*

Tiflis, Georgia. This continued to be a Russian mint down to the present century. In the last c. the czars of Georgia struck money under Russian authority.

Tirolino, a rare silver denomination struck about 1420 at Bellinzona, under Milanese authority, for the cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, with *Moneta Bellinzone* and an eagle on obv. Comp. *Meran* suprâ.

Tivoli. Pius VI. also struck a *madonnina* or 5-bai piece here, 1797.

Toison d'or or *Gouden Vlies.* Schulman describes under the former term a gold coin of Philip le Beau, having on obv. the titles as Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, and Count of Flanders, and the crowned shield supported by lions enclosed in the collar of the Golden Fleece, and on ℞ *Diligite Ivsticiam Qvi Ivdicatis Terræ.*

Tongres, Liège, a mint of Charles le Chauve. *Tucras Civitas.* and of the Bishops of Liège in the 14th c.

Torgau, Prussian Saxony. The *Schwertgroschen* in several varieties was struck here under Frederic the Wise and his two brothers (1486-1518).

Tornese. The pieces in copper, struck for Candia, of 15, 30, and 60 t., belong to the reign of the Venetian doge Giovanni Cornaro (1625-30). That of 60 t. bears *IIII.* under the winged lion on ℞ for the value in *gazzette*, and the value in t. on obv. in the field with the name of the doge. See it engraved in Hazlitt's *Coin-Collector*, 1896, plate ix. There is the 6-*tornesi* piece for the Two Sicilies of 1801 (cast), the 10 *t.* of Ferdinand IV. (or I.), 1798, 1814-15; the 1 *t.* of the same, 1817; the series of 10, 5, 2, 1 of Francesco I., 1825-7; and of his successor the 10 *t.*, 5, 2, 1, and ½, 1838-59, &c. It is a handsome and rare series in fine state, those of Francesco I. especially so from the low relief and the brevity of the reign.

Tornesello, a billon Venetian coin current in the 14th c., and somewhat similar to the *soldino*, wt. 15 gr. See Papadopoli,

Monete di Venezia, 4°, 1893. One of Francesco Foscari (1423-57), weighing 14 gr., has on obv. a cross potent and *Frac' Foscari·Dvx·* and on ℞ the sejant lion with the Gospels and *Vessilifer·Veneciar.* Comp. *C. of E.*, p. 239.

Tortona, Sardinian *terra firma.* There are *grossi* and ½ *gr.* of early date with *Terdona* and a cross potent on obv., and on ℞ *Inpator* surrounding *Fr.* in field.

Toul. A coin (denier) of Pierre de Brixey, Bp. of T. (1168-91) reads on ℞ *Novi Castri*, in possible reference to the reconstruction of the fortress, a building of two storeys occupying the field.

Toulouse. A Merovingian triens reads *Tholosa Fit.* A denier of Pepin II. of Aquitaine reads on obv., *Pippvs Rex F.*, and on ℞ *Tolosa Civi.* There is a rare *denier* of Philip III. struck here. The coins struck at T. under Charles IX. and Henry III. (1573-89), were issued by the Duc de Montmorenci.

Tourelle, the ½ gros, struck at Louvain, of Wenceslas I. and Jeanne of Brabant, 14th c.

Tournai or *Doornik.* We think it best to transcribe from M. Raymond Serrure's Catalogue of 19 May, 1896, p. 25, the following imporant note:—

C'est en 1285, suivant quelques auteurs, en 1293, suivant d'autres, que l'evêque de Tournai autorisa pour la première fois le roi de France à monnayer dans cette ville. La collection de M. de L.... renferme, classées à Tournai, un certain nombre de monnaies Françaises, *antérieures à l'emploi des marques monétaires*, dont la fabrication dans l'atelier tournaisien est constatée par des documents d'archives. Nous avons conservé ce classement qui donne, en somme, l'idée la plus exacte du monnayage royal à Tournai, puisqu'il n'est pas possible de distinguer positivement les produits des ateliers Français avant Charles VI.

There is a *gros tournois* of Philip III. of France struck here; and this was the place of origin of the *grande plaque* in billon issued by Charles VII. (1422-61) for use on the Burgundian frontier, with *FRAC* in the cantons of the ℞. The Anglo-Gallic groats of Henry VIII. belong to this place. T. was ceded to France by the Treaty of 1519. Helbing of München advertises at 60 *m.* a gold *tournose* or *chaise* without date struck for T. by Albert and Isabella. The siege-money of 1709 consists of 20 sols. in silver, and 10 and 5 s. in copper, with the portrait of the Governor, M. de Surville, and *Tornaco* or *Moneta in Obsidione Tornacensi Cvsa.* The 20-sols piece reads: *Tovrnay: Investie·Le·27·De Ivin·Rendve·Le·28·De Ivllet·Et·La·Citadelle. Le* 3 *De* 7 *Bre*·1709.

Tournehens, Pas de Calais, a Carolingian mint under Charles le Chauve. *Tornetermsi.*

Tours, a Merovingian mint, or at least a place where coins were struck in silver with the name of St. Martin (in some cases retrograde), prior to the Carolingian epoch. Of the Tours

standard we have, in copper, the *denier*, *double*, and *liard*; in silver, the *maille* and the *gros*, in the currencies of France, Bouillon, &c.

Tranche cordonnée, corded edge.

Tranquebar, Hindostan. See *Denmark*.

Transsylvania or *Siebenbürgen*. Considering the nature of the country and the character of the government, the fertility of this group of coinage, and particularly the abundance of gold issues even in heavy multiples of the ducat, is at first rather surprising, since it is not only the output of currency in all metals from year to year, but the variety of dies employed, and the heavy cost entailed, which strike us. It is a series extending from 1531 to 1711; for the coins struck for the district by the Austrians hardly enter into the category; and indeed the first ruler of this line, Johann I. von Zapolya (1526-40), appears to have produced nothing but a succession of gold ducats of the Lladislaus type, ranging in date from 1531 to 1540, and minted at Nagybanya or Clausenburg by his mint-master, Georgius Martinizzi, probably an ecclesiastic, whose mark, F. G., stands for *Frater Georgius*. The ducat of 1531 is seven years prior to any specified in the Montenuovo Catalogue, 1880. Between 1540 and 1556 the only currency for Transsylvania was that of Ferdinand I. proceeding from the mint at Hermanstadt, and embracing money of necessity under the years 1551 and 1552; there is some difficulty in determining whether the money with the name of Ferdinand and of the Hungarian type should be referred to Hungary proper or to Transsylvania. We possess a 2-kraicjar piece of 1538 with *R·Vng.* and on ℟ *Patrona Vngarie*, apparently belonging to the Siebenbürgen series, but not mentioned in the Montenuovo Catalogue; and it is not till the comparatively long reign of Johann II. Sigmund von Zapolya (1556-71) that we find ourselves fairly entering upon the regular annals of this coinage. A Nagybanyer gold ducat of 1558, struck under the regency of his mother, reads on obv. *Iohan · Sigism.*, &c., and on ℟ *Ysabe. D. G. Reg. Vnga.* 1558. The earliest ducat of his successor, Stephan Bathory, is dated 1572. The copper *solidus* of 1591 engraved by Hazlitt (*C. of E.*, p. 344) belongs to the reign of Sigismund Bathori; the 3-groschen piece, 1606, of Stephan Bocskay (1604-7) is of distinct Polish fabric and style, except that it exhihits the inseparable Transsylvanian adjunct of the aigret.

The exhaustive treatment of this division of our subject in the Montenuovo Catalogue of 1880 tempts us to subjoin a classified list of the denominations current in Siebenbürgen during the lengthened term while that region enjoyed complete or partial autonomy. Some additions are made from other sources.

GOLD.

1 Ducat (ordinary currency).

*** Of George Racoczi I. there are ducats of 1646 from two distinct dies.

Huldigung ducat.

Nothducat.

Ducat Klippe (*Sechseekig*).

Double ducat Klippe (ordinary currency).

3-ducat piece.

4-ducat piece.

Hexagonal 4-*d.* piece, with portrait and titles of Leopold I., 1697, struck at Clausenburg or Klausenburg. On rev. this rare piece is, however, described as *Dvcatvs Novvs Transsylvaniæ.*

5-ducat piece.

10-ducat piece.

*** One of Stephen Bocksay, 1605, has on obv. his bearded bust in armour to r., the head covered with a cap, not shewing the aigret, and *Ste : Bochkay. D : G : Hvnga : Tran. Q. Prin : Et. Sicv : Comes ;* on rev. *Dvlce. Est. Pro. Patria. Mori.* 1605. In the field, a hand grasping a drawn sword, on which is a scroll with *Pro Deo. Et Patria.*

100-ducat piece (1677 only).

½ ducat.

¼ ducat.

⅛ ducat }
1/16 ducat } Austrian currency only.

In the larger pieces in the superior metal the dies of the thalers were sometimes used.

SILVER.

1 Thaler (ordinary currency).

1 Thaler Klippe (uniface, 1565, 1580, 1611).

½ ———————

1 ½ Thaler Klippe (1609).

Double thaler.

Dickthaler.

Feldthaler.

Noththaler.

*** See above. The uniface th. of 1565, 1580, and 1611, and the one of ordinary module of 1602 were of this type, and see below.

Schauthaler.

Gulden, 1705.

½ Gulden, 1705.

Zwölfer (12 Hungarian Denarii).

Sechser (6 do.).

Drei-groscher.

——————— for Moldavia and Wallachia.

— Klippe.

— Dickmünze.

Sechsgroscher.

Double groschen.

Nothgroschen.

Grescht.

Denar (1620).

Obulus.

2-Kraicjar.

COPPER.

Solidus (1591 only).

Kupfer grosch. Bergwerks marke.

1 Kraicjar.

½ ———

3 ———

7 ———

10 ———

15 ———

17 ———

20 ———

30 ———

1 poltura.

4 polturen.

10 ———

*** Several of the items in the copper, one in the gold (the 10 d. of Stephen Bocksai, 1605) and three or four in the silver series were special issues of quasi-obsidional money. The silver siege pieces are the *thalers* of 1565, 1580, 1602 (from the Cronstadt mint), and 1611, and the gulden and ½ g. of 1705. The Cronstadt thaler of 1602 (in the writer's possession) reads on obv. *Sigis· Trans· Et· Sac· Rom· Imp : Prin.* (the double-headed eagle, crowned, enclosed in the collar of the Golden Fleece) rev. *Moneta ·.· Civitatis Coronensis* (inner circle) *Deo : Vindici : Patriae,* enclosing within a beaded border a crown resting on the trunk of a tree, which divides 16 02.

Certain pieces borrow the titular pretensions of the kings of Poland over that country, Prussia, and Russia. But the most

ancient piece which we have found (see Hazlitt's *Coin-Collector*, 1896, plate vi., No. 58), the gold ducat of Johann I. von Zapolya, 1531, terms that personage simply King of Hungary, whereas a thaler of Sigismund Bathori, 1595, limits the pretensions to the principality of Transsylvania. On a thaler of 1622 of Gabriel Bethlen Gabor we read on obv., *Gabriel. D·G·Sa·Ro : Im·Et. Transsyl : Princeps*, with a bust to r., behind which is the date in small Arabic numerals; on ℞ the crowned shield and *Par Re· Hvn·Do : Sic·Co : Ac·Opo : Ratib·Dvx·* Some of the earlier money is exceedingly rare, and some of the later also, when the reigns were short, as in the case of Stephan Bocskai, Achatius Barksai, Johann Kemeny, Michael Apafy, &c. Of the quasi-money of necessity of 1704-11 the silver seems to be limited to *gulden* and ½ *g.* of 1705 and 1706, and the gold to *florins* of 1705 and 1707. The gold ducat of 1705 reads on obv., *Mon. Nov. Avr. R. Hvng.*, and the silver gulden of same date reads, *Mo No : Arg : Reg : Hvng :* with the crowned shield, and on ℞ the Virgin and Child and *Patrona·Hvng :* 1705.

Transsylvanian Mints. Arx Fogarach, Bistritz, Clausenburg or Klausenburg, Karlsburg or Alba Julia, Hermanstadt, Kaschau, Kremnitz, Kronstadt, Nagybanya, Oppeln, and Schässburg.

Tresana and Fosdinovo, Modena. Comp. *C. of E.*, 103, 169, and *Fosdinovo* suprâ, There are copper quattrini of Guglielmo Malaspina, 1571.

Treves. A Merovingian mint, where gold trientes with reverses, imitated from Roman types, were struck. *Treveris Civitate*, &c. The archbishops struck at various places money in all metals, including the gold florin of the St. John type, the saint seated on ℞. The thalers of the archbishops are uncommon. One of 1659 reads *Carol. Caspar. D. G. Archiep. Trevier. Princ. Elect. Adm. Prvm.*, and on ℞ the quartered shield of Treves and von der Leyen.

Treviso. A danaro of Charlemagne reads *Karolvs* in a monogram on obv., and on ℞ *Tarviso*; another, *Carolvs Rex. Fr.*, and on ℞ *Tarvis* surrounded or enclosed by *CROLS* in a monogram. One of Louis le Débonnaire has *Tarvisivm* on ℞.

Trésel, a small silver coin of the canton of Friburg in Switzerland. Schulman, xxviii., 1640, offers three varieties at 1 gulden each.

Trévoux, Les Dombes. A *teston* of 1606 of Henri de Bourbon, 1592-1608, bears on obv. the titles of Dombes and Montpensier and a bust to l., and on ℞ the *fleurs de lis* of France differenced by a brisure and the legend *Devs·Adivt·Et·Redem·Mevs.* There is of Anne-Marie-Louise d'Orléans, duchesse de Montpensier, "La Grande Mademoiselle," a *demi-écu d'argent*, 1673. It was the 1/12 of the écu of this sovereign, or 5-sols piece, which enjoyed so wide a popularity; but there are *liards* down to 1678.

Trillina. Three varieties struck by Philip II. of Spain, as duke of Milan, are cited in *Numismatic Circular* for September, 1896, Nos. 33,509-11.

Tripoli. This and much of the Latin empire of the Crusaders lies of course outside the European pale, and comprehended the Holy Land, Syria, and parts of Greece and Asia Minor. There is a ½ *gros* of Bohemond VI., struck for Tripoli (1274-87) in Sch. xxvi., 778. We may expect from the pen of Lord Grantley some account of many thousand coins of this class recently purchased by him at Athens.

Trivulzio, a family which, in the persons of several members from 1487 to 1767, acquired considerable numismatic importance, and from their mints at Musocco, Rogoredo, and Retegno, issued a large body of coins in gold, silver, and billon, chiefly modelled on the Milanese style. The following is a list of the Trivulzii, marchesi di Vigevano, &c., of whom we possess money:

Giovanni Giacomo Trivulzio.	1487—1518.
Giovanni Francesco Trivulzio.	1518—1549.
Ercole Teodoro Trivulzio.	1656—1664.
Teodoro Trivulzio.	1664—1708.
Antonio Tolomeo Trivulzio.	1708—1767.

Comp. *C. of E.*, 135, 149, 151, 447-90, and *Musocco* and *Rogoredo* suprâ. Of Gio. Giac. Trivulzio, Marshal of France, there is a rare gold *écu au soleil*, valued by Rollin and Feuardent (1865) at 350 fr. Besides the *grosso* engraved in *C. of E.*, 449, there is the ½ *gr.*, and there are fine *scudi* and ½ sc. of the last Trivulzio, 1726. The *scudo* has a bare-headed bust to r., with *Ant : Ptolom : Trivultius*, and on ℞ the crowned and mantled shield with *S · R · I · Princ · & Baro · Reteny · Imp.* 1726.

Trizay, La Vendée, a Merovingian mint. A gold *triens* reads *Tidiriciaco*, and on ℞ *Cinsvlfo Mne.*

Troyes, an Anglo-Gallic mint. Ecus au soleil, &c., of Charles VIII. are found with indications of having proceeded hence.

Turenne. Comp. *Bouillon* and *Sedan*, suprâ; and *C. of E.*, pp. 83, 160, 170. The oldest coins may be the *deniers* of the stereotyped Eudes model. A *d.*, with *Tvrenne* on obv. and *A* between two annulets or oilets and two crescents, and on ℞ *R. Vice Comes*, perhaps belongs to Raymond I., vicomte de T., 1091-1122.

Turin. Besides the 5-*francs* of Napoléon I., 1811, there is one of 1812.

Turnhout. A rijksdaalder, struck in 1597, commemorates the victory obtained here by the Hollanders in that year, and reads: *Intrepidos Tirannis Transissulanos*, with the shields of Zwolle, Daventer, and Campen attached to that of Overijissel.

Tuscany. See *Etruria* suprâ. A very rare *testone* of Cosmo II. dé Medici (1608-20), without date, reading as usual and having

bare-headed youthful bust to r., and on ℞ St. John and the Lamb, presents the singular feature of an inscribed edge, on which occurs: *Has. Nisi. Peritvrvs. Mihi. Adimā. Nemo.* Serrure's Cat., Dec., 1895, No. 201, f.d.c. There is a rare *scudo di oro* of Cosmo I., with *Cosmus. Med. Flor. Et. Senar. Dvx. II.*, and on ℞ *Sena. Vetvs. Civitas. Virginis.* and the usual Siennese cross. Of Ferdinando I. Dé Medici there is a gold *zecchino* or *scudo di oro*, 1587, with the shield surmounted by a cardinal's hat without tassels, as in the *piastra* of same date. The *pezza d'oro della rosa* of Cosmo III., struck at Leghorn, 1718, has titles, date, and crowned shield on obv., and on ℞ the rose bush and legend, as on the silver piece of similar type and earlier date. There is a gold *fiorino* of Gio. Gastone, of the usual St. John type, dated 1733. Of the later Grand Dukes Francesco I., Leopoldo, Ferdinando III., and Leopoldo II., there is a very large assortment of money in gold, silver, billon, and copper, from 1737 to 1859, some of the most pleasing specimens coming from the mint at Pisa.

Comp. *C. of E.*, pp. 235 and 439, and *Numismatic Circular* for September, 1896, Nos. 33,552-5. All these appear to be of the same type as the *stellino* described by Hazlitt, p. 235, yet vary in the legend. From the special object, with which the *st.* was originally struck, there may well have been several issues and dies, or the pattern may have been continued for the ordinary coinage.

Two Sicilies under the Spaniards. A profusion of money in all metals from the mints at Naples, Sora, Manfredonia, Barletta, Messina, and Palermo, belongs to this regime from the time of Ferdinand and Isabella to that of Philip V. One of the earliest pieces belonging to this government is the gold ducat of Alfonso I., 1416-58, struck after the capture of Naples in 1435, with *Alfonsv. D. G. R. Arago. Sicil. Citr. Vltr.* and the quartered arms of Arragon and Naples. An interesting *testone* of 1674 bears on obv. the titles of Carlo II. of Spain, and on ℞ those of his mother, Mariana, the queen-regent. On a piastra of 1684 the ℞ exhibits a sceptre and crown between two globes and the legend *Vnvs. Non. Svfficit.* Charles VI. (1707-34) struck the silver *piastra* and ½ *p.*, the 50, 24, 20, and 10 *grana*, and the *taro*, ½, and ¼, and the multiples of 2, 3, 4, 10, 20, 30. There are 20 and 10 *t.*, with the busts of the emperor and empress on obv., and ℞ Minerva holding an infant, with *Propago Imperii.* The earlier copper money struck for Sicily, and for the Two Sicilies, from the time of Ferdinand the Catholic is of large volume, but seldom occurs in desirable state. A very remarkable example is a large coin on the model of a Roman second brass, and apparently intended to represent 4 tari, having on obv. a fine youthful portrait of Philip IV. of Spain to l., with a filleted diadem and *Philippvs·IIII·D·G·* 1622· behind,

MC, and on ℞ no legend, but in the field, in a wreath, *Publi Ca Commo Ditas* in four lines.

Two Sicilies under Ferdinand IV., &c. The gold money of F. comprised the *ducato* and its multiples up to 15 and 30, the latter = about £5. 5*s*. English currency. The *piastra di argento* of 1791, with the accolated busts of F. and his consort Maria Carolina, is of two types as regards ℞, and reads variously *Fecunditas* and *Soli Redvci*. The very handsome copper coinages remained in use till the close of the old *regime*, and occur even of the briefest reigns, as if they were the medium most in demand. Of Ferdinand we find the *grano* series posterior to 1813 struck over other coins, probably those of Murat. The most recent 10-*tornesi* with which we have met is one of Francesco II., 1859. This heavy copper coinage probably followed, like that of Portugal, the English initiative of 1797 or the Russian 5-kopeks of large module from 1758 or earlier; but the inscriptions found on some of the pieces originated in the copper money struck by Charles II. and III. of Spain in and after 1665, the latter borrowed, again, from Roman prototypes. This is a most difficult body of material to procure in high preservation. Comp. *Naples* and *Taro*.

Two Sicilies under Murat (1810-13). There are the 2 and 3 *grana*, 1810, and the 5 and the 10 *centesimi*, in copper, besides pieces of 3, 5, and 10 *c*., 1813, struck over the Bourbon *tornesi*. In silver, in addition to the coins mentioned by Hazlitt, there are the 2, 1, and ½ *lire*. See above.

Tymf, a billon coin of Poland, Russia, Brandenburg, and Prussia, 17th-18th c. A rare *tymf* of Friedrich III. of Brandenburg, 1699, has on obv. a curious crowned and armoured bust to r., with *Fridericus III DG·M·S·R·I·A·C·&·E·* the point of the sword dividing *&* and *E*. On ℞ we have the Prussian eagle dividing the value in groschen (18), and the legend, *Supremus Dux in Prussia* 1699, a pretension more especially directed against Poland and Saxony. There is a t. of Peter I. of Russia, 1708.

Tyrol. The same die seems to have been used, with a slight alteration, for the reverses of the thalers of Sigismund and Maximilian I., 1484 and 1486. A ½ dickthaler of 1484, different from that mentioned in *C. of E.*, p. 336, as having been sold among Lord Dillon's coins, is offered in the *Num. Circ.* for Dec., 1894.

Tyrrhi regina, near Llerena, an early Spanish mint.

U

Ueberlingen, Bavaria, the seat of a long series of coins, commencing with bracteates, and chiefly of low values. This place struck convention-money in connection with Ulm and Ravensburg.

Ulm, Bavaria. There is a succession of thalers from 1546 and of gulden. The silver gulden of 1704 on a square flan reads *Moneta · Argent : Reip : Vlmensis* on obv., and on ℞ *Da · Pacem · Nobis · Domine* · 1704. There is the double-headed eagle crowned, but no imperial titles. Ulm struck plapparts, schillings, dicken, &c., in conjunction with Ueberlingen and Ravensburg, 1501-3.

Uncia or *Oncia*. The silver *luigino* of Fosdinovo, 1668, 1669, purports to be "*bonitatis unciarum quinque.*"

Ungaro or *Ongaro*. What may be described as the Hungarian type was also adopted by the Electors of Bavaria (Counts Palatine of the Rhine), the Dukes of Würtemberg, the Margraves of Brandenburg in Franconia, the Dukes of Modena, the Grand Dukes of Tuscany, the Waiwodes of Transsylvania, the seigneurs of Bronkhorst in Gelderland, the Archbishops of Salzburg, &c. On a thaler of Paris, Archbp. of Salzburg, and Count of Lodron, 1623, there is this ℞.

Of the *ungaro* itself the varieties were very nunerous, as may be seen by an examination of the Low Country placcaets and ordinances, where they are described and figured. The Hungarian prototype is said to be = 3 gulden and 3 stuivers. Some types of the gold ducat are estimated at 3 g., 6, 8, 17, and 18 *stuivers*. See particularly the Antwerp *Ordonnantie* of 1578, and see *Poland*.

Ther is an *u.* of Herman Theodor, baron of Batenborg, 1579, with the usual Madonna rev., and on obv. × *Mon* × *Trans S IL* × *C* × *B* × *D* × *S* × with the full-length figure crowned, and bearing axe, dividing date.

Of Cosmo III., Grand Duke of Tuscany (1670-1723), there are two types of the *ungaro*, both similar on obv., but with different reverses. One of 1691 has on ℞ *Ad Bonitatē Avrei Hvngar : Libvrni*. The other reads: *Extendere Factis.* with Fame blowing her trumpet, and is undated. Comp. *Hungary* suprâ and Schulman, i., 470-4, and xiv., 940-1.

Unie, an alternative designation of the *Leijcesterdaalder*, 1586, from its symbolism of a political combination of certain of the Netherland States against the Spaniards.

United Provinces. It is during the struggle of the Provinces with Spain in the 16th c. that we meet with so many pieces countermarked with differing values or characters to pass current in the Low Countries in 1573-4. They are principally Dutch coins; but down to the middle of the following century pieces belonging to Milan, Venice, Spain, &c., occur, with indications of having been stamped for use in Holland long after the cessation of the Spanish rule. A 3-gulden piece of 1686 was engraved by Van Hafn. Some of the *ducatons* and other silver money of or about 1787 bear the mark of the moneyer Novisadi. From the 17th c. many colonial coins were issued from the mints at

Batavia and Soerabaya. The gold rupees of 1799, 1802, 1803, &c., some struck at Soerabaya, others at home, the silver rupees of various dates, with their halves, and the gulden of 1802 for the East Indies, with its divisions down to a 1/16th, and the copper series of successive years between 1795 and 1806, belong to this *regime*. One gulden of the colonial type (1802) is countermarked with *Soumenep*.

Upstalboomthaler, a variety struck for Hanover under George V., 1865, to commemorate the union of Hanover and East Friesland in 1815.

Urach, Würtemberg, probably one of the original seats of coinage, if not the oldest one, as well as the chief residence of the Counts of W., who had a castle here dating from 1443, and whose territory was formed out of the fiefs of Urach and Neuss.

Urbino. Count Papadopoli engraves a *grosso* or *lira*, wt. 6·52 gr., with the bust of Federigo III., Duke of U., 1474-82, Captain and Standard-Bearer of the Church. The ℞ exhibits the quartered armories of U. and Montefeltro. The same accomplished numismatist furnishes a representation of a small silver piece = a *soldino* of Guidobaldo I. (1482-1508) A copper *quattrino* of Lorenzo de' Medici, Duke of U. (1516-19) reads on ℞ *VR BIN*. The gold *zecchini* of this series are generally very rare. One of Francesco Maria della Rovere (1508-13) reads: *Fran. Ma. Vr Bi. Dvx.* with a bust of the duke to r., and on ℞ *S · R · E · Cap · Gen · Svb · Ivl · II · Pon · M X ·* with a crowned eagle to r. holding the Rovere escutcheon. Of Guidobaldo II. della Rovere, 1538, there is a pattern in copper for a silver *scudo* with *Gvidvs. Vbaldus. II. Vrbini. IIII.* [bust to r.], ℞ *Moneta · Da · Grossi · XVIII · Leghe · X.* [a crowned eagle supporting Rovere arms.] Of Francesco Maria II. della Rovere, last Duke of Urbino, 1574, there are many desirable and uncommon coins in gold, silver, and billon. Comp. *Gubbio*. See also the Rossi Cat., 1895, Nos. 1254-62.

Urgel, a feudal Countship on the Spanish frontier. There is a denier of Pierre II. (1347-1408) with *Petrvs Dei Graci*, and on ℞ *A Comes Vrgelli*. Rollin & Feuardent, 1865, No. 414, 40 fr.

Usufruitier or *Usufructuaire*, the recipient of the beneficiary rights of a fief or see.

Utrecht (Bishopric and Lordship). It is to be more than suspected that the episcopal series commenced at an earlier date than we can fix from extant or identifiable examples. A silver piece of small module and rude type, with a portrait to l. and *T.M.* on obv., and a cross and the same initials on ℞, may be of the 11th c. Arnould van Hornes, Bp. of U., 1376-78, struck at Harderwijk a silver groot as seigneur of H., Elburg, and Hattem, with *Mon Eta Her Der.* [*Wijk.*] David of Burgundy, Bishop of U., was a bastard of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy (1457-

96), and his money usually bears the bar sinister in the shield; of his gold florin or *David's-harp* there has been a small recent find, but the specimens are in poor state.

The most ancient dated example in the episcopal series appears to be a denier of Frederic of Baden (1486-1517) with *Ann. Dni' MCCCC98*. The money of Bishop Suiderus of Cuilemborg (1425-35) is very rare; Schulman prices a double groot in indifferent condition at 65 gulden (xiv., 932).

In Serrure's Cat., May, 1896, No. 447, occurs a piefort in silver of low standard of a gold *mouton* or *lam* of Florent van Wevelinckhove, Bp. of U., with his title as Count of Zallant, and reading *Agn. Dei. Qvi. Toll.*, &c., and *Ft. Co. Z.* M. Serrure notes:

> Cette remarquable pièce, dont la conservation laisse malheureusement à désirer, mais dont le type et les légendes sont toutefois nettement visibles, est le piéfort du mouton d'or que Van der Chys donne à Florent V., comte de Hollande. L'attribution de l'auteur hollandais est un anachronisme, puisque du temps de Florent V. les *prototypes* du mouton d'or n'existaient pas. Cette pièce appartient évidemment à Florent de Wevelinckhove, évêque d'Utrecht et *comte de Zallant*. Le piéfort de la collection V. de L... est probablement unique; il a été trouvé non loin d'Arras.

Schulman, xxiv. 2012, cites an inedited gold florin of Philip II., 1568, struck for this province subsequently to the secularization of the see. There are also coins of Philip as Seigneur of U., including a gold florin of 1575, with *Dns. Traiec.*, and existing in more than one variety and date. There is a *leeuendaalder* of 1589 in piefort for the United Provinces with *Mo. No. Ord. Tra. Ad. Va. Ord. Holl.*, a second of 1592, with the bust of William the Silent to r. bare-headed and in armour, the r. hand grasping a sword, with the reading on obv., *Vigilate·Deo·Confidentes*; on ℞ is a shield and *Mo·No·Arg·Ordinvm·Trai.* The date is above the head of the Stadtholder. Between 1592 and 1606 there are numerous other varieties of this coin. Comp. *Vianen*.

This was the place of coinage of the 9-*grote* piece of 1807 struck by Count Bentinck of Knyphausen in more than one variety—perhaps only patterns. Comp. *C. of E.*, 170, 406.

V

Vacquette. In the Inventory of the Chateau de Pau, 1561-2, mention occurs of "cinq vacquettes d'or de Béard (Béarn)" which were presumably patterns or *pièces de plaisir*, as the ordinary *vacquette* is a billon coin.

Valais or *Wallis.* The very rare thaler of Nicholas Schinner, Bp. of Sitten, 1498, occurred in Boyne Sale, 1896, No. 1509, and fetched £6; but it was very poor. See *Dicken* and Coraggioni,

plates xlii.-iii., where an important series of the coins struck by the bishops from 1498 to 1777 will be found engraved.

The *thaler* of 1498 reads on obv., *Nicolaus Eps Secunens' Pre'· Et·Co.* 1498, with the mitred bishop kneeling before Charlemagne crowned and enthroned. On ℟ the prelate's mitred shield surrounded by a circle of small escutcheons and no legend.

Valenciennes. A denier of Charles le Chauve reads *Valencianis Port.* Two variant gold florins of the emperor Louis of Bavaria (1314-47) were struck here. It seems to have been one of the earliest mints of the Counts of Hainault. Deniers of Jeanne (1206-44) read *Va Le Ce Ne*, and those of Margaret of Constantinople (1244-80) *Moneta Valencenensis.* It remained in use down to the middle of the 15th c., together with Maubeuge (*Moneta Melbodiensis*) and Mons (*Moneta Mons*) during a certain time. A *couronne d'or* of Albert of Bavaria (1389-1404) reads *Dvx : Albertvs : Dei : Gra : Comes : Hanonie.* There are coins of Philippe le Bon (1433-67) from this mint. In *C. of E.*, p. 171, it is inaccurately stated that V. became the sole place of coinage under Guillaume III. Of Guillaume II. (1327-45) there is a very rare silver *tiers de gros* with *Moneta Valencen'* and a lion, and on ℟ *Han Onie Co Mes* with a cross cantonned with four leaves. A contrefaçon in copper is noticed by Serrure (Cat., May 19, 1896, No. 247); it is one of a collection of forgeries of the time recovered in the *trouvaille* of Malines, 1847.

Vasto, Abruzzi. The silver *scudo* of 1706 (only year and coin) reads on obv., *Cæs.D'Avalos.De.Aquino.De.Arag.Mar.Pis. Et.Vasti.D.G.S.R.I.P.* with bust to r., ℟ *Dominvs.Regit.Me. Anno.* 1706, with a crowned shield. The edge is inscribed with *Beatvs. Vir*, &c.

Veldenz, Palatinate, the source of certain rare coins struck by the Dukes of Bavaria, Counts Palatine of the Rhine, as Counts of V., 16th c. See Otto Helbing of München's Cat., 1895, Nos. 2260-1-3.

Vellon, Lat. *Vellis*, originally the fleece or wool of one sheep, and in a secondary sense, money = Latin *pecunia.* In the old Spanish or rather Castilian system *vellon* was a term applied to the copper currency, but afterward signified *sterling*, apparently on a principle analogous to the German *feine* and *gute Silber*, as two piastres of Joseph Napoleon, King of Spain, 1809, of 20 and 8 reales respectively, are termed *de plata* and *de vellon.*

Venaissin, an ancient countship, and the seat of an anti-papal coinage. There is a *demi-gros d'argent* of John XXII. with *P.P. Iohannes.* and the seated figure of the pope facing; on ℟ *Salve· Sca·Crvx** and a cross. Likewise a billon *douzain* of Julius II. issued in the name of the cardinal legate Georges d'Amboise.

Venetian Terra Firma and Colonies. Albania, Bergamo, Brescia, Candia, Crema, Cyprus, Dalmatia, Friuli, Ionian Islands (see

C. of E.), Padua, Ravenna, Sebenico, Spalatro, Treviso, Verona, Vicenza, Zara.

Venice. The designs on the money exhibit an unusual degree of conservatism and absence of invention and variety; and the execution is even less commendable, if we take out of account the earlier gold ducats and some of the pieces struck on special occasions. The fault evidently lay with the department which was charged with striking the coins, as specimens apparently unused fail to render the type to a full extent. Count Papadopoli refers to the excessive negligence of the workmen at the mint, who sometimes even left the ℞ of a piece blank.

In the Jouneau Cat., 1895, No. 907, appeared a denier of the emperor Henry V., of concave fabric, with a head of St. Mark. But at least forty varieties of this class of money were coined between 814 and 1125. Comp. Papadopoli, *Origini della Veneta Zecca*, 8°, 1882. In the Durazzo Cat., 1896, No. 5613, occurs a *danaro* attributed there to Vitali Michieli I. (1094); but the coin probably belongs to the reign of Vitali Michieli II., 1156-73. It reads on obv., *V. Miche. Dvx.* with a cross, and on ℞ *S.* [*M*]*arcvs Vn.* with head of Saint. The *piccoli* of Sebastiano Ziani, Orio Malipiero, and Enrico or Arrigo Dandolo (1172-1205) have *Seb. Dvx.*, *Auro. Dvx.*, and *Enric. Dvx.* respectively. The *matapan* or *grosso Veneto* of the last, the earliest coined, reads on obv., *S.M. Veneti. H. Dandol. Dvx.*

Francesco Foscari (1423-57) struck for the dependencies on the *terra ferma*:—1. the *billon quattrino* of 4 denari for general circulation there; 2. the *q.* = 2 *piccioli*, for Ravenna, with the half; 3. the billon *bagattino* for Brescia; 4. the same for Verona and Vicenza; 5. the same (it is supposed) for Friuli. See N. Papadopoli, *Francesco Foscari e le sue Monete*, 8°, 1892, pp. 22-4.

The famous *lira Tron* has on obv. the three-quarter portrait of the doge Nicolo Trono to l. and *Nicolavs. Tronvs. Dvx.*, and on ℞ *Sanctvs. Marcvs.* with the lion in a wreath. With the exception of the bagattino and double b. in copper of the same reign, and a silver *osella* of Francesco Morosini (1688-94) of year IV. with a seated figure of the Doge, apparently a portrait, on a column, the Venetian money is impersonal.

The osella series, however, exhibits the portraits of several *dogaresse*; the silver one of the wife of Marino Grimani, 1597, is of remarkably fine execution and very realistic.

The doges Girolamo Priuli and Leonardo Loredano (1559-70) struck the *grazia*, *sesino*, and *besante*, the first in billon, the two latter in copper, for Nicosia in Cyprus. Of Alvigi Pisani (1735-41) there is the *galeazzo* in silver struck for Dalmatia with *Provinciis. Maritimis. Datvm.* on ℞ and its divisions. The republic struck at Famagosta a copper coin (money of necessity) with *Pro Regni Cypri Presidio*, and on ℞ *Venetorvm Fides Inviolabilis Bisante F. F.*;

but the ordinary currency for this dependency was exported from home, as we see above.

The *zecchino* or gold ducat of Giovanni Dandolo, who first introduced it, presents the same type as that of Pietro Gradenigo engraved by Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 429, but there misdescribed as belonging to *Gio.* Gradenigo.

The conventional and standard type of the kneeling doge before St. Mark was copied by the Knights of Rhodes in their gold *zecchini*, and by Genoa, where Christ was substituted for the Evangelist.

We have in the *Antiquary* for 1884 drawn attention to a departure from the ordinary numismatic routine under the reign of Andrea Gritti (1523-38), when the *scudo di oro* and its moiety were struck. They are coins of the greatest rarity, as the experiment was soon abandoned; comp. *Scudo* suprà. The scudo reads, *Andreas* · *Griti* · *Dvx* · *Venetiar.* [cross], and on ℞ *Sanctvs* · *Marcvs* · *Venetvs* · [winged sejant lion in a cartouche]. Two varieties of this coin from different dies, one from the Boyne sale, 1896, are before us. A *sc.* of the doge Pietro Lando is engraved in the Hague placcaet of 1617. The half corresponds, except in the form of the limbs of the cross. The *mezzo-scudo* was not authorised by the Council of Ten till 1530; it is even scarcer than the *scudo* itself. The standard of these pieces was lower than that of the *zecchino;* they were intended more especially for the pay of the army abroad. Pasquale Cigogna struck the *scudo;* but no example seems to be known. Later doges had for the Levant the *scudo di leone* and the ½ designed to replace the original types of 1528-30.

A *sc. di leone* of Silvestro Valier, 1694, reads on rev., *Fides* · *Et* · *Victoria*, and exhibits the lion of St. Mark holding palm and cross.

But a gold medium = 4 ducats was struck from the die of the ½ silver ducat, and probably passed for currency at that rate.

At one time the gold ducat of V. was imitated in Hindostan without alteration of type, and was worn by the women as a sort of talisman, the oval enclosure with the standing Saviour being treated as having a kind of phallic significance. One of Cristoforo Moro (1462-71) before us is an oriental *contrefaçon.* The gold ducat of pope Eugenius IV., struck in 1431 at the commencement of his pontificate, followed in its type the Venetian coin. See Rossi Cat., 1895, No. 586.

At a later period the silver *tallero* and *mezzo-t.*, with the ¼ and ⅛, were struck for the Levant, with the bust of Venetia wearing ducal bonnet, and *Respvblica Veneta* on obv., and on ℞ a cartouche enclosing the lion of St. Mark. We have a ½ *t.* of 1756, with the name on ℞ of the doge Francesco Loredano, and a ¼ *t.* of 1790, with that of L. Manin. A *t.* of 1786 is countermarked

with a small portrait or head of George III., for currency in England.

The republic also occasionally issued billon and copper pieces of small value (*quattrini* and *bagattini*) for Treviso, Sebenico, Zara, Spalatro, &c.

V. was also the place of origin of the 10-lire piece of 1797, the revolutionary money of 1800-02, a 5-francs of Napoleon I., 1811, the revolutionary money of 1848 (including two 5-lire pieces of March 22 and August 11), and a ¼ lira of Ferdinand I. of Austria, 1837, besides other pieces specified in *C. of E.*, 172, 430. The 10-*lire* of 1797, of which the die seems to have broken in the process of striking is = 8/- English. It reads on obv., *Eguaglianza. Liberta.*, with standing figure facing of Liberty with republican emblems and trophies of war on a tablet; below, *Zecca. V* : and the moneyer's initials *A. S.*

It may be well to mention that in 1818 an account, with illustrations of the objects, was published at Padua of the alleged earliest numismatic remains of the republic, partly consisting of dated pieces issued during the rule of the consuls in the fifth c. The whole collection was spurious.

Venloo or *Venlo.* For an interesting paper on Michael Mercator of Venlo, see Serrure's *Bulletin Numismatique*, March, 1893, p. 49.

Venrade or *Venray*, Brabant, 21 miles N. of Ruremonde, a place of coinage of the seigneurs of Kessel and the Dukes of Gueldres and Juliers, 15th c. See Schulman, ix., 384.

Verdun, *Veriduno*, *Vir*, *Vi.* A silver denier of Thierri or Dietrich, Bp. of V., 1047-88, reads TEO DERIC EPS in three lines. There is also a denier of Henri l'Oiseleur struck here with *Rex* in the field.

Vermandois. There is a curious little silver piece, probably an *obole*, struck in the names of Lothair and the count Herbert of V. It is a carelessly executed coin with imperfect readings. See Serrure's Cat., Dec., 1895, No. 41.

Verona. The earliest mediæval coin of this city which we have seen is a silver *obole* of Otho I., 936-73, with *Verona* and *Odo*, and is remarkable as having a cross and a double circle on either side. There are also *danari* of this ruler. There are others of similar module of Henry II., 1002-24. In the *N. C.* for Sept., 1896, occurs a *danaro* in silver of the emperor Henry III. (1039-56) with *He Ric N* in field and *Imperator* in circle, and on ℞ *Ve Ro Na.* During a short time the Dukes of Milan struck small silver pieces for V. Of the La Scala family, lords of Verona, the earliest money belongs to Mastino della Scala, about 1262, and follows the republican types. A *soldo* in silver of Bartolomeo and Antonio della Scala, Signori di V. (1375-81) reads *BTHS. ANTH. S.* and on ℞ *Sanctus Zeno.* The m.m. of

some of the La Scala coins is a *ladder*. There is a copper *quattrino* of Maximilian I. (1509-16) belonging here, also with the head of St. Zeno. See Boyne Cat., 1896, 212, 228, 522, and *Venice* suprà.

Vesci, an ancient Spanish seat of coinage, of which the precise site is not determinable; the only pieces which have been found bear the Latin legend on obv. *Vesci*, and on ℞ Bastulo-Phœnician inscriptions, and are of more than one variety.

Vianen, an important seat of residence and coinage of the Brederode family in the 16th c. They struck money in all metals: in gold, the *engel*, the *ungaro* or Madonna pattern, and a third type, which was perhaps the earliest in order, with *Sanctvs Henricvs* and a half-length figure holding sceptre and sword; in silver, the *daalder* and ½ *d.* and imitations of the Italian (Bolognese) *lira* and *carlino*; and in copper, *liards* and their divisions, and *hellers*, besides billon money. There is a gold *engel* or *angelot* of Willem van Brederode, with *W. B.* A gold *engel* of Hendrick van Brederode has *H. B.* above the shield of four quarters, and is curious for the headdress of St. Michael, a sort of Flemish or Teutonic bonnet with a cross in front. Another of 1568 is valued by Schulman at 65 gulden. The former reads on ℞ *Qvod × Ivstvm × Est × Ivdicate.* An imitation of the silver *lira* of Bologna bears the titles of the same personage and the name of St. Peter, Apostle and Pontiff. There are varieties. See Schulman, iv., 308; vii., 145-7.

A thaler of Simon August, Count of Lippe, 1767, with a fine portrait in armour to r., appears to celebrate the Count's 41st birthday, and reads on obv., *Simon Avgvst Com & Nob D. Lipp. S[eigneur.] D[e.] V[ianen.] & A[meyde] B[urgravius] H[æreditarius.] Vltr[atrajecti.]* There is an anniversary *gulden* of the same ruler, 1765. See Sch. i., 397.

Viborg, an early Danish or Jute mint.

Vicariats-thaler, a type struck during an interregnum. Of that of 1711, while Friedrich August of Saxony was vicar of the empire after the death of Joseph I., there is the ½ *thaler* as well as the *th.* itself, and the double ducat and the ½ *d.* in gold. There is a later *v.-th.* of 1741, with the Elector on horseback to r. and *D·G·Frid·Aug·Rex Pol·Dux Sax·Archemareschall·& Elec·*, and on ℞ a vacant throne in field and *In Provinciis Iur·Saxon·Provisor Et Vicarius*·1741.

Vicenza. See Boyne Cat., 1896, No. 522, for a notice of a *grosso* having on obv. an eagle, and on ℞ *Vicencie* in angles of cross; and comp. *C. of E.*, p. 173, and *Venice* suprà.

Vic-sur-Seille, one of the mints employed by the Merovingian moneyer Adalbertus.

Vic, Ponthieu, near Etaples, in the present Pas de Calais, a Merovingian mint, where certain *trientes*, forming part of the

Crondale find, were struck, with the reading *Wico in Pontio.* The place no longer exists.

Viel heaume. See *Flanders.*

Vienna. The gold siege-money of 1529 (1½ ducats) is of two distinct types, the one engraved by Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, p. 233, and a second with a crowned shield of arms, &c., on obv., and an inscription on ℞. The arms on the specimen engraved elsewhere are those of Austria, Hungary, and Castile-Léon; a silver thaler with the ½, ¼, and ⅛, was also issued on the same occasion of the type of the gold coin just mentioned. There is a thaler of 1683 commemorative of the deliverance of the city from the Turks, with the imperial eagle on a globe illuminated by the sun on obv., and in field below, the Turkish crescent sinking in clouds.

The copper *kreutzer*, 1760, engraved in C. *of E.*, 335, was struck for Austria, and has m.m. *W.* for Wien; it occurs of that year both with the titles and portrait of Maria Theresa and those of Francis I. Comp. *Schützenthaler.*

Vienne, Dauphiny. A denier of Louis l'Aveugle, king of Provence, reads *Lvdwicvs MPR* on obv., and on ℞ *Vienna Civitas.* One of Henri le Noir (1039-56) with his monogram and *S. Mauricivs* on ℞ and *Vrbs Vienna* on obv. may be of ecclesiastical origin. Another and later denier reads *S. M. Vienna* on obv., and *Maxima Gall.* on ℞. Comp. *Dauphiny* suprâ.

Vierer and *doppelvierer*, the grosch and double gr. of Brisach or Alt Brisach, Baden, 16th c., also of the Swiss cantons of Freiburg and Aargau, Strassburg in Elsass, &c.

Vigevano. See *Musocco*, *Rogoredo*, and *Trivulzio.*

Viesville, Hainault. Coins read: *Moneta Nova Viliensis.*

Vis-à-Vis type. See Hazlitt's *Coin-Collector*, 1896, p. 275. A double gold ducat of Zeeland, with the crowned busts of Philip II. of Spain and Anne of Austria, is in this taste. The style was copied in parts of Germany (Eggenberg, &c.)

Viterbo. See as to the *Patrimonium* money (1265-71) a note in the Rossi Cat., 1895, No. 1269. It appears to belong to the pontificate of Clement IV.

Vlies, Gouden. See *Toison d'or.*

Volterra. There is a *grosso* of Bp. Rainerio, 1252, and a *gr.* and *quattrino* of Bp. Ranuccio, 1320. The *gr.* of the latter reads: *R. Eps. D. Vvlt.* There is a billon quattrino of the same prelate.

W

Wahrheitsthaler. See *Lügenthaler.*

Waldeck. The more ancient productions rarely occur, and even those of late date often command high prices. See Helbing of München's Cat., 1896, Nos. 194-5. The ducat and its divisions in gold, the thaler and its divisions, including convention-

money, the mariengroschen and the silbergroschen, were in use here down at least to 1867. The celebrated artist, Anton Dassier, worked for the prince Karl August Friedrich in the last c. The florin of 1752 of the *Ardva ad Gloriam* type was engraved by him. Comp. *Kronenthaler* and Sch., ix., 560.

Wallis. See *Valais.*

Walincourt, Hainault, a mint of Jean I., Duke of Brabant (1261-94).

Walmoden-Gimborn. See *Gimborn.*

Warburg, Prussian Westphalia, the source of a copper piece of 4 pf., 1622.

Wappenturnose, a type of the *gros-tournois.*

Warendorf. Besides the rare 12 pf. of 1594, there is a piece dated 1613, marked III. [? stübern.] The later copper money differs in fabric and design. We have pieces of 3 and 4 pf., 1690, with a full-length figure of St. Lawrence on obv., and *Mo Civit Warendorp*, and on ℞ the value and date.

Warsaw. Frederic Augustus, King of Saxony, struck a thaler as Duke of Warsaw in 1814. There is a 10-*zloty* piece in silver struck here for Poland in 1823, with the portrait of Alexander I. of Russia. Comp. *Brussels* and *Poland.*

Weerdt, Limburg. The Florentine gold type was imitated here by Dirk Loef, Seigneur of Hornes, Baucignis, and Herstal; see Schulman, vii. 494, where a specimen is valued at 140 gulden. The same person struck the *botdrager.*

Weight. Comp. *Ingot* and *Standard* suprâ, and Hazlitt's *Coin-Collector*, 1896, p. 260.

Weil or *Weyl*, near Stuttgart, Würtemburg. See *Würtemburg.*

Weimar. The coinage of this district is necessarily very extensive and varied, owing to the subdivisions of authority and territory among the several rulers: Alt-Weimar, Altenburg, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Weimar, Mittel-Weimar, Neu-Weimar, Weimar-Jena. The money is remarkable for the wealth of portraiture on the coins of the 17th c., the busts sometimes extending to eight. There is a very rare gold ducat of 1615, with four busts on either side and *Linea Vinari* on ℞.

Weissenburg, a district of Transsylvania, of which the capital town, Karlsburg or Alba Julia, was a mint of the Waiwodes.

Weissenburg, Bavaria, the source of a thaler of the earlier half of the 17th c. with the titles of the town and those of Ferdinand II. on ℞. The *Kupfer-Zwölfer* and *Kupfer-Kreutzer* were also struck here in the 17th c.

Weissenhorn (Bavaria). The Fugger family struck here during the 30 years' war a copper *kreutzer*, 1622, with the arms on obv., and on ℞ the date. A thaler of 1621 reads *Max: Fvggervs · L · B · In Kirchb : Et · W · D · In · Bab*, with ornamented shield of four quarters dividing date; on ℞ the double eagle

crowned, with a globe surmounted by a cross in the heart, and titles of Ferdinand II. See *Palffy* suprà.

Wellem. See Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, v. *Hornes* in Cat. of Mints.

Werden and *Helmstadt*, Prussia. At the Laible sale in 1894 at Frankfort o/M., a thaler of 1660 of Abbot Adolf brought 175 marks. In Boyne Cat., 1896, lots 1257 and 1257*, we have thalers of Abbots Ferdinand, 1698, Benedict, 1713, and Anselm, 1765.

Wertheim. See Franz Streber, *Die Aeltesten Münzen der Grafen von Wertheim*, 4°, München, 1856. The coins are of the reigns of Eberhard, Johann I., and Johann II.

Wesel, Clèves. A grosch of Johann II., Duke of Clèves, and other money of this prince and his predecessors, were struck here.

Wespenthaler. See *Mückenthaler.*

West Friesland. We may perhaps conclude that when *Friesland* is mentioned, this division of it is usually intended. Schulman, xiv., 178, cites an inedited bracteate with the arms of the province in a circlet of pearls. A remarkable gold florin of 1618 of federal origin, with the shields of Ostergo, Westergo, Zevenwolde, and the towns, enclosing that of W. F., is valued by Schulman, ix., 154, at 60 gulden. A silver piece of 14 stuivers of 1684 is described on the face as *Florenvs Argent.*

The townships of W. F. lying between the Eems and the Lauers have been generally known as *Groninger Ommelanden.* In 1675, Heinrich Casimir, Prince of Nassau-Dietz, was made Hereditary Stadtholder of W. F., and besides the series of medals engraved by Van Loon, there is a silver daalder of 1691 of this personage, as well as a *gulden* or ⅔ *d.* of following year, with his bust to r. and *H. C. Furst. Z. Nass. Erbstathalter. In. Frisland.* On ℞ the crowned shield and *Vnter. Regirvng Der D Vrchl. F.V.N.P.V. Oranien.*

Westphalian Kingdom, 1806-13. The mints appear to have been Berg (*B*), Cassel (*C*), Jever (*J*), and Leipsic (*L*). There is not much difference between the billon and copper in respect to alloy; both are of the same broad-rimmed fabric on the model of the billon 10-centimes piece of Napoleon himself, with a sunken lettering in the style of the English copper currency of George III., 1797-1813. On many of the pieces the moneyer Violier places his name. The following is believed to be a complete list of the issues of king Jerome:—*Gold*, 10 and 5 thaler, 1810-12, 5, 10, 20, and 40 franken, 1808-13; *Silver*, convention-thaler (10 to the *fein mark* of Cologne), 1810-11-12-13, one of 1811 with *Segen des Mansfelder Bergbaues* on ℞, the ⅔ thaler or gulden (1808-13), the 1/6 thaler (1809, 1812), 1/12 and 1/24; *Billon*, XXIV. mariengroschen, 1810, and 20 and 10 centimes; *Copper*, 1 pfennig and 2 pf.; 5, 3, 2, and 1 centimes. Among these are the thaler

of Leipsic (*Leipsiger Fuss*), 1812, and the one struck to commemorate king Jerome's visit to Clausthal in the preceding year.

Wezet, the supposed place of origin of silver pieces similar to the Vianese imitations of the Bolognese *lira*, struck here for the seigneurs of Reckheim. Comp. *Vianen*.

Wied-Neuvied. The modern bronze coins were probably struck at Berlin. There is gold money of the prince Friedrich Alexander, 1744, engraved by Marnix, with the portrait in armour.

Wiedenbrück. There are 6 pf. of 1619 and 3 pf. of 1670.

Wildberg, Würtemberg, the source of a Wildberger gulden, 1758, of Karl Theodor.

Wildmansgulden. Comp. Hazlitt's *Coin-Collector*, 1896, pp. 275-6. There is one of Heinrich, Duke of Brunswick, 1557, with the shield of B.-Lüneburg held by the wild man, and enclosed by the collar of the Golden Fleece. The wild man is one of the supporters of the Colville family arms. See *Antiquary* for October, 1884.

Willem and the ½, the name sometimes given to the gold florin and ½ fl. of Willem I., king of the Netherlands (1816-40).

Wilna, with *Mitau*, the probable source of the limited and intermittent coinage of the dukes of Courland, 16th.-18th c. Comp. *C. of E.*, pp. 131, 176. A gold *ducat* and a *thaler* of Peter Biron, 1780, appear to be the latest monetary productions. The *thaler* of Peter Biron, last duke of C., reads: *D·G·Petrvs In Liv: Curl·Et Sengal·Dux*, with a bareheaded bust to r., and on ℞ the juxtaposed shields of Courland and Livonia crowned, and *Mon· Nova Duc·Curl·Ad Normane Tal·Alb*·1780. A 6-groschen piece of 1763 of Ernest John Biron corresponds in its readings with the coin of his successor.

Windisgrätz, Styria, formerly the seat of a castle and a feudal lordship. Helbing of Munich (Cat. 1895, No. 2761) asks £25 for a double-thaler of 1732 struck in gold.

Wipperfurth, Prussia, a mint of the dukes of Berg, 14th c. There is a sterling of Adolf VIII., 1308-48, struck here. Schulman, iii., 404. Copper is found in the neighbourhood.

Wismar. The earliest piece associated with this place which we have seen is a *witten* of 1502. Various denominations (mark, schilling, thaler, pfennig, &c.) appeared during the 14th and following centuries. Some of the money bears the name of the town on obv. and the imperial titles on ℞. A doppel-grosch of the St. Lawrence type is cited by Schulman, xxiv., 2665. Comp. Hazlitt, *C. of E.*, pp. 177, 242. A thaler of 1614 is valued by Helbing of Munich at 70 marks. There are others of 1608 and 1623.

Wittenberg. See Helbing of München's Cat., 1896, Nos. 2946-7.

Woerden, Holland. The siege-money of 1575-6 included square pieces in tin of 40, 4, 2, and 1 stuivers.

Wolgast, Pommern, a seat of local and feudal coinage, 16th c. An urban pfennig of 1592 has a rampant griffin on ℞, and on obv. *Wolga·St*·1592 in three lines.

Worms. Also a mint of the archiepiscopal see of Mayence. There was a plentiful civic coinage from the 16th c. to the 18th, of thalers, groschen, albus, hellers, schüsselhellers (of which some occur in piéfort), schillings, and zwölfer.

Würtemberg, so called from a castle on the Würt. Comp. *Montbéliard*, *Stuttgart*, *Urach*, &c. The prolonged numismatic record, which would have been furnished by the reign of Ulric (1498-1550), was interrupted by his deposition in 1519 through certain political agencies, and the suppression of his authority till 1534. A gold ducat (*ungaro*) with a youthful full-length figure belongs, no doubt, to the early period. The early silver money is scarce. In the Meyer sale, 1894, 5541-2, were thalers of 1507 and 1585 (44 and 73 marks). Schulman asks 78 gulden for a silver-gilt ½ thaler of 1537.

A thaler of 1536 bears portrait of duke nearly facing in bonnet and robe, and *D·G·Vlric : Dvx : In : Wirtem·Et·Teck : Co : Mobeltze*, and on ℞ the shield surmounted by the double-headed eagle crowned and *Da·Gloriam·Deo·Omnipotenti : M·D : XXXVI*.

A thaler of 1629 was struck by Ludwig Friedrich during the minority of his nephews. One of 1631 has *Ivlivs Fridericvs. D : G : Dvx : Wvrtemberg*, and on ℞ *Cvrator·Et·Administrator*. There is no reference in the latter to any but the *Wurtemberg* title. It exhibits on obv. a three-quarter portrait of the duke facing, in armour, with baton, and on ℞ the quartered shield with the arms of Montbéliard in the last canton. The present series is unusually rich in these vicarious pieces.

A thaler of 1680 reads *Frid·Carol·D G D Wirtemb·Administr·* with a bare-headed bust to r. draped above armour, and on ℞ 16 DPF 80 and the crowned and quartered shield in a wreath. One of 1740 has on obv. bare-headed bust in armour to r. and *Carol·Frid·Dux Wurt·Tec·Et Ols·Admi·Et Tvtor*. The ℞ reads *R. Thaler Avs dem Berg Werck zv Christophsthal*, and exhibits a view of the place, with the figure of St. Christopher and the Saviour, the crowned shield, and date. A gold ducat of 1733 has the titles of Carl Alexander, Duke of W. and Teck. A thaler of 1760 has portrait of the duke to r. and *Carolvs D : G : Dux Wurt : & : T :* and on ℞ the crowned shield of four quarters surcharged with the arms of Montbéliard and above, *Provide Et Constanter*: below, 16 *FM* and the date divided at either side of the base of the wreathed escutcheon.

The titles on the early and the later money are comparatively

brief, but on that of the middle time (16th-17th c.) they become rather elaborate as well as varied. Besides the legends above cited, we find on a 6-groschen of 1674 the reading on ℟, *Co · Montb · Do · Heid · Stern · & Me ·* A 4-kreutzer of Eberhard Ludwig, 1698, has the titles of Würtemburg, Montbéliard, Heidenheim, and Teck, the usual arms on obv., and on ℟ the imperial eagle on a banner enclosed in a cartouche; and on a 3-kr. of 1803 occurs *Churf. Wurt. Scheide Munze.*

The coin of 1680 was probly issued during the absence of the duke in the British military service in Ireland or on the continent. The 4-kreutzer of 1698 was struck for the signory of Weyl near Stuttgart.

Würzburg. There is a long series of coins in all metals of the prince-bishops down to the 19th c. Many of the large silver thalers have a standing figure of St. Killian holding a sword and a crozier. The copper money may be distinguished by the *key* and *W* in the two compartments of the shield. Franz Streber, in his paper, *Münzen des Bischops Gerhard von Würzburg*, 1372-1400, has furnished information on the money of this prelate (pfennige and schillings), and has given cuts of several examples. The pieces bear for the most part a curious portrait. Here, as elsewhere, were coined in 1795, out of the Church plate, *thalers* and their divisions down to $^1/_6$, as money of necessity, to defray the requisitions for the war against France.

Y

Ypres. We may notice a double sol of Charles le Téméraire countermarked with a *crowned Y* by the Sire de Marquettes, governor of Ypres (1582-3) as money of necessity. There is a *leeuendaalder* without date, having on ℟ a floreated cross occupying the whole field and *IEPR* in Flemish.

Yves, Namur, the place of origin of sterlings with a crowned facing portrait of Gaucher de Châtillon, comte de Porcieu, as seigneur de Florennes.

Z

Zacatecas, Mexico. There are pillar dollars of 1810 and 1811 with the legend struck over them: *Moneda Provisional de Zacatecas* and the titles of Ferdinand VII. of Spain.

Zallànt. See *Utrecht.*

Zamosc, Poland. Besides the silver *2-zloty*, 1813 (comp. *C. of E.*, 178), there is a second of 6 *groszy*.

Zanobino. See *C. of E.*, p. 242-3. The name was derived from the kneeling figure of St. Zanobio, Bishop of Florence, on the coin.

Zara, Dalmatia. Of the money of necessity of 1813 the 18 francs 40 c. = 4 ounces, the half, 2 ounces, &c. The Venetian money for Zara was doubtless struck at V.

Zator. In the *Catalogue of Mints* in Hazlitt, a reference occurs to the Austrian currency for this former Galician duchy.

Zecchino, a term loosely applied to the gold ducat of many Italian States, but strictly belonging only to that which issued from the *Zecca* of Venice, and which does not seem to have been at first known under that name. There are the multiples up to 100, the highest having been struck only under Lud. Manin, the last doge. The gold *doppia* of Venice is the 2-*scudi* piece.

Zeeland. In 1616 appeared a silver piece, described in the *Medallic History*, to commemorate the repayment of the loan made by Queen Elizabeth on the security of the cautionary towns or cities of Zeeland, and of this there exists an impression in gold = 4 ducats, but still probably a medal, not a coin. The gold impression was shown to us by Messrs. Spink & Son, April 21, 1897, and appears to be inedited in that metal.

The ordinary Low Country gold money of this epoch was the *rijder* or *rijder-gulden*, of more than one module, and before us is what appears to be a double *r.* of 1610 of the broader and larger fabric. See *Netherlands*, *Rijder-gulden*, and *vis-à-vis type.*

Zehner. This also belongs to the coinage of Constanz.

Zellerfeld, Hanover, a mint of George II. as Elector of Hanover. Double thalers of 1746-9-50-52-54 have the initials of Johann Benjamin Hecht, the mintmaster at that time, in exergue. See Montagu Cat., 1892, Nos. 50-56, where the name is misprinted *Tellerfeld.*

Zericzee. There are *Noththalerklippe* of 1575-6, with the ½ of the latter date. The uniface stuiver of 1576 reads: *Regiæ Ma^t Reconciliata·Zirizea·2^a·Ivly·A^o·*1576. There is also a 3-stuivers piece of 1585 with the arms of the town on obv., and on ℞ the value and date and *S.P.Q.Z.*

Zittau, Saxony, a place of coinage of the dukes of Saxony, 16th c. A thaler of the duke Johann Friedrich, 1546, describes him as Burggraf of Magdeburg.

Zloty, a silver coinage of Poland, of the republic of Cracow, and of Russia for Poland. An example belonging to Cracow exhibits on obv. a castle crowned and an eagle at the open gates, with *Wolne Miasto Krakow*, and on ℞ is 1 *Zloty* 1835 in a wreath. The Polish revolutionary government issued a 5-*z.* piece in 1831, with a crowned shield of two quarters, for Poland and Lithuania, and *Krolestvo Polskie*, and on ℞ 5 *Zlot·Pol.* in a wreath; above, the weight according to the standard of Cologne, and below,

Roku 1831. In 1833 the Russian government published a *zloty* of 15 kopecks, with double-headed Russian eagle and no legend on obv., and on ℞ value, date, &c.

Züg. We have the thaler, with the ½ and ¼, and the 12-kreutzer piece, struck for this canton, of various dates, and other denominations down to modern times. But the money is far scarcer than that of some of the other divisions of Switzerland.

A dicken of 1612 reads, *Mon·No·Tugi·San·Osw*·1612·with the crowned and radiated bust of St. Oswald to r. on obv., and the double-headed eagle and *Cvm·His·Qvi·Od·Pace·Eram·Paci.*

Zurich. For the denominations in all metals current in this canton, see Coraggioni, p. 43.

A denier of Hermann, Duke of Alemannia or the Alemanni (926-48), reads on obv., *Herimannvs*, and on ℞ *DC TV RE CV.*

The thaler of 1512 with the martyrs in field reads *Mon·Nov· Thvricencis·Civit·Imperial'* and the three martyrs holding their heads in their hands, their necks radiated; below, 1512. On ℞ the double-headed eagle crowned above the shield of Zurich, and around, a circle of small escutcheons, without a legend.

The Kelch thaler of 1526 reads on obv. *Mon∘No∘Thuricences∘ Civit∘Imperialis*∘1526+with a small escutcheon crowned and supported by lions, above two others with the arms of Z. On ℞ two circles of shields without a legend.

In Spink & Son's *Special List*, 1897, occur ducats in gold of 1719, 1775, 1819; ½ *d.* of 1677, 1702-18-30-4-41-43-45-48-67-76; and ¼ *d.* of 1666-77-92, 1716-30-43-45-51-53-56-58. Of the *Justitiâ & Concordiâ* type there is a thaler of 1716.

Zutphen, Gueldres. We get of this historical site the *plak*, the *peerdeke*, the *schelling*, the *stuiver*, the *albus*, and the silver *gulden* with its multiples. A very customary type is the castle with three towers, similar to that found on the money of Campen. Coins read: *Mone. Nova. Civita. Zutph.*; or *Zutpha.*; or *Mone. Vrb. Zvtph.*

An albus struck in 1480 by Heinrich, count of Schwarzburg, Bishop of Munster, has on obv. ✠ *Mon × Nova Zutphane*, with the Schwarzburg arms above those of Z., and on ℞ *A' M CCC C × L XXX.*, with the shield of Gueldres over a floreated cross.

Zwanziger, a silver denomination of Austria, Lobkowitz, Hungary, and of Neuenburg or Neuchâtel in Switzerland under the Orléans and Orléans-Longueville family.

Zwitterthaler, the German term for the double-thaler.

Zwölfer, the 1/12 thaler in silver of Brunswick and Batenborg in Gueldres, the latter imitated from the former, and bearing the imperial titles on ℞.

Zwolle. An early and important seat of coinage in all metals. By virtue of letters patent of the emperor Frederic V., given at Malines, October 4, 1488, the town struck the gold *engel*

of the St. Michael type. In the 16th-17th c. the German types were followed in the case of the *grosch*. We may take the opportunity to notice a gold ducat without date, with the bust *vis-à-vis* in the Austro-Spanish taste and the legend *Dvcatvs.RP.Zwol. Valor.Ferdin*; and a rare ½ daalder, with the ordinary full-length figure holding the shield at his feet and *Mo : Arg : Civit Zwolle Imp.* on obv., and on ℞ the lion occupying the field and the usual motto: *Da · Pac · Dom · In · Dieb · Nostr* · 1648. A gold ducat of 1646 has on obv. a small full-length portrait in armour to r., crowned and holding sceptre, with 16 46 on either side, and *Fardina · II D: G.* &c., and on ℞ on an ornamental tablet: *Mone Auria Civit Zwol.* There is a double daalder of 1650 with the titles of Ferdinand III. and the ordinary civic reverse.

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